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No. 467.

UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1904-5.

(For Report for 1903–4, *see* [Cd. 2250].)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
October, 1905.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
I. Financial	4
II. Trade, Agriculture, and Industries	8
III. Legislation...	18
IV. Education	18
V. Government Institutions	20
VI. Judicial Statistics	20
VII Vital Statistics	22
VIII. Postal and Telegraph	26
IX. Military Forces and Expenditure	27
X. General	28

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(For Report for 1903–4 *see* [Cd. 2250].)

LT.-COL. HAYES SADLER to MR. LYTTELTON.

Entebbe, Uganda,

19th August, 1905.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith copies of the General Annual Report on the Uganda Protectorate for the year ending the 31st March last.

I have, &c.,

J. HAYES SADLER.

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UGANDA ANNUAL REPORT, 1904-5.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) General Revenue and Expenditure.

The estimated revenue for the year 1904-5 was £42,985, the actual revenue was £59,707 0*s.* 8*d.*, showing an increase over the estimate of £16,722 0*s.* 8*d.*, and an increase over the revenue of 1903-4 of £8,232 16*s.* 0*d.*

2. The estimated expenditure for the year 1904-5 was £184,463, the actual expenditure was £173,038 18*s.* 3*d.*, showing a saving of £11,424 1*s.* 9*d.*, and being £13,761 7*s.* 8*d.* less than the actual expenditure of 1903-4.

3. The following is a comparative statement showing the actual revenue and expenditure in the years 1903-4 and 1904-5:—

Revenue.

Head of Estimates.	1903-4.	1904-5.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	6,996 2 0	8,026 17 9	1,030 15 9	—
Judicial Fees and Fines...	3,828 1 2	1,115 5 0	—	2,712 16 2
Land Revenue	1,605 6 7	1,503 0 11	—	102 5 8
Licences, Dues, &c. ...	6,091 5 11	6,257 4 8	165 18 9	—
Marine Freights	337 1 5	367 3 0	30 1 7	—
Miscellaneous	4,980 11 0	3,629 1 6	—	1,351 9 6
Native Revenue	25,356 15 9	36,700 19 7	11,344 3 10	—
Profit on Cow and Immature Ivory.	1,454 0 4	805 11 7	—	648 8 9
Contraband, War Captures, &c.	—	1,301 16 8	1,301 16 8	—
Municipal Receipts ...	20 7 6	—	—	20 7 6
Sale of Land	1 0 0	—	—	1 0 0
Telegraph Receipts ...	803 13 0	*	—	803 13 0
Total	51,474 4 8	59,707 0 8	13,872 16 7	5,640 0 7
Deduct Decrease	... ...	... ...	5,640 0 7	—
Net Increase ...	... ...	... ...	8,232 16 0	—

* The revenue from telegraph receipts for 1904-5 is shown in the Accounts of the East Africa Protectorate.

Expenditure.

Head of Estimates.	1903–4.	1904–5.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Administration	14,003 15 1	15,339 11 2	1,335 16 1	—
Audit	1,095 5 11	1,027 12 5	—	67 13 6
Bombay Agency	518 8 9	548 1 6	29 12 9	—
Customs	—	843 1 11	843 1 11	—
Judicial	1,149 0 4	1,713 17 5	564 17 1	—
London Agency	150 0 0	150 0 0	—	—
Marine	4,271 5 7	4,183 16 4	—	87 9 3
Medical	17,000 0 0	14,089 0 0	—	2,911 0 0
Military	62,390 8 8	53,352 15 5	—	9,037 13 3
Miscellaneous	8,407 10 8	—	—	8,407 10 8
Native Staff	8,149 10 8	10,370 6 7	2,220 15 11	—
Non-Effective Services ...	9,013 9 5	1,352 6 0	—	7,661 3 5
Police and Prisons ...	11,099 14 4	11,475 18 4	376 4 0	—
Postal and Telegraph ...	4,976 5 6	4,756 1 1	—	217 4 5
Printing and Stationery...	1,234 2 4	1,734 16 5	500 14 1	—
Public Works and Survey	20,227 6 3	26,675 13 7	6,448 7 4	—
Scientific and Forestry ...	1,133 17 1	1,405 15 5	271 18 4	—
Transport and Passages ...	16,263 2 1	18,501 14 9	2,238 12 8	—
Treasury	3,485 10 0	3,686 6 3	200 16 3	—
Exchange	723 10 2	659 8 7	—	64 1 7
Clearing Lake shore, Entebbe.	—	840 8 10	840 8 10	—
Safes and Miscellaneous Expenditure.	—	329 6 3	329 6 3	—
Medical Department, 1902-3.	1,508 3 1	—	—	1,508 3 1
Total	186,800 5 11	173,038 18 3	16,200 11 6	29,961 19 2
Deduct Increase	... ...	... ...	... ...	16,200 11 6
Net Decrease	... ...	... ...	... ...	13,761 7 8

4. Customs show the satisfactory increase of £1,030 15*s.* 9*d.*, notwithstanding the introduction of the new export schedule with effect from the 1st April, 1904, by which grains and foodstuffs which formerly paid duty are allowed to be exported free.

Under "Judicial Fees and Fines" the figures for 1903-4 include a sum of £2,677 17*s.* 10*d.* for contraband, &c. A new head was opened this year for this item, which shows a decrease of £1,376. The decrease in "Land Revenue" was chiefly due to the temporary stoppage of the issue of rubber permits pending the drafting of new rules. The decrease under "Miscellaneous" was due to less sale of stores, and to less overpayments on account of previous years. The item "Profit on Cow and Immature Ivory" was a temporary and decreasing source of revenue which has now ceased. "Judicial Fees and Marriage Fees" have yielded a larger revenue, while "Registration Fees and Fines" show a slight decrease. "Licenses, Dues, &c.," show a satisfactory increase, notwithstanding the abolition of traders' licenses at the beginning of the year, which brought in £804 in the previous year. The chief increases are "Registration of Porters," £131; "Road, Wharfage and Transit Dues," £224; "Miscellaneous Fees" (formerly

shown under "Miscellaneous Revenue"), £197. Decreases have occurred under "Game Licenses" and "Liquor Licenses." "Native Revenue" shows the very satisfactory increase of £11,346. The following is a comparative statement of the collections in the various Provinces of the Protectorate under this head:—

—.	1903–4.	1904–5.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Uganda Kingdom...	19,530	21,491	1,961
Central Province	1,720	7,891	6,171
Western Province...	2,753	5,678	2,925
Nile Province	755	1,045	290
Total	24,758	36,105	11,347

5. The expenditure shows a net decrease over that of the previous year of £13,761. The chief increases were under the following heads:—"Administration," "Native Staff," "Public Works and Survey," and "Transport and Passages," due respectively to increase of staff; the inclusion in the estimate of percentages paid to Chiefs on collections of hut tax in districts outside the kingdom of Uganda; erection of permanent buildings for officers' quarters at headquarters, Kampala and Jinja; increased amount paid to the Uganda Railway for carriage of goods and fares, and the introduction of travelling allowances for officials. It was found necessary to form a Customs Department during this year. This department, in addition to controlling customs, collects all road and wharfage and transit dues, and the expenses for the year amount to £843. A sum of £3,476 was sanctioned to clear the lake shore at Entebbe, in order to safeguard the station from sleeping sickness and malaria. The work was commenced during the year with an expenditure of £840, and is being continued. The decrease shown under the "Medical Vote" was due to the readjustment of the proportions payable by this Protectorate and that of East Africa of the cost of the amalgamated medical service. The decrease under the "Military Vote" is due to the bills for the cost of re-arming the troops (which was carried out during the year) not yet having been submitted by the War Office. The decreases under "Miscellaneous" and "Non-effective Services" were due to liabilities from previous years having been paid in 1903-4.

(B.) Important Changes in Taxation.

From the commencement of the year import duties were raised from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent., and a readjustment was made in the schedule of articles liable to export duty. Fees were introduced for the registration of births and deaths, the

registration of documents, the registration of vessels, and for the survey of estates. A poll tax was imposed of Rs. 2 per annum, to be paid by adult male natives who do not own huts or contribute to the payment of the tax on the parental hut. It was only applied to certain parts of the Protectorate. During the year this tax yielded £2,218, and in years to come it should be a fruitful source of revenue.

(C.) Assets and Liabilities.

The total assets on the 31st March, 1905, were £84,075 as against £66,046 on the 31st March, 1904. The liabilities were £9,755, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of £74,320. From this has to be deducted £27,842, being salaries and bills unpaid at the close of the year, leaving a net excess of assets over liabilities of £46,478.

(D.) Currency.

The currency of the Uganda Protectorate is based upon the Indian rupee. It consists at present of:—

Silver.—The Indian and the late Imperial British East Africa Company's coins as under:—

1-rupee piece,
8-annas piece,
4-annas piece,
2-annas piece.

Copper.—Quarter-anna piece or pice of British India, of the late Imperial British East Africa Company and of the British East Africa Protectorate.

Cowrie shells are still largely used amongst the natives; their importation into the Protectorate is prohibited, and the Government do not accept them.

A new Currency Order in Council has been published, but has not yet been brought into operation. It provides for the silver rupee of British India as the standard coin, and for subsidiary coins on the decimal system. It also provides for the sovereign as legal tender at the rate of fifteen rupees for one sovereign. There is no bank doing business in the Protectorate.

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure for the last five years:—

——	1900–1.	1901–2.	1902–3.	1903–4.	1904–5.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	81,833	73,998	41,158	51,474	59,707
Expenditure ...	251,597	228,680	203,733	186,800	173,039

No deduction can fairly be drawn from the figures for the years 1900-1 and 1901-2 in comparing the present financial position of the Protectorate with the past. The large Eastern Province then belonged to Uganda, but was transferred to the East Africa Protectorate on the 1st April, 1902. In the receipts for those two years, moreover, the cash value of hut tax labour was entered as revenue, and since the opening of the railway Uganda has lost the import duties on goods formerly imported through German East Africa. Dealing exclusively with revenue as cash, the statistics should properly start from 1902-3, since when there has been a steady increase of revenue and decrease of expenditure.

As regards revenue generally it should be noted that, with the exception of the small import trade from the Congo and German East Africa, all our goods are imported through Mombasa, the import duties going to the East Africa Protectorate. Uganda is, therefore, unable to show to its credit the increase in a most important source of revenue resulting from the rapid expansion of trade and the development of the country. Taking the figures for the year under report it would seem that, if Uganda was credited with the duty on goods imported into and used in the country, our revenue would show an increase of some £14,000.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(A.) Imports and Exports.

Uganda being an inland Protectorate its trade really forms part of the trade of East Africa, and figures in the general customs returns of that Protectorate. Our imports by sea come exclusively from East Africa, and reach Uganda according to local requirements and demand through firms whose principals are in Mombasa. Similarly our exports are consigned by merchants to that port. It is not, therefore, possible to ascertain with accuracy in all cases the particular countries from which our imports are received, or the countries to which our exports are eventually consigned. This information appears in the Mombasa returns for the two Protectorates.

At the commencement of the year a small Customs Department was created, with its headquarters at Entebbe.

The following table shows the annual value of the trade proper of the Protectorate for the last three years, previous to which there were no statistics available:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1902-3	62,538	32,179	94,717
1903-4	123,199	52,848	176,047
1904-5	149,737	67,375	217,112

Compared with the figures of the previous year, imports show an increase of £26,538, and exports an increase of £14,527, whilst the increase in total trade is £41,065, or over 23 per cent.

In the last three years both imports and exports have more than doubled.

Goods to the value of £67,084, or 31 per cent., came from the United Kingdom; India comes next with a value of £23,903, then America with a value of £21,652, and Germany with a value of £17,510. The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom has slightly decreased, whilst that of imports from India has almost doubled.

In addition to the figures noted in the above table, goods to the value of £16,611 from the United Kingdom, and of the value of £4,692 from India, were imported for the use of the Administration; goods to the value of £6,552 from the Congo Free State, and of the value of £443 from German East Africa were passed in transit to British East Africa; and goods to the value of £6,643 were similarly passed through to the Congo from British East Africa.

Satisfactory as the progress in trade is shown to have been, the volume would have been considerably larger had we not been handicapped by the terrible epidemic of sleeping sickness which has overshadowed the Protectorate for the last four years.

Principal Articles of Import.

Beads.—There is an increase in value of £1,755 over the previous year, chiefly from Italy and Germany. There is still a demand for beads in the wilder parts of the Protectorate, but this is giving way to the demand for cotton goods; beads are now used chiefly in barter for ivory in the Congo Free State.

Cement.—The increase of £1,304 is due to larger demands by contractors, owing to several Government buildings having been given out to contract instead of being built departmentally, and also to private demand.

Cigars, Cigarettes, and Tobacco.—The imports were valued at £1,372, showing a slight increase over the previous year. More than half, to the value of £873, came from the United Kingdom, chiefly tobacco.

Boots and Shoes.—The imports increased by £707, due to greater demand by the natives. Of the total value of £1,475, the United Kingdom contributed to the value of £1,260, showing a decided preference for the British article.

Books and Printed Matters.—The imports increased from £627 to £1,321. France was the largest importer with a value

of £723; the United Kingdom comes next with a value of £497.

Corrugated Iron.—The demand for the German article has ceased owing to its inferiority, and the imports, which came to £3,984, were exclusively from the United Kingdom. In addition there was a large supply imported for Government purposes.

Cotton Goods.—The total imports rose from £52,635 in the previous year to £61,899 in the year under report, showing an increase of £9,264. The United Kingdom leads with a value of £20,710, closely followed by the United States with a value of £19,813; India and Germany follow with values of £10,347 and £8,240, respectively.

For years past I have drawn attention to the hold which "Americani," an unbleached calico prepared in the United States, has over our markets in Northern and Eastern Africa. Of the total imports of cotton goods this article accounts for £19,452, or over 31 per cent. Its supremacy is due to the fact that it exactly hits off the requirements of the natives, and having little, if any, sizing, they look upon it as good value for their money. It is sold in bales, averaging a net weight of 213 lbs., at £12 3*s.* 4*d.* per bale, an increase of about 12*s.* 8*d.* per bale over the selling price of last year. In "European Longcloth" and "Miscellaneous" the United Kingdom easily heads the list, but I should like to see "Americani" displaced in our markets by a British article.

Firearms.—The imports came to £1,301, showing an increase of £596, almost exclusively from the United Kingdom.

Flour.—There is an increase of £1,518, almost exclusively from India, due to an increase in the Indian population, who prefer Indian flour for their unleavened bread, or chupatties. The flour for the Indian troops, too, is supplied from India by contract.

Machinery.—Machinery has not yet been imported to any extent, being confined to a few rubber and fibre presses, and to bicycles, which are now coming into favour with the natives. The total imports aggregated £2,318, of which the United Kingdom contributed two-thirds.

Miscellaneous, General.—Under this heading are included such articles as soaps and scents, umbrellas matches, toys, saddlery, and assorted fancy goods. The imports amounted to £10,084, showing an increase of £2,242 over the figures of the preceding year. The United Kingdom contributed goods of the value of £6,887, or £3,040 more than last year; India contributed to the value of £969, and Germany to the value of £889.

Miscellaneous Hardware.—The imports rose to £4,665, showing an increase of £1,285, of which the United Kingdom

contributed to the value of £2,615, or a little more than half. The demand was chiefly for building materials. The demand for enamelled ware from Germany is decreasing, owing to the inferiority of the article supplied.

Petroleum.—The imports increased from £1,946 to £2,837. Petroleum is rapidly coming into use by the natives. They use the Russian oil, which sells at 6*s.* 8*d.* per tin, and of which £1,194 worth was imported. Russian oil is in every way inferior to American oil, which cannot always be obtained in Uganda. The imports of American oil aggregated £1,643.

Rice is chiefly imported from India and German East Africa. The imports showed an increase of £392.

Salt shows an increase of £1,276, chiefly from India. The demand for foreign salt is increasing among the natives, and the decrease in the rates for its transport by the Uganda Railway enables it to be sold at a price at which the natives will buy.

Sugar.—There is an increase of £530, chiefly in the imports from India and the Mauritius, the former contributing to the value of £1,429 and the latter to the value of £413.

Timber.—The imports increased from £615 to £2,615.

Tools.—Under tools a small increase of £272 is noted.

Wearing Apparel.—The natives are beginning to show a decided liking for European clothing. The imports increased by £4,934, reaching a total of £6,428. Germany contributed goods to the value of £2,117, India £2,028, and the United Kingdom £1,983.

Wines and Spirits.—The imports came to £5,550, showing an increase of £1,278, due to increase in the European population and to a slight export to the Congo. Spirits, which valued £3,745, came almost exclusively from the United Kingdom. Wines aggregated £1,808, of which £1,090 came from the United Kingdom, chiefly the heavier wines, port and sherry. France supplies clarets, and Germany light Rhenish wines.

In *Beers* preference is still shown for the light German beer, which was imported to the value of £552, the United Kingdom only contributing £42.

Wire.—Wire (brass and to a small extent copper) is chiefly used for trading with the Congo. The imports came to £924, or £384 more than last year.

Principal Articles of Export.

Chillies.—The variety in demand is the small Zanzibar chilli. There has been a large increase in the export of this

article, chiefly from Busoga, the value of the exports having risen from £54 in the previous year to £4,383 in the year under report. It fetches locally about 1*s.* 4*d.* for 12 lbs., but the price, which has been as high as 2*d.* per lb., has since fallen.

Coffee.—But little has been done in coffee, the exports only reaching £236. The quality of the local berry is good, but sleeping sickness is virulent in the Lake districts, where the plant is principally found, and with large supplies in the European markets prices have ruled low.

Cotton.—A commencement has been made with an export of £236. The present year will show a large increase, and before long it is hoped that this product will be one of the principal articles of export from the Protectorate. Locally it fetches about 1*s.* 4*d.* for 6 lbs.

Fibres.—The trade in Sanseviera and Raphea fibres is growing. Exports totalled £1,711, showing an increase of £893 on the preceding year. The industry is a new one and is capable of large development. The local value of these fibres is about 1*s.* 4*d.* for 15 lbs.

Cattle.—Cattle to the value of £2,915 were exported to East Africa. The returns show a decrease as compared with the previous year.

Ghee.—Ghee or clarified butter is made locally and exported to East Africa. The increase in the export from £252 in the previous year to £1,121 during the year under report shows that greater care is now taken in the preparation of Uganda ghee, which should now compete favourably with the Indian article, to which it is in some respects superior.

Hides and Skins.—The trade has largely increased, the exports in hides having risen from £1,066 to £3,046, and in skins from £13,752 to £23,006. It is feared that the rapid increase in the demand for goat skins will have nearly depleted the country of goats; the high price these skins now fetch, over a shilling a-piece, has, however, stimulated breeding. These skins are chiefly exported to the United States. The sheep skin is of little value and is not in demand. Hides fetch locally about 1*s.* 4*d.* for 3 lbs.

Ivory.—The value of the exports was £24,331, showing an increase of £1,879 over the previous year. Of this £6,294 paid duty from the Congo Free State. A further amount, valued at £6,552, was passed in transit from the Congo.

Native Tools.—Exports showed an increase of £485, due to demands from East Africa.

Rubber.—The value of the exports rose from £2,795 to £3,465, chiefly due to an enhancement of the valuation price

from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* per pound during part of the year under report. The quality of Uganda-prepared rubber placed on the home markets now shows considerable improvement, and good prices are obtained. But the sleeping sickness epidemic has seriously interfered with the development of this industry.

Sim Sim and Ground-nuts.—There is a small and increasing export trade in these commodities.

(B.) Mines, &c.

There are no mines in the Protectorate. In 1902 the East Africa Syndicate sent out exploring parties, and took up a prospecting area of 100 square miles along the bluff overlooking the Albert Lake, but after a time these parties were withdrawn and operations have not since been resumed. There have been other prospectors, but so far prospecting for minerals has led to no practical result.

At Katwe there is a salt lake with large deposits, which up till lately has been worked by Kasagama, the Kabaka of Toro, on lease; difficulties connected with the situation of the salt lake within the debateable area on the Congo-Uganda frontier led to his relinquishing the lease. Other salt deposits at Kibero on the Lake Albert are worked by the local Chiefs.

The principal native industries are the manufacture of bark cloth, mats of various kinds, hoes for tilling the soil, and a crude kind of pottery. The bark cloth industry is declining with the social advancement of the people and the means they now have of purchasing cotton goods.

The lakes abound in fish, which the natives catch in nets, traps, and by hook and line. One species is in great demand by Europeans and compares favourably with the best kinds in European waters. The natives of the islands and shores of the lakes trade in dried fish, which finds a ready sale, especially a small kind of mud fish which is dried and run on sticks. Sad to relate, the fishing population of the Victoria Nyanza is rapidly becoming extinct from sleeping sickness.

(C.) Agricultural Industries and Botanical Gardens.

Uganda is a country bountifully supplied by nature with the banana and bark cloth, which, until other wants were felt, met the ordinary requirements of the natives in food and raiment. Agriculture, as understood apart from the cultivation of these two products, is a matter of very recent date, but considerable progress in this direction has been made. Habits of exertion were first inculcated by the hut tax, which, imposed in 1900-1, obliged those who were unable to pay their taxes

in cash to furnish a month's labour to the Government; then the completion of steam communication with the coast and consequent rapid increase in trade created a demand for labour and lowered the price of cotton goods and ordinary European commodities sought for by the natives; these factors and the ceaseless efforts of our district officers in impressing on the Chiefs and people the advantages to be gained by cultivating saleable produce, and the introduction of the local produce scheme, have brought about a wonderful change in the country. There is now evidenced throughout Uganda and Busoga, and in a less degree in the outlying provinces, a desire to make money by the easy means opened out to them. The soil is extraordinarily fertile and at once repays any labour put into it, whilst the forests and plains abound in economic products of commercial value.

The principal industries are the collection of rubber, chillies and fibres, such as Sanseviera and Raphea, in which there has been a considerable export during the year under report (see export returns). Rubber is found in all the forests adjoining the Lake shore, and in many of the inland forests; the industry however has been checked by the sleeping sickness epidemic which continues to devastate the Lake regions. A start has been made with cotton, and this should become an important industry in the future. I shall allude to these industries again under the heading "Experimental Crops."

During the year a systematic inspection of the forests was commenced, resulting in most useful information as to their economic capabilities, and the discovery by Mr. Dawe of the valuable rubber tree, *Funtumia elastica*, in the Mabira Forest. This discovery is of particular interest and importance, because experience here, as elsewhere, has demonstrated the great difficulty of protecting the indigenous rubber vines from eventual destruction by ruthless cutting at the hands of the natives, and the successful cultivation of tree rubber would ensure a large and permanent development of the rubber industry of the Protectorate.

The forests, too, abound in many kinds of valuable timber; specimens of the best varieties were procured and sent to the Royal Gardens, Kew, and the Imperial Institute, in order that their commercial properties might be ascertained.

One set of timber specimens and specimens of all economic products are kept open to inspection in the office of the Assistant Secretary at Entebbe.

Experimental Crops.

Coffee.—A plantation of the Nyasaland variety yielded a fine crop, averaging 12 ozs. of coffee in parchment to each tree.

Plantations of C. Arabica, "Guatemala" and "Blue Mountain" are also doing well. Coffee grows wild in various parts of the Protectorate, and the success of its cultivation is assured, the quality of the produce being excellent. Over-production elsewhere has, however, prevented any large demand for the local article.

Cotton.—A quantity of cotton seed of the Egyptian varieties, Asmouni, Abbasi, and Affifi, was given out to the chiefs and people during the year. The crops have only lately ripened, and so far no definite results have been obtained, except that the Uganda Trading Company report they have purchased about one ton of cotton produced from the seed so distributed. Skilled supervision over our experimental farms at Masaka, Kakumiro, and Jinja is urgently needed; I have been endeavouring for some time past to obtain passed pupils from the Agricultural Schools in India to act as instructors, particularly in the cultivation of cotton; the natives take readily to production, but they require teaching, and have at present very little idea as to how to cultivate and gather the crop; when they get used to this work we can look forward to good results, for cotton is found to grow well, and large portions of the Protectorate are well suited for its cultivation. Four hand-ginning machines have been purchased for the use of the natives.

Very promising are the results obtained from the experiments made by the Uganda Trading Company. Early last year this Company gave out seeds to some 27 or 28 cultivators, and up to date they have bought in about 45 tons of unginned cotton. They have shipped 52 bales to Liverpool, but have not yet heard what success it has met with on the market, and they have another 50 bales ready for shipment. Now, nearly 500 cultivators have applied to this Company for seed, and from the quantity given out they expect to receive some 300 tons of unginned cotton within the next few months. These facts give hope of an extensive cotton industry springing up in Uganda.

The variety of seed which is found to answer best is the American Upland. Egyptian Affifi is reported to have produced a fair quantity, but of inferior quality, the staple being greatly discoloured, and short and weak. Egyptian Abbasi promises well, the staple is clean and long, and of fair length and fine. The quality of the local indigenous cotton is also well reported on. Asmouni and Black Peruvian have not been a success, but as the latter is a semi-perennial it may produce a crop later.

China-grass grows rapidly in all parts of the Protectorate in which it has been tried. It rarely exceeds 3 feet in height. Samples have been sent to London to be tested.

Citronella-grass grows well and rapidly in large clumps. A small quantity of oil has been distilled, and found to be of good quality.

Arrowroot.—A quantity of this plant was grown, and found to answer well. A sample of arrowroot of good quality has been prepared.

Rubber.—A large number of plants of *Funtumia elastica* have been raised since its discovery in Uganda. The plants are answering well, both in the Botanical Gardens and in the experimental farms. About 300 plants of Para rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) planted two years ago now average from 6 feet to 9 feet in height. A further quantity of 1,000 plants has been laid down. About 800 plants of *Castilloa elastica* have been raised during the year, and seem likely to be a success. No attempt to cultivate the indigenous Landolphia vines has been made, except by permit holders in the forests covered by their permits, and there with but indifferent success. The experiments with tree rubber, which promise to be successful, are far more important, and it is in this direction we must look for a development of the industry. Seeds of the *Funtumia elastica* have been distributed all over the Protectorate.

Samples of Landolphia rubber sent to London were valued at from 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 9*d.* per lb., one sample being valued at 5*s.*; *Clitandra orientalis* was sold at 4*s.* 9*d.* per lb., and samples of *Funtumia elastica* were said to represent a rubber valued at about 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Chillies.—The small Zanzibar chillie was in great demand by Busoga merchants for export, and a large business was done in this commodity. At one time the prices ruled as high as 8 lbs. for 1*s.* 4*d.*, but have since fallen. The quantity of chillies exported from Jinja has induced the people of Busoga to take largely to the cultivation of this plant, which is found nearly everywhere in a wild state.

Fibres.—This is an important industry, and capable of large development. There was a considerable export in Sanseviera and Raphea fibres during the year, but the want of a proper machine for cleaning the fibre is much felt. So far I have not heard of one that gives satisfactory results; there is plenty of fibre in the country, but its manipulation is not popular with the natives, who complain that cleaning the fibre blisters their hands.

I quote two reports from London, of December and January last, on Uganda fibres:—

> Sanseviera—"Of somewhat extra length, very satisfactory in this respect. Preparation perfect. Colour, unfortunately, very dull. Present value would be about £27 per ton, but had the colour come snow white (and

we see no reason for this not being possible) £32 to £33 would be realised."

Raphea—"African Raphea shows improved quality, and some 35 bales sold for 29*s.* per cwt. out of a parcel of 90 bales lately imported; there is no doubt that with better preparing and sorting knowledge this quarter will prove a formidable rival to Madagascar traders."

A firm has now started to prepare fibre from the papyrus, which grows in enormous quantities in the Uganda swamps.

No cultivation of fibres has been attempted except Mauritius hemp, of which there is a promising plantation of four acres in the Botanical Gardens.

The Botanical Gardens at Entebbe have exercised a useful influence in the development of agriculture in the Protectorate by experimenting with economic products, distributing seeds and plants, and publishing, in English and Luganda, pamphlets of instructions on preparing native products. It takes time, however, for this information to permeate to the bulk of the people, and as I have said the results of the experimental farms, established in various parts of the country to help in forwarding the cause of agriculture and to serve as object lessons to the natives, have been much handicapped by the absence of skilled supervision. I must say I look more to private enterprise to teach the natives proper methods of cultivation than to any efforts that can be made by the Administration, though we have been doing all we can in this direction with our limited resources; and here the Uganda Trading Company has taken a useful lead.

(D.) Land Grants and General Value of Land.

For reasons which will appear elsewhere, the conditions of East Africa and Uganda vary considerably, and there has been no influx of settlers into Uganda similar to that which has been such a marked feature of the last two years in the sister Protectorate.

No leases of land for agricultural purposes were registered during the year, though arrangements were practically concluded for the sale of four plots, varying in extent from 16 to 1,000 acres, to European settlers in the neighbourhood of Jinja. Such land can be purchased on freehold for a minimum of 1*s.* 4*d.* per acre, or leased at about 2*d.* an acre, according to situation. Demand still continues for township plots in Entebbe and Kampala. In all about 166 square miles of forest have been leased for the collection of rubber, the average rental being £2 per square mile. Several applications for the lease of forest lands over larger areas, both for the collection of rubber and felling of timber, are under consideration.

During the year more stringent rules were made with a view to protect the indigenous rubber vine.

(E.) Shipping.

Entebbe and Jinja are visited once a week by the railway steamer carrying the mails from Port Florence, and once a month a railway steamer makes the round of the Victoria Nyanza. Communication with the mail service is maintained between Entebbe and Munyonyo, the port for Kampala, by means of a steam launch run by the Uganda Railway. The s.s. "Sir William Mackinnon" is used as a despatch vessel and to connect with minor ports not served by the railway steamers, in which capacity she has been most useful.

On the Lake Albert we have a steam launch and two sailing vessels which connect between Butiaba and Wadelai and Nimula, and also carry freight across the Albert to the Belgian port. This traffic is increasing, and the provision of a larger steamer for service on the lake is now under consideration.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Eighteen Ordinances were published during the year, and 28 Rules and Orders having the force of law.

The principal Ordinances were:—

The Uganda Registration of Documents Ordinance,
The Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance,
The Customs Consolidation Ordinance, and
The Divorce Ordinance.

The Uganda Marriage Ordinance of 1902 was brought into force on the 1st April, 1904.

IV.—EDUCATION.

There are no Government schools. The secular as well as the religious instruction of the natives is entirely taken by the Missionary Societies, whose valuable work in the education of the people and the assistance it has afforded the Administration through its civilising and progressive influence it is always a pleasure to acknowledge.

The Church Missionary Society has 442 primary schools, with a daily attendance of 1,972 boys and 3,419 girls. In addition, instruction is given to about 8,000 boys and 6,000 girls in the various native churches.

The White Fathers' Mission provides 30 schools for boys and 15 for girls, with an average daily attendance of boys and girls of 5,729. There are also 248 small schools under native teachers attached to the churches, with an average attendance in each of from 10 to 40.

The Mill Hill Mission has 10 schools for boys and girls, with a daily average attendance of 1,450.

Luganda is taught in smaller schools, and English in the larger ones. In the Catholic schools attendance is free; in the Protestant schools a small fee is charged for those whose parents can afford to pay.

(B.) Secondary Education.

A beginning has only lately been made in secondary education. There are two High schools in the Church Missionary Society, opened in January last—one for the sons of chiefs, which is making rapid progress, the other for girls. There are 59 boys in the former, 28 girls in the latter. The White Fathers have two secondary schools with 555 boys in each. The Mill Hill Mission has one secondary school with an attendance of 12 boys.

The objects the Missions have in view in promoting secondary education are:—To train the natives as teachers in their Missions, to educate the sons of chiefs so as to make them fitted for their future position in life, and to prepare a certain number of youths to take up subordinate posts in the service of the Administration.

Government contributes 10 scholarships of £10 as a grant-in-aid towards higher education.

Native Christian Marriages.—Under the Native Marriage Ordinance of 1903 the marriages previously celebrated by the various Missions were rendered valid.

Up to the 31st March, 1904, 4,586 such marriages had been registered by the Church Missionary Society, 8,694 by the White Fathers' Mission, and 691 by the Mill Hill Mission.

During the year under report the number of native marriages celebrated by the three Missions was 2,473.

V. GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) Hospitals.

At Entebbe there is a spacious European Hospital containing five wards, an operating theatre, and kitchen and offices, all fitted with modern appliances. There are two resident nurses.

During the year a new dispensary and a native hospital of 24 beds were built. The growing needs of Entebbe render more accommodation necessary, and provision will be made next year for a female ward and another male ward.

Adjoining the European Hospital is the laboratory, where the scientific researches into sleeping sickness are carried on under the direction of the Royal Society.

New dispensaries and hospitals of stone and iron roof are under construction at Kampala and Jinja, and during the present year similar buildings will be erected at Hoima and at Fatiko—the new station in the Acholi country.

In the other out-stations hospital arrangements are still in a primitive state, temporary grass-roofed buildings being used. By the end of 1906-7 I hope to see all the principal out-stations provided with permanent dispensaries and hospitals.

There are no Government asylums, poor-houses, reformatories, or savings banks in the Protectorate.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(A.) Police.

There are no civil police. The Armed Constabulary will appear under the heading "Military."

(B.) Prisons.

Prisons.—A large central jail is under construction at Entebbe, and a civil gaol is being built in Jinja. In Toro and Hoima permanent jails have already been built. In the other out-stations permanent jails will be provided as soon as possible.

(C.) Civil and Criminal Justice.

In the High Court and the courts subordinate thereto 346 civil cases and 598 criminal cases were recorded.

Two hundred and sixty-nine of the civil cases involved amounts under £10, 53 amounts under £25, 16 amounts under £100, and 8 amounts exceeding £100.

In criminal cases 51 persons were discharged for want of evidence, 574 were convicted, and 121 acquitted.

Twenty-four criminal cases came before the Session Courts. Ten civil appeals and two criminal appeals were presented to the High Court, and there was one case of confirmation of death sentence.

No Admiralty or bankruptcy case occurred during the year.

In probate and administration 42 causes were dealt with by the High Court, in 35 of which the estate was administered by an Officer of the Court.

The following table shows the occurrence of the more serious crimes during the past five years:—

——	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Murder and homicide ...	1	4	4	4	4
Attempt at murder ...	1	3	1	—	1
Rape	—	3	—	—	2
Robbery	—	—	—	3	—
Housebreaking	2	2	1	—	—
Grievous hurt	2	18	1	3	11
Mischief by fire	—	—	—	—	1

The judicial machinery of the Protectorate is based on the Indian system. Sessions Courts are held by the Sub-Commissioner of each Province, and the Collector and Assistant Collectors are magistrates and assistant judges within their districts, all being subordinate in their judicial capacity to the High Court sitting at Entebbe.

Native Courts.

In addition to the courts established under the "Uganda Order-in-Council, 1902," a limited jurisdiction in purely native cases vests, under agreement, with the Lukikos, or Native Councils, of the Kingdom of Uganda, Ankole, and Toro, and is at present exercised in accordance with native law and custom under the superintendence of our civil officers.

The system is reported to have worked on the whole satisfactorily, and I believe that substantial justice is given, though in the Uganda Lukiko religious differences have cause dissensions, which on one or two occasions have led to the intervention of the Sub-Commissioner.

Since the close of the year under report native jurisdiction in Unyoro, which had hitherto been tacitly admitted, was put on a proper basis by Ordinance.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A.) Population.

No census has been taken. The population of the Protectorate has been estimated at between three and four millions, but taking into consideration the density of the population in parts of the unadministered portions of the Protectorate, notably in the interior ranges of Mount Elgon, it is possible that this estimate has been put too low.

(B.) Public Health.

The Medical Department of the Protectorate was amalgamated with that of East Africa in 1903, and both departments are now under the charge of Major J. Will, R.A.M.C., who is assisted in Uganda by one senior medical officer and nine medical officers. In addition there are two medical officers attached to the laboratory at Entebbe for the investigation of sleeping sickness under the direction of the Royal Society.

The total cost of the Medical Department, debited to Uganda for the year under report, was £14,089.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of Government officials has on the whole been good, and that an improvement in this respect is noticeable during the past year or two, due to better housing, greater facilities for procuring suitable food, a more intelligent appreciation of proper precautions to be observed in order to guard against disease in the tropics, and, generally, to improved conditions of life. This has been particularly noticeable in Entebbe, where the old wattle and daub quarters have given place to solid buildings of brick and iron.

But one death occurred amongst European officials, and that from injuries received from an elephant. Five officials were invalided—two from the Nile Province, two from Entebbe, and one from Unyoro. The commonest diseases amongst officials were malarial fevers and dyspepsia. Among Europeans, official and non-official, there were 96 admissions to hospital, of which 61 were due to fevers, and one death. It is satisfactory to note that black-water fever appears to be decreasing, due doubtless to greater care now exercised against malarial infection. In all three deaths of Europeans were registered, and seven births.

Our hospital returns afford as a rule but slight indications of the general health of the natives, as only those in the immediate vicinity of our stations come in for treatment. Excepting the mortality caused by the continuance of sleeping sickness and outbreaks of small-pox towards the close of the year at

Entebbe, Kampala, and Mbarara, which have since subsided, the general health of the natives in the Protectorate is believed to have been good. The principal diseases from which they suffer are ulcers, abscesses and cellulitis, and venereal diseases.

The health of the troops and police was normal.

Sleeping Sickness.

In my reports for the last two years (Africa, No. 15, 1903, and No. 12, 1904) I gave full accounts of the appearance and spread of this dread epidemic in the Protectorate, and discussed the question as to whether any remedial measures were possible. The conclusions arrived at were not hopeful; no remedy has been found; and such measures as segregation and attempting to confine the population of the affected and non-affected districts within their areas were not found to be practicable.

The disease continued unabated during the year in the Lake regions of Uganda and Busoga. During the latter portion of the year it made its appearance in an endemic form in the Nile Province; Captain Greig, a member of the Royal Society's Sleeping Sickness Commission, proceeded to the Nile Province on his way home to investigate the conditions of the disease in that province, and prepared a report on his arrival in England. Towards the close of the year Dr. Hodges, the Medical Officer at Nimule, who had taken great interest in the investigation of the disease in its earlier stages in Busoga, made further enquiries, and reported that the tsetse fly is found in much smaller areas in North Unyoro and the Nile than was at first imagined, and in his report he expresses the opinion that no epidemic of such magnitude as has been experienced on Lake Victoria is to be apprehended, the conditions for a wide-spread epidemic being absent. Nevertheless the presence of the disease on the banks of the Nile is a matter of most serious concern to the Soudan and Egypt.

With the exception of the Nile Province, sleeping sickness appears to have confined itself to the Lake regions, a belt about ten miles in depth round the Victoria Nyanza, where it first appeared; and here and on the adjacent islands the mortality has been appalling, over 100,000 of the people in these districts having been carried off within the last four years. In Uganda opinions are divided as to whether the disease is now abating; in Busoga the chiefs are of opinion that, allowing for the decrease of population due to sleeping sickness, the ravages of the epidemic are on the decrease. It is now spreading slowly to the south along the lake to German East Africa. A few months ago it was understood that though the fly was present in German East Africa sleeping sickness had not yet appeared. On the 20th July, 1905, it was reported to me by a German

official from Bukoba that there were 54 cases of infection in that station, and that the islands to the south of Bukoba were now all infected.

Latterly it has begun to attack Europeans.

For the last three years the Medical Officers attached to the Royal Society's Commission have been labouring incessantly at the investigation of sleeping sickness; its causes have been ascertained and a great deal of work in the scientific study of the disease has been done, but neither here nor in the Congo, where the disease has been under investigation for years, has any remedy yet been discovered. A scheme for extended investigation into sleeping sickness is now under consideration, and details for working the scheme have been submitted.

(C.) Sanitation.

During the year the cesspits in the European quarters at Entebbe were filled up, and the dry-earth system, with removal of night soil, introduced. This system is working well, and will be extended as soon as possible to the native quarters of the town. Provision has been made in this year's estimates for the introduction of a similar system in the European quarters at Kampala.

Two windmills have been erected to draw water from some distance from the lake shore at Entebbe, thus securing a pure supply of drinking-water. Eventually we shall require to lay water on to the station and distribute it by pipes along the main roads, but hitherto the absence of funds has obliged us to put up with the less costly system of pumping into tanks near the lake shore; the disadvantage of this system is the difficulty there is in ensuring that the servants take the drinking-water from the tanks, and not from the nearest part of the shore.

A great deal has been done to improve the sanitary condition of Entebbe during the last two or three years; the insanitary wattle and daub structures have all been removed, and the officials are now provided with brick or stone buildings with corrugated iron roofs and cement floors, which has largely added to the health of our headquarter station; labour is continually employed in keeping down the vegetation which grows so rapidly under an equatorial sun, and during the year an extensive scheme was put into operation to completely clear the foreshore and adjoining forest, and safeguard the station from the tsetse fly and anopheles mosquito. When this scheme is completed, as it will be during the current year, Entebbe should be safe from infection by sleeping sickness, but its approaches, running through a fly-infected forest, will remain a source of danger. It will, I consider, be necessary to clear this forest for some thirty yards on each side of the main road.

At present, though the climate is relaxing, Entebbe may be said to be a fairly healthy station.

(D.) Climate.

Taking it as a whole, the climate of the Protectorate is pleasant and agreeable, but, with the exception of parts of Ankole and Toro, the uplands of the Nile Province, and perhaps parts of Bukedi, the climate is warm and relaxing, and nowhere can the country be said to be altogether free from malarial influences. The valley of the Nile is decidedly unhealthy, and the shores of the Lakes Victoria, Albert, and Albert Edward have generally been classed as unhealthy.

The chief precautions to be observed by Europeans are those applicable to most tropical countries—moderation in eating and drinking, avoidance of chills and exposure to the sun when in a state of fatigue, and care to guard against malarial infection. All the houses of the officials are now provided with at least one mosquito-proof room, and the use of mosquito nets at night is enjoined.

METEOROLOGY.

Observations are recorded at ten stations in the Protectorate, and the returns are compiled at the principal station, Entebbe, by the Officer in charge of the Scientific and Forestry Department. During the year several stations were provided with standard instruments, and the records were better kept than in preceding years.

(A.) Rainfall.

1904 was an exceptionally wet year in Entebbe, 63·01 inches being registered in 164 wet days. The heaviest rainfall was recorded at Mbarara in Ankole, viz., 91·26 inches. On the Nile 43·63 inches were registered at Wadelai, 38·12 inches at Nimule, and 38 inches at Gondokoro. The heaviest rainfall for one month was 16·84 inches recorded in the Sesse Islands in May.

A register of Lake levels is kept at Entebbe, Jinja, Wadelai and Gondokoro, and the monthly returns are regularly sent to Egypt.

(B.) Temperature.

The temperature varied at Entebbe from a maximum of 83·6 in February to a minimum of 59·0 in July and December. The greatest heat was recorded at Nimule, 101·0 at various

dates, falling to 50·0 in January; Wadelai and Gondokoro were not far behind with maximums of 100·0.

The daily mean sunshine at Entebbe was 5 hours 55 minutes.

The prevailing direction of the wind was from south and south-west. The average velocity for the year was 2·4 miles per hour, being greatest between 7 a.m. and 2 p.m.

VIII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

These are combined services for East Africa and Uganda; the Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs residing at Mombasa and Nairobi, respectively.

The postal service in Uganda was extended during the year by the opening of a post and money order office at Jinja, and a post office at Mbale in Bukedi, the former doing a considerable business, especially in money order transactions. Improvements were made in the service by native runners along the three main postal routes, starting from Kampala to Jinja, Hoima and the Nile, and Toro and Ankole. Letters from Entebbe can now be delivered at Wadelai on the Nile in five days, instead of 12 days as formerly.

The money order system is being extended to the Nile Province.

Telegraphs.

There is one main line of telegraph connecting the East Africa system with Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Hoima, and Wadelai on the Nile. From Hoima a branch connects with Butiaba—the landing place on the Lake Albert. This year an extension will be carried from Fajao on the Victoria Nile, through Fatiko to Nimule, eventually it is to be hoped to connect with the Soudan system at Gondokoro, which will give us an alternate and cheaper line to Europe, besides adding an important link to the Cape to Cairo system.

During the year under report the extension from Masindi to Wadelai was completed, and the work of making permanent the temporary line from Karanias to Jinja was commenced, and subsequently finished. Telegraphic communication was fairly well maintained, and there were fewer interruptions than in the preceding year.

The Government offices at Entebbe are connected by telephone; and there is a telephone service open to the public, on payment, along the Protectorate telegraph wires. £7,440 is the estimated share paid by Uganda towards postal and telegraph expenditure, including £1,747 for new telegraph construction.

IX.—MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

From the 1st April, 1904, Uganda ceased to garrison the Kisumu and Naivasha Provinces of East Africa, and the Protectorate troops were reduced by two companies of Indian and two companies of local troops; the two remaining companies of Indians forming an integral portion of the 4th Battalion King's African Rifles.

The following table gives the military expenditure for the last five years, exclusive of the cost of the Armed Constabulary:—

Year.	Amount.
	£
1900–01	95,765
1901–02	84,939
1902–03	74,395
1903–04	62,390
1904–05	53,352

During the year most of the companies of the battalion, which is split up into detachments of companies in four provinces of the Protectorate, were inspected by the Inspector-General, Sir W. Manning, K.C.M.G.

In musketry the figure of merit was 66·50 as against 63·48 in the previous year. The conduct of the men has been good, and their health continued to remain satisfactory.

At the close of the year the strength of the battalion was 825 of all ranks.

Armed Constabulary.

The strength of the Armed Constabulary is 1,060. In time of peace they are employed on civil duties under the district officers, but are liable for military duty, and form part of the armed forces of the Protectorate. They are armed with the same rifle as the King's African Rifles. They are trained in their various districts by British non-commissioned officers, and are largely under the control of the Officer Commanding the Troops as regards training and discipline.

In musketry an improvement is noted, though the new rifles were only issued late in the year, and the men had not time to become thoroughly acquainted with them.

The conduct of the force is reported to have been good, and the health of the men satisfactory.

The cost during the year was £10,749.

Uganda Volunteer Reserve.

This corps was formed in 1903, with headquarters at Entebbe. The members must be European residents of the Protectorate, non-British subjects taking a modified form of oath. The corps is armed with the ·303 magazine Lee-Enfield rifle. The general shooting rules are those of the National Rifle Association, modified to suit local requirements. To become an efficient member a score of 50 points is required out of a total of 105, at ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards.

Under the energetic management of its present secretary, Mr. J. F. Cunningham, the corps is making considerable progress in numbers and efficiency. The strength has increased from 32 members to 50, and 3 honorary members. Thirty-four members qualified during the year, several in the out-stations being unable to attend the general annual meeting.

X.—GENERAL.

Administration.

The Protectorate is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by a Deputy Commissioner and a staff of four Sub-Commissioners, eight Collectors, and 15 Assistant Collectors. Each Sub-Commissioner is in charge of a province, which is divided into districts under Collectors and Assistant Collectors.

In the kingdom of Uganda and in the Western Province, comprising the kingdoms of Ankole and Toro, native affairs are managed, under agreement, by the Lukikos, or Native Councils, of the Kabakas under our supervision. The same practice obtains in Unyoro. In the Central and Nile Provinces there is no settled form of native government, and native affairs are managed more directly by British officers.

The kingdom of Uganda and nearly the whole of the Western and Central Provinces may now be said to be under effective administration. In the Nile valley we have stations at Gondokoro, Nimule, and Wadelai, which latter will shortly be moved inland to a healthier and more central position among the Acholi tribe. British Administration in the Protectorate is increasing in efficiency and its effects are spreading, but care is taken not to press too rapidly into the remoter tracts and incur responsibilities which would offer us but little present return. The policy of the Administration is rather to avoid conflict with the wilder tribes, such as those inhabiting the large tract of country to the north of Elgon and between the Nile and Lake Rudolf, and trust to the principles of our rules becoming known to them through the intervening tribes

until such time as the permanent occupation of their country becomes a necessity.

(2.) There are no railways or canals in the Protectorate. The Uganda Railway, so called, runs through East Africa and terminates at Kisumu—the East African port on the Lake Victoria.

The principal stations in the Protectorate are connected by broad roads; these are not metalled, but are what would be described as good fair-weather surface roads. In the wet season wheeled traffic is rendered difficult owing to the number of swamps, and the rapid growth of vegetation necessitates constant clearing; the roads are kept clear by the chiefs through whose country they pass, but most of the construction and the repairs to bridges, which are only temporary as yet, are undertaken by the Administration.

The principal roads are: (1) From Entebbe through Kampala and Hoima to Butiaba, connecting the Victoria and Albert Nyanzas, length 179½ miles; a survey of this road is now in progress with a view to improve the communication between the two lakes, primarily by constructing permanent bridges over the rivers. (2) From Entebbe to Fort Portal in Toro, through Buddu and Ankole, length 260 miles; a fair cart road up to Mbarara in Ankole, after which a bridle path with steep gradients. (3) Kampala to Jinja, length 51 miles; a good road lately constructed. (4) Jinja to Mbale, a good cart road, length 85 miles, and the best kept road in the Protectorate. (5) From Mbale communication has lately been connected with Mumias in the East Africa Protectorate by means of a roughly completed cart road. (6) The Lake Albert Edward is connected with both Mbarara and Fort Portal by bridle paths. (7) Between Hoima and Masindi there is a good cart road, length 32 miles, thence land communication with the Nile Province is maintained by a good main bridle path, and also by water viâ Butiaba as far as Nimule. (8) A cart road to connect Nimule and Gondokoro, length 112½ miles, is now under construction; between these two stations the Nile is not navigable, owing to rapids.

Immigration and Emigration.

There is little to report under this head beyond the movements of traders and small parties of inhabitants from one side of the Nile to the other. In former years there was a considerable influx of people from the Congo Free State anxious to settle on our side of the Nile, but the methods now introduced by the Government of the Congo have stopped this movement, and may induce those who have emigrated to return to their former homes.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on public works during the year under review was £19,035, classified as under:—

Personal emoluments	...	...	£1,870
Original works	...	...	12,094
Extraordinary works	...	...	1,000
Upkeep and repairs	...	...	4,071

A great deal was done by the department in the important work of providing our officials with permanent iron-roofed quarters in place of the old and insanitary wattle and daub structure they previously occupied.

At Entebbe a spacious High Court, two first-class houses, ten sun-dried brick and eight stone houses as quarters for junior officials and clerks, commenced in the previous year, were completed.

A new collectorate, survey office, and three houses for officials were commenced and completed, and sixteen sun-dried brick buildings were commenced and completed. Two corrugated iron buildings were erected—one as an office for the Superintendent of Public Works, the other as an Isolation Hospital.

Two large buildings—a central gaol and a combined post and telegraph office—were commenced.

A permanent iron girder and wooden decking staging and protection wall were built on to the pier and breakwater.

At Kampala two brick houses for officials were built; a collectorate and a post and telegraph office were commenced and nearly completed; and a large area of ground for the new station was cleared.

Permanent houses were built at Jinja for the Sub-Commissioner, Medical Officer, Assistant Collector, and Police Inspector.

A pier was constructed of sufficient length to allow of lighters to unload alongside. It is now being extended.

At Hoima, Mbarara, and Toro several new buildings were erected including a court house, collectorate, post office, house for the Sub-Commissioner, and quarters for clerks. We have not yet been able to supply these stations with iron roofs.

In the Nile Province three new houses were built at Nimule, and one house and clerks' quarters at Gondokoro.

Survey.

In previous reports attention has been drawn to the importance of the work of this department, which, besides preparing a general map of the country, is charged with the definition and demarcation of some 9,000 square miles of estates allotted to the chiefs and land owners under the Uganda Agreement of 1900, a work with which the settlement of the

country, the contentment of the people, and the progress of cultivation is intimately connected.

During the year the staff was increased by six European assistants, and three Indian plane-tablers, and five Indian clerks and draughtsmen. The Indian plane-tablers have not proved suited to the work, and are being replaced.

In topographical work 6,630 square miles were added to the area beaconed for primary triangulation, making a total of 13,630 so beaconed; of this area some 9,000 were prepared for secondary triangulation. Observations with the 10-inch theodolite were completed over an area of 2,200 square miles, making a total of 4,660 square miles.

In the half-inch survey observations were completed over 2,720 square miles as compared with 116 in the previous year. The total area returned as completed with the plane table was 1,305, of which 1,160 square miles were done in the year under review.

Owing to particular local difficulties the work of the 4-inch survey and demarcation of estates has not progressed as rapidly as could be wished. 348 square miles of estates were beaconed and area poled. 150 square miles were triangulated, and 87 square miles were completed in detail.

Preservation of Game.

The regulations have been well observed in the administered portions of the Protectorate. In the unadministered tracts we have no means of controlling the killing of game by the natives. Only three cases of breach of the regulations were reported, in which fines were inflicted for killing two female elephants and one female buffalo. Speaking of game generally its destruction has more to be guarded against from the natives with their traps and pitfalls than from the sportsman with his rifle. In a country like Uganda, which is mostly covered with high grass for the greater portion of the year, a natural protection is afforded to game, and I do not think that the extinction of any species is likely to be apprehended.

Suitability of the Climate for Europeans, and Openings for Trade and Capital.

I have remarked on previous occasions that the climatic conditions of Uganda are not altogether favourable for the permanent settlement of European families, and that it will never be a white man's country in the sense that South Africa and parts of East Africa have proved to be. With care Europeans can live in tolerable comfort, but periodical change to a more bracing climate is essential if health is to be maintained. There is no inducement for European labour, the climate over most of the Protectorate is too hot for manual labour in the open, and the employment of European side by side with native labour would not be desirable.

For the development of the country we must rely mainly on native agency, controlled by Europeans and assisted by European capital. Everywhere there is a very rich soil and a plentiful rainfall; much has been done by the Administration to teach the natives how to utilise the opportunities with which nature has provided them, but European enterprise could most usefully step in here, as the Uganda Company has commenced to do, and take a wider field. Openings for capital are also to be found in the development of the rubber industry, in the export of timber, of which the forests contain many valuable varieties, and in dealing with native produce. The country appears to be well suited for the cultivation of cotton, the experiments in which have been so far successful, and this should in time open up a large industry, necessitating mills and plant. Trade, as has been shown under its heading, has more than doubled since 1902-3, and continues to rapidly increase. Amongst other items, previously noted in this report, cotton goods command an increasing market, which will expand as the Protectorate developes. Then there is the fibre industry, only lately started, which is capable of large extension as soon as a machine can be found suitable to clean Sanseviera; Raphea fibre is more easily manipulated by hand, and both command good prices in the home markets.

Rates of Wages and Cost of Living.

A year ago the price of unskilled labour at Entebbe and Kampala was 4*s*. per mensem, it is now 5*s*. 6*d*. to 6*s*., with a certain tendency to rise. In the outlying districts labour is still obtainable at 4*s*.

The cost of living for natives depends on the price of their staple food, bananas, the cost of which at Entebbe and Kampala has doubled within the last eighteen months. An ordinary labourer can live at these two stations for from 1*s*. 8*d*. to 2*s*. a month. In the outlying districts for about half that amount.

For Europeans the cost of living entirely depends on the individual. Local food supplies, such as meat, fish, eggs and fowls, though dearer than they were, are still comparatively cheap, but prices are rising. European stores are about double the cost price in England. In the Nile Province food supplies are difficult to obtain, and the cost of living there is proportionately high.

Servants' wages vary from 5*s*. to £1 13*s*. 4*d*. per mensem: Goanese cooks from India demand from £3 to £5 a month, with passages from and to their homes in India.

General Condition of the Protectorate, and Social Condition of the People.

As in the two preceding years, development was hampered by the continued ravages of sleeping sickness in the two fore-

most provinces of the Protectorate—Uganda and Busoga. In the face of these adverse circumstances, over which we had no control, it is all the more gratifying to be able to report that the Protectorate has continued to advance steadily on its various lines of progress. Compared with the returns of the previous year, in which I noted in detail the rapid progress that had been made, revenue shows an increase from £51,474 to £59,707, or of 13·8 per cent.; native revenue has increased by £11,344, or by over 44 per cent.; trade shows an increase of from £176,147 to £217,112; whilst expenditure has been reduced from £186,800 to £173,038.

A good idea of the steady increase of trade, and consequently of the increase of wealth in the country, can be gathered by comparing the exports from the Protectorate for the first two months of the year under report with the same months after the close of the year. In April and May, 1904, the exports were valued at £8,644, in April and May, 1905, they aggregated £14,605.

In Uganda the chiefs and people continue to advance in material and social well-being. Cotton and other goods of European manufacture are in greater demand, the conditions of living, especially among the better-to-do classes, are steadily improving, trade is expanding and its prospects are encouraging, and a keener desire than ever is evinced to profit by the facilities afforded by the Missionary Societies for education. The expansion of trade and other causes have created round our centres demands for labour, which have placed within easy reach of the poorer classes the means of earning daily wages. So much has this been the case that, whereas three years ago hundreds of taxpayers were working off their taxes monthly on our buildings and transport in Entebbe, now not a single hut tax labourer is to be seen in the station, and it is much the same at Kampala.

The small tax of 4*s*. per annum is easily paid in cash, to the benefit of the people and the Administration. This improvement in the social condition of the people has been naturally followed by a rise in the price of unskilled labour, which has risen 25 per cent. within the last few months.

During the year under report a poll tax of 4*s*. was introduced, the intention being to reach able males who, neither owning huts themselves nor contributing to the payment on the parent hut, were yet found to be earning good wages and capable of contributing their share towards the cost of Administration. The tax was willingly paid, and brought nearly £2,000 in the half-year; it has been extended to Ankole, Toro, and Unyoro, and in course of time will be applied to the whole Protectorate. The abolition of fees on traders' licenses has proved very beneficial to trade; the number of smaller traders has increased, and a considerable business has been done by Uganda traders

in ivory, which they obtain by barter from the natives in the Congo.

Great as is the change that has come over the country since the establishment of our own rule, we must not expect either too rapid a development or too sudden a transition in the character of the people. With all their good qualities the Baganda are by nature indolent and unstable; the present order of things is still new to them, and patience will be required to induce perseverance in the progress they have already achieved. One of the results of freedom from the penalties and restrictions under which they formerly lived is a disposition to disregard the orders of their chiefs, whose hold over their people is lessening; I need not say that it is as much our policy now to uphold the legitimate authority of the chiefs as it was in days gone by to curb their tyrannical power.

Central Province.—The progress made by this province under its Sub-Commissioner, Mr. A. G. Boyle, is remarkable, especially when we remember how Busoga has suffered from the sleeping sickness epidemic. Revenue has risen from £6,810 in the preceding year to £11,714; trade has largely increased, the exports from Jinja having risen from £4,263 in 1903-4 to £15,474, and there are now 46 native traders at this port, representing 17 firms, where a year and a half ago there were only four. In fact, the same change that has come over the kingdom of Uganda by the completion of direct steam communication with the coast is rapidly operating in Busoga, without its having the advantages possessed by Uganda of a long established form of native government. Jinja is an important point of call for the railway steamers, and opening up as it does a very rich country, it will be as a business centre to Busoga what Kampala is to Uganda. The increase in prosperity is evidenced by the large increase in the number of people who have paid their taxes in cash in preference to labour, the receipts under this head having risen from £2,140 in 1903-4 to £7,403 during the year under review. In Bukedi—the country of the naked people—trade is increasing, and the tribes are anxious to cultivate saleable produce so as to obtain the much coveted cotton goods. There should be a good market here later on.

Western Province.—The districts of Ankole and Unyoro, and especially Toro, are situated too far from our ports to have derived much benefit as yet from the impetus given to trade by communication with the coast. Still, in all three districts progress is reported. Each district shows an increase, though small, in revenue; the number of traders has increased, and in addition to ivory, what should be a promising trade has been opened up with the Congo and German East Africa, particularly with the former, in rubber and skins. The majority of the people still pay their taxes in labour, though an increase

in cash payers is noted in each district. The attempts to induce the cultivation of saleable produce has not yet met with success in Ankole and Toro owing to the distance and cost of porterage; the extension of wheeled transport on the main road between the Victoria and Albert Nyanzas should afford facilities by returning carts for the carriage of produce from Unyoro. All three districts have been quiet during the year; a number of people, who had crossed over to the other side of the Victoria Nile some years ago into the wild Kabuli country, were induced by the Sub-Commissioner to return to Unyoro side; and the measures reported in this district last year, defining the rights of the Chiefs over their peasantry, have worked well and given general satisfaction to both parties.

The Nile Province.—On the whole the province has remained peaceful. Diwans, or Native Councils of the chiefs, have been started, and are being given a trial. Trade, chiefly in cotton goods, cattle, and articles of native manufacture from Uganda and Unyoro, is slowly increasing, and the native traders are said to exercise a civilising influence on the people. The revenue is small, but shows a slight increase. Two years ago the hut tax was introduced tentatively in the parts more immediately under our influence, and the returns are slightly in excess of last year; the measure, however, is one which in the present state of the country can only be gently extended. The principal tribes with whom we have to deal are the Bari in the north under Gondokoro, and the Acholi and Mahdi in the south under Nimule and Wadelai. These three stations are all situated in the valley of the Nile on the western frontier of the province. The civil station at Wadelai is now about to be removed to Fatiko, a healthier and more central position among the southern sections of the Acholi tribe, where its influence will more be felt; this is the first step it has hitherto been thought desirable to take in the direction of more effective administration in the interior of the province, the development of which, owing to the poverty and primitive conditions of its inhabitants, will necessarily be slower than in the nearer and more favoured portions of the Protectorate.

I would wish to bring to your notice the good work done by Mr. George Wilson, C.B., the Deputy Commissioner, who acted as Commissioner for the latter half of the year, and by the members of the administrative and departmental staff, whose individual efforts have made the year one of continued progress.

J. Hayes Sadler.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
442	Trinidad and Tobago	1903–1904
443	St. Lucia	1903
444	Basutoland	1903–1904
445	Leeward Islands	"
446	St. Vincent	"
447	Bermuda	1904
448	St. Helena	"
449	Falkland Islands	"
450	Weihaiwei	"
451	Hong Kong	"
452	Gambia	"
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456	Seychelles	"
457	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast ...	"
458	Straits Settlements	"
459	Southern Nigeria	"
460	Sierra Leone	"
461	British Solomon Islands	1903–1905
462	Malta	1904–1905
463	Grenada	1904
464	St. Vincent	"
465	Gold Coast	"
466	Barbados	1904–1905

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
22	Seychelles	Report on Para Rubber.
23	Dominica	Roads and Land Settlement.
24	Grenada	Land Settlement in Carriacou.
25	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague, 1903.
26	Northern Nigeria	Mineral and Vegetable Products.
27	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
28	Gold Coast and Sierra Leone	Rubber.
29	Ceylon	Geological Survey.
30	Pitcairn Islands	Report by Mr. R. T. Simon.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 525.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1905-6.

(For Report for 1904–5, *see* No. 467.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
June, 1907.

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CONTENTS.

	Page
I. Financial	3
II. Trade, Agriculture, and Industries	10
III. Legislation...	18
IV. Education	19
IVa. Ecclesiastical	19
IVb. Marriages	20
V. Government Institutions	21
VI. Judicial Statistics	21
VII. Vital Statistics	22
VIII. Postal and Telegraph	25
IX. Military Forces and Expenditure	25
X. General :—	
Administration	26
Public Works...	27
Survey	28
Game Preservation	28
General Condition of the Protectorate	30

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No. 525.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1904–5 *see* No. 467.)

THE COMMISSIONER to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Uganda.
March 28, 1907.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith two copies of the Blue Book of this Protectorate for the financial year 1905–6, and the usual report in duplicate.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. George Wilson, C.B., administered the Government of Uganda during a considerable portion of the year under review, and it has seemed to me appropriate that he should draw up the report upon it.

I have, &c.,
H. HESKETH BELL,
H.M. Commissioner.

The Right Honourable,
The Earl of Elgin, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

REPORT ON THE UGANDA BLUE BOOK OF 1905–6.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The estimated revenue for the year 1905–6 was £48,795; the actual revenue (exclusive of land sales) was £76,755 9*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase over the estimate of £27,960 9*s.* 3*d.* and an increase over the revenue of the preceding year of £17,048 8*s.* 7*d.*

The estimated expenditure for the year 1905–6 was £183,562; the actual expenditure was £191,142 17*s.*, showing a sum of £7,580 17*s.* expended more than the estimate, and being £18,103 18*s.* 9*d.* more than the expenditure of the preceding year.

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The following is a Comparative Statement showing the Actual Revenue collected in **1902–3** *to* **1905–6.**

—	1902–3.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.		
					Increase. On previous year.	Decrease. On previous year.
Customs—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Imports	299 18 8	658 5 0	1,035 2 8	2,384 10 6	1,349 7 10	—
Exports	5,528 17 7	6,337 17 0	6,876 2 6	10,125 3 0	3,249 0 6	—
Writing Entries	—	—	115 12 7	26 16 0	—	88 16 7
Warehouse Fees	—	—	—	16 15 0	16 15 0	—
Judicial Fees and Fines—						
Judicial Fees	209 0 7	333 4 7	449 8 10	354 12 0	—	94 16 10
Registration Fees	42 17 6	52 2 8	23 16 8	55 11 8	31 15 0	—
Notarial Fees	122 16 3	183 5 5	—	—	—	—
Consular Fees	2 10 8	—	—	—	—	—
Fines	618 11 6	581 4 0	534 4 10	573 18 3	39 13 5	—
Marriage Fees	—	0 6 8	—	—	—	—
Contraband war captures, &c.	1,902 12 0	2,677 17 10	1,301 16 8	2,592 13 1	290 16 5	—
Miscellaneous						
Registration Fees	—	—	0 9 4	2 14 8	2 [illegible] 4	—
Land Revenue—						
Rents	567 18 8	1,088 2 2	1,032 19 8	1,930 16 2	897 16 6	—
Sale of timber, cattle, crops, &c.	424 5 3	517 4 5	—	41 11 7	41 11 7	—
Forestry dues	—	—	470 1 3	160 2 2	—	309 19 1
Rubber permits	—	—	—	512 13 4	512 13 4	—
Licences, Dues, &c.—						
Game Licences	814 0 0	1,538 13 4	1,125 0 0	1,188 13 4	63 13 4	—
Traders' Licences	827 13 4	804 14 5	—	—	—	—
Liquor Licences	58 6 8	245 1 4	177 14 0	225 16 8	48 2 8	—
Brokers' Licences	1 6 8	—	—	—	—	—
Mining Licences	27 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 6 8	—	0 13 4

Registration of Porters	638 10 8	982 5 4	1,123 5 4	1,061 7 4	—	61 18 4
Registration of Vessels	—	—	30 0 0	15 0 0	—	15 0 0
Road, wharfage, and transit	1,144 4 9	1,794 4 2	2,551 7 4	3,223 3 0	671 15 8	—
Market Dues	332 9 7	724 19 4	948 9 2	1,042 13 2	94 4 0	—
Stamp Duties...	—	—	74 12 3	112 17 6	38 5 3	—
Miscellaneous fees	—	—	197 9 11	459 10 2	262 0 3	—
Marriage, Birth, and Death Fees	—	—	107 18 8	166 6 8	58 8 0	—
Other Survey Fees	—	—	—	198 16 9	198 16 9	—
Registration of Companies	—	—	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	—
Marine Freights	718 12 0	337 1 5	367 3 0	755 15 2	388 12 2	—
Miscellaneous Revenue—						
Stoppages of Pay	3 10 5	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries	2,871 9 2	4,447 17 6	1,730 0 8	173 5 9	—	1,556 14 11
Unclaimed deposits	—	532 13 6	384 17 2	333 17 5	—	50 19 9
Municipal Receipts	—	20 7 6	41 9 10	62 4 5	20 14 7	—
Hospital Fees...	—	—	103 6 8	14 2 8	—	89 4 0
Sale of Stores...	—	—	—	518 16 6	518 16 6	—
Found Ivory	—	—	1,125 9 5	1,399 15 9	274 6 4	—
Interest	—	—	243 17 9	489 15 11	245 18 2	—
Sale of Fuel Wood	—	—	—	218 2 11	218 2 11	—
Native Revenue—						
Presents and Tribute	34 11 0	30 3 11	2 3 4	—	—	2 3 4
Hut Tax	19,222 14 6	24,758 5 5	33,878 2 3	41,186 18 2	7,299 15 11	—
Gun Tax	473 9 5	306 9 1	320 7 4	427 8 0	107 0 8	—
Salt Deposits	205 9 1	261 17 4	273 6 8	171 16 7	—	101 10 1
Poll Tax	—	—	2,218 0 0	4,511 1 4	2,293 1 4	—
Sale of Land	—	1 0 0	—	33 18 6	33 18 6	—
Profit on Purchase of Cow and Immature Ivory.	2,459 5 6	1,454 0 4	805 11 7	—	—	805 11 7
Telegraph Receipts	1,606 10 2	803 13 0	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Licences...	—	—	27 13 4	10 0 0	—	17 13 4
Total	41,157 1 7	51,474 4 8	59,707 0 8	76,789 7 9	20,277 7 11	3,195 0 10

NOTE.—The financial year dates from 1st April to 31st of the following March, hence 1905–6.

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The most significant improvement is in Native Revenue, as it indicates an indisputable advance in order and contentment and in native thrift. The progress is as follows :—

Provinces.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	Increase on previous year.
	£	£	£	£
Uganda Kingdom...	19,530	21,491	25,659	4,168
Central Province ...	1,720	7,891	8,995	1,104
Western Province	2,753	5,678	9,222	3,544
Nile Province ...	755	1,045	1,822	777
Total ...	24,758	36,105	45,698	9,593

There are corresponding advances in Rents and in Road, Wharfage, and Transit Dues, a particularly encouraging feature.

The decreases are mostly due to reforms which have compensating advantages. To make trade easier, Fees for writing Customs Entries have been reduced and restrictions upon engagement of caravan porters been modified. The large seeming deficit in sundries is simply due to the previous year having been credited with an abnormal accumulation of overpayments recovered from former years.

In every account indicating true progress there has been a substantial increase.

Comparative Yearly Statement of Expenditure 1902–3 *to* 1905–6.

—	1902–3.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.		
					Increase. On previous year.	Decrease. On previous year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Administration	17,201 16 2	14,003 15 1	15,339 11 2	17,694 0 8	2,354 9 6	—
Audit	1,039 9 3	1,095 5 11	1,027 12 5	974 18 11	—	52 13 0
Bombay Agency	487 2 3	518 8 9	548 1 6	574 6 0	26 4 6	—
Customs	—	—	843 1 11	744 2 8	—	98 19 3
Forestry and Scientific...	905 4 5	1,133 17 1	1,405 15 5	2,051 18 8	646 3 3	—
Judicial	—	1,149 0 4	1,713 17 5	1,986 5 2	272 7 9	—
London Agency...	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	--	—
Marine	4,696 11 5	4,271 5 7	4,183 16 4	3,928 18 6	—	254 17 10
Medical	11,690 18 8	17,000 0 0	14,089 0 0	16,180 19 0	2,091 19 0	—
Military	86,326 15 5	62,390 0 0	53,352 15 5	57,207 12 8	3,854 17 3	—
Miscellaneous	2,141 3 1	8,407 10 8	—	204 13 5	204 13 5	—
Municipal Expenses	—	—	—	973 5 6	973 5 6	—
Native Staff	8,661 10 2	8,149 10 8	10,370 6 7	11,290 15 0	920 8 5	—
Non-effective Services	598 6 8	9,013 9 5	1,352 6 0	3,075 4 1	1,722 18 1	—
Police and Prisons	—	11,099 14 4	11,475 18 4	12,612 2 2	1,136 3 10	—
Postal and Telegraph	5,678 4 8	4,976 5 6	4,759 1 1	6,610 10 9	1,851 9 8	—
Printing and Stationery	1,355 15 2	1.234 2 4	1,734 16 5	2,070 2 10	335 6 5	—
Public Works and Survey	10,792 1 10	20,227 6 3	26,675 13 7	26,488 9 2	—	187 4 5
Transport and Passages	21,054 7 11	16,263 2 1	18,501 14 9	17,155 14 10	—	1,345 19 11
Treasury...	—	3,485 10 0	3,686 6 3	3,469 8 9	—	216 17 6
Exchange	748 18 9	723 10 2	659 8 7	475 17 10	—	183 10 9
Medical Department (Special expenditure) ...	—	1,508 3 1	—	1,286 3 5	1,286 3 5	—
Reserve Battalion K.A.R.	—	—	—	3,191 11 6	3,191 11 6	—
Indian Military Arrears	—	—	—	745 15 6	745 15 6	—
Clearing Lake Shore, Entebbe	—	—	840 8 10	—	—	840 8 10
Safes and Miscellaneous Expenditure ...	—	—	329 6 3	—	—	329 6 3
Steamers and Launches	13,294 3 10	—	—	—	—	—
Telegraph Construction	16,910 17 4	—	—	—	—	—
Total	203,733 7 0	186,800 5 11	173,038 18 3	191,142 17 0	21,613 17 0	3,509 18 3

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The figures under the head of expenditure are, from a variety of causes, misleading; under Non-effective Services, £1,000; Reserve Battalion King's African Rifles, £3,191 11*s.* 6*d.*; Indian Military Arrears, £745 15*s.* 6*d.*; and a sum of £8,000 for re-arming troops; in all £12,937 belong to previous years. £1,000 for reserve stores of clothing for troops, £476 for exchange, £1,286 for Sleeping Sickness research work, £837 for award to retiring officers, and miscellaneous items, were sums required to meet unexpected demands.

Increases are mostly due to expanded administrative and other machinery needful to cope with the general march of progress.

They are as follows:—

£2,354 due to increase of administrative staff, £646 to forestry experimental and inspection work, £272 for judicial requirements, £2,092 for additional hospital buildings, £920 for extra rebate on increased collections of taxes, £1,136 principally absorbed in re-arming the police, £1,851 for extended telegraph construction, offices, and other buildings, and £335 for printing, stationery, and more expert staff. There is further an addition of £973 incurred in charges of a municipal character, which have hitherto been distributed under other heads. They have been put into collective form with a view to the necessary evolution of a municipal system.

These increases are to some small extent balanced by reduction in marine, £255, economies in staff; £1,027 for the same in public works; £1,346 in transport and passages, due greatly to a smaller number of passages, and partly to non-payment during the year for transport vehicles supplied. There is also a saving of £183 in exchange consequent upon increased local revenue providing money.

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure for the last four years.

—	1902–3.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.
	£	£	£	£
Revenue	41,158	51,474	59,707	76,755
Expenditure...	203,733	186,800	173,039	191,142

The year 1901–2 is not shown, the Protectorate having at that time been reduced in extent.

(B.) Important changes in Taxation.

The principal change under the Head was effected by the substitution of the Native Labour Ordinance (No. 9 of 1905) for the Native Labour Regulations, 1900. By this change fees upon porterage have been practically abolished so as to permit of free trading intercourse between the Provinces within the Protectorate —a relief much valued in commercial communities.

The Poll Tax Ordinance, 1905, has been applied to the Toro district. This ordinance imposes a tax of 2 rupees upon adult males (natives) who are not liable for the Hut Tax.

The following important measures affect revenue in a smaller way:

The Uganda Companies Ordinance, 1905, requiring the registration of Companies.

The extension of application of the Native Liquors Ordinance, 1902, to the Nimule station.

The appointment of Jinja and Nimule to be warehousing ports for the purposes of the Uganda Customs Consolidation Ordinance, 1904.

C. Assets and Liabilities.

The total assets on the 31st March, 1906, were £74,848, as against £84,075 on the 31st March, 1905. The liabilities were £10,856, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of £63,992. Of this amount the sum of £22,556 has been taken into account in fixing the grant-in-aid for 1906–7, leaving £41,436 available to meet any supplementary estimates that may be sanctioned during the current year, and to go towards the reduction of the grant-in-aid for the coming year 1907–8.

(D.) Currency.

The currency of the Uganda Protectorate during the year under review was based upon the Indian rupee. It consists at present of:—

Silver.

The Indian and the late Imperial British East Africa Company's coins as under:—

1 rupee piece.
8 anna piece.
4 anna piece.
2 anna piece.

Copper.

Quarter anna piece or pice of British India, the late Imperial British East Africa Company and of the British East Africa Protectorate.

Cowrie shells are still largely used amongst the natives, but their importation into the Protectorate is prohibited and the Government does not accept them.

"The East Africa and Uganda (Currency) Order-in-Council 1905" was published on the 1st June, 1905, but no part thereof came into operation until the 1st of April, 1906. Under this Order, currency notes of the value of Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, and Rs. 500, have since been put into circulation in the Protectorate, and a new coinage based upon the decimal system (as current in Ceylon) is in course of preparation.

There was no Bank in the Protectorate, but the National Bank of India has since commenced business in Entebbe.

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II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(A.) Imports and Exports.

The annual value of the trade of the Protectorate for the last four years was :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1902–3	62,538	32,179	94,717
1903–4	123,199	52,848	176,047
1904–5	149,774	67,375	217,149
1905–6	206,181	108,204	314,385

In ports.

The value of imports for the year 1905–6 was £206,181 ; of these, goods to the value of £18,557 were re-exported, leaving a nett value of imports of £187,624. To this amount should be added imports for Government purposes to the value of £11,535.

The increase of £56,407 in imports is due mainly to a very satisfactory expansion of trade in provisions, spirits, tobacco, building materials, machinery, cotton goods, apparel, hardware, earthenware, paper, and cement. There is also an enlargement in ivory and rubber figures of £4,619 and £7,610, in this case somewhat fictitious, as they represent imports " in transit " from neighbouring countries.

But there is a further gratifying circumstance in the growing volume of imports, for the figures represent value at lower rates than previous years, resultant upon improved railway rates and more convenient transport generally. Moreover, it should be noted that values are given at the port of import, Mombasa, on the sea coast, where customs dues are collected, instead of at Uganda.

The table attached will show the comparison between the imports of 1904–5 and 1905–6.

Comparative Statement of Imports.

Articles.	1904–5.	1905–6.	Increase.	Decrease.
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco :	£	£	£	£
Rice	2,573	2,524	—	49
Flour...	3,340	3,645	305	—
Provisions, tea	9,841	10,364	523	—
Salt	1,979	2,798	819	—
Sugar...	2,038	2,808	770	—
Foreign spirits	5,553	7,063	1,510	—
Ale and beer	594	837	243	—
Tobacco	1,372	1,903	531	—
Total...	27,290	31,942	4,701	49
Carried forward	27,290	31,942	4,701	49

Comparative Statement of Imports—cont.

Articles.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Increase	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	27,290	31,942	4,701	49
Class II.—Raw Materials (Unmanufactured):				
Wood and timber	1,163	589	—	574
Oils	3,351	2,634	—	717
Hides...	—	34	34	—
Ivory...	6,294	10,913	4,619	—
Cattle and miscellaneous live stock	106	131	25	—
Horses	60	100	40	—
Donkeys	23	17	—	6
Mules	60	268	208	—
Goats and sheep	—	53	53	—
Rubber	—	7,610	7,610	—
Total...	11,057	22,349	12,589	1,297
Class III.—Manufactured or partly:				
Ammunition...	254	536	282	—
Firearms	1,301	1,091	—	210
Corrugated iron	3,984	5,488	1,504	—
Other unenumerated	925	3,095	2,170	—
Hardware	4,665	5,359	694	—
Machinery	2,318	3,503	1,185	—
Manufactures of wood and timber	3,877	4,827	950	—
Total...	17,324	23,899	6,785	210
Yarning Textile Fabrics:				
Baftah	7,195	—	—	7,195
Americani	24,206	35,606	11,400	—
Other kinds (yarn, &c.)	25,378	33,666	8,288	—
Apparel	6,428	15,482	9,054	—
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	881	1,370	489	—
Leather	1,478	1,366	—	112
Earthenware, china, and glass ...	1,852	2,429	577	—
Paper...	1,901	2,436	535	—
Cement	1,304	1,186	—	118
Lime	2	2	—	—
Miscellaneous and unenumerated	20,907	12,722	—	8,185
Total...	91,532	106,265	30,343	15,610
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified, including parcels post and passengers' luggage.	2,388	2,288	—	100
Total...	2,388	2,288	—	100
Bullion and specie	183	19,438	19,255	—
Grand Total... ...	149,774	206,181	73,673	17,266

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Comparative Statement of Imports—cont.

Articles.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Brought forward (Grand Total)	149,774	206,181	73,673	17,266
Deduct Re-exports—				
	1904-5.	1905-6.		
	£	£		
Ivory	6,294	10,913		
Hides	—	34		
Rubber	—	7,610		
	6,294	18,557	12,263	—
Nett Total	143,480	187,624	61,410	17,266

Table Distinguishing Imports from Foreign Countries from Imports from United Kingdom, India, &c., and British Colonies.

—	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
	£	£	£	£
Germany	6,720	14,093	17,510	16,452
Italy	1,835	2,405	4,474	3,236
France	1,245	3,087	2,531	2,332
Holland	1,735	399	79	504
Egypt	1,265	698	374	523
United States of America	9,465	19,203	21,652	33,617
Arabia	1,185	96	—	642
German East Africa	895	1,782	1,898	1,072
Congo Free State	435	8,468	6,328	18,512
Miscellaneous European Ports ...	905	1,734	1,665	4,912
Asiatic Ports	845	2,156	975	176
African Ports	65	319	480	800
Total...	26,595	54,440	57,966	82,778
United Kingdom	27,975	52,572	67,121	79,671
India and Burma	6,400	12,739	23,903	23,655
British East Africa	1,570	3,447	784	20,060
Grand Total... ...	62,540	123,198	149,774	206,164

NOTES :—

—	1904-5.	1905-6.
	lb.	lb.
Rice Imports—		
From India	102,806	183,495
From German East Africa ...	359,844	159,548

Sugar from India has decreased.
Sugar from United Kingdom has increased.

—	1904-5.	1905-6.
	Yds.	Yds.
Calico known as Americani—		
From United Kingdom ...	7,200	48,684
From United States of America	1,113,080	1,881,039

Exports.

In 1905–6 the total exports amounted in value to £108,204, of which £18,557 represent those passed in transit from other countries, leaving the exports actually from Uganda Protectorate itself at a value of £89,647. In the gross total of exports, which may be taken to secure a fair comparison with the previous year, there is an increase of £40,829—38 per cent., or on nett figures an advance of £28,566—32 per cent.

It is impossible to say to which countries produce is exported, as nearly all of it is consigned to Mombasa or Kilindini in the East Africa Protectorate.

Whereas in imports the general level of prices has fallen, the contrary is the case with exports, particularly in rubber, sheep skins, goat skins, and hides.

The attached statement will show in detail the comparison between exports of 1904–5 and those of 1905–6.

Detail Statement of Exports.

Articles.	1904–5.		1905–6.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£
Coffee	12,940	57	33,625	174
Chillies	861,513	4,383	3,391,014	19,036
Ground-nuts	154,894	281	26,252	44
Ghee	77,685	1,373	121,824	2,169
Joggree	—	—	189,160	1,300
Sim sim	128,655	239	202,975	354
Tobacco	—	—	14	1
Grain	14,243	36	1,860	6
Cotton	21,566	236	96,098	1,089
Fibre sanseviera	371,870	1,711	8,560	33
„ raphia	—	—	264,445	1,377
Gum	10,079	75	639	1
	No.		No.	
Mules	1	13	—	—
Sheep and goats	30	5	121	17
Donkeys	253	304	—	—
Cattle	1,424	2,915	1,876	4,186
Miscellaneous live stock	718	177	839	422
Hides	24,281	3,046	344,971	5,161
	lb.		lb.	
Rhino. horns	40	5	36	4
Hippo. teeth	3,075	205	2,419	161
Ivory	81,105	24,331	84,105	26,541
Rubber	51,970	3,465	101,164	13,305
Carried forward ...		42,857		75,381

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Detail Statement of Exports—*cont.*

Articles.	1904–5. Quantity.	1904–5. Value.	1905–6. Quantity.	1905–6. Value.
	No.	£	No.	£
Brought forward ...		42,857		75,381
Skins (goat)			559,072	30,824
„ (sheep)			41,384	407
„ (calf)	571,320	23,006	7,079	95
„ (miscellaneous) ...			461	62
Horses	4	67	—	—
Bark cloth	316	12	24,827	1,055
Curios	—	58	—	134
Grass rope	—	—	—	28
Native mats	3,039	113	5,942	17
„ tools	—	537	—	156
	Pieces.		Pieces.	
Timber	55	8	—	—
	lb.		lb.	
Sim sim oil...	—	—	81	1
Specie	—	—	—	—
Trophies	—	—	—	18
Potatoes	—	—	—	—
Unenumerated and miscellaneous	—	717	—	26
	—	67,375	—	108,204
Deduct value of re-exports—				
1904–5. 1905–6.				
£ £				
Ivory... ... 6,294 10,913				
Hides... ... — 34				
Rubber ... — 7,610				
	—	6,294	—	18,557
Total	—	61,081	—	89,647

There are several items which will profit by explanation.

The increase in the chillie trade is phenomenal, and is not to be relied upon as permanent.

While the export of ground-nuts fell from 70 tons in 1904–5 to under 12 tons in 1905–6, the exports of that product from German East Africa across the Victoria Lake to the Uganda Railway rose to much over a thousand tons.

Cotton rose in exports from under 10 tons to 43 tons—and would have reached hundreds of tons but for want of plant for ginning.

In fibres a good trade is shown in raphia. The price of sanseviera fibre so advanced as to become prohibitive.

Export of cattle increased.

Trade in skins and hides has increased remarkably.

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Much ivory was exported in transit but the local trade is becoming practically defunct.

Rubber shows some advance, exports exceeding those in transit, giving an increase over 1904–5 of £2,230 in value.

An unexpected jump was made from £12 to £1,055 in business in the native bark-cloth. It is doubtful if this can be looked upon as indicating permanency in that trade.

It is expected that the main exports will be cotton and rubber, and, perhaps, hides and skins, while it is hoped that chillies will remain a satisfactory business product.

(B.) Mines, Manufactures &c.

There is nothing in particular to add to last year's report in connection with mining. There have been indications of a possible existence of minerals, but so far everything remains conjectural. Alum has been found in Usoga; graphite or plumbago exists in Toro and Unyoro, in fact has long been in use by natives for colouring utensils; an outcrop of a sort of coal shale was discovered in Toro, and the spot is being further examined; mica in small pieces nearly but not quite reaching economic sizes, were dug up in the Nile Province; much of the same mineral exists in very small flakes near to Kampala, and it may be said that other such finds of indefinite promise have been made. It is true prospecting has been carried on in a perfunctory way much at a marching rate of going, but it now seems needful to geologically survey the country in order to arrive at some definite idea of its mineralogical possibilities, in the same manner as has been done in Ceylon, British Central Africa, and Southern Nigeria.

The ordinary native manufactures have often been alluded to and have not yet shown much sign of being of great commercial value. There has been a revived activity in the bark-cloth industry, but it is, I believe, of a transient nature. The bark itself has been mentioned as having a manufacturing value.

Efforts were made to expand the native iron hoe industry in Unyoro.

The crude salt trade in Kiboro continues, while that of Katwe, in Toro, declines, owing to boundary complications.

The great industry promises to be that of cotton cultivation, as has elsewhere been mentioned.

Fishing on the Victoria Lake is dangerous, being of necessity carried on either within, or in close proximity to, the sleeping sickness zone, and has consequently since been prohibited. The local trade in dried fish is therefore in suspension. In the Albert Lake the fish exceed in quantity and size those of Lake Victoria, and it remains to be proved if they can be put to profitable use.

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(C.) Agricultural Industries and Botanical Station.

This year indicates most promise for the future in the production of cotton and rubber, and we may well look upon those for the present as being the principal products of the Uganda Protectorate.

The exports of cotton amount to abont 43 tons only, but nearly 200 tons were purchased from the natives, the result of little more than a year's effort on commercial lines. There seems to be a likelihood of the culture of this product becoming a national industry. Later experience proves the methods adopted to be crude and imperfect. American Upland cotton appears to be the most congenial to climate and country, and the natives are beginning to grow it extensively. Egyptian Abassi cotton also thrives, though to a lesser extent, and samples of both kinds sent to England brought 7½*d.* and 7 *d.* per lb.

A company, the Uganda Company, has been busy extending its operations, and making ready for the expenditure of a considerable sum in developing the cotton industry.

Tests in rubber cultivation are going forward. A Para rubber tree 4½ years old is 27½ feet high, with a girth of 12½ inches 4 feet from the ground. About 200 trees, 2¼ years old, grown from seed, are 17 feet high, more or less. These figures are quite promising. There has been much commercial activity in regard to this product, and ventures on a large scale were pending at the end of the year.

Superseding the exports of either of the above products were those of chillies, but welcome as were the figures it would not be wise to rely upon a product of so fluctuating a market character, for any stable commercial prosperity.

Experimental coffee bore well during the year—a plantation of 1¼ acres of Arabian Coffee yielded 2,000 lb. of coffee in parchment.

Cocoa has grown so well as to justify its culture being taken up on a larger experimental basis, and experts hold forth great hope of its success.

Mauritius hemp has thriven fairly well, being 6 to 7 feet at two years' growth.

Fibre from the Kafumba, an indigenous plant, is well spoken of. A sample sent to England had the fault of shortness, while its other qualities were highly regarded. Cultivation of the plant has since yielded fibre 6 feet in length five months after the planting of the seed.

Citronella grass and arrowroot have both proved perfect growth, the former extensively.

Limes, lemons, guavas, bananas, pine apples, &c. have as usual fruited well.

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During the year an extensive botanical tour was made by the officer-in-charge of the botanical and scientific department, special regard being given to the exploration of the forest regions. The results have been valuable both scientifically and economically, and have been compiled in a Blue Book.*

An exhibit of a collection of Uganda products was made at the Colonial Exhibition held in Liverpool in January, 1906, and was awarded a diploma for a gold medal.

The area of the gardens was largely extended during the year, especially in the economic section. Nurseries were established for the distribution of plants of commercial value to planters and natives. Large quantities of seed were also distributed.

No serious insect or fungoid growth made their appearance during the year.

(D.) Grants of Land, Leases of Township and other plots, and Rubber permits for year ended 31st March, 1906.

During the year 1905-6 the total number of leases and grants registered exclusive of grants under the Uganda Agreement of 1900 was 66, as compared with 7 for the previous financial year; of the above total, 59 are leases of township plots, one a lease of land for mission purposes, and four agricultural leases. Of the grants, one of 1,000 acres was for agricultural purposes and the other for an institute in Entebbe. The township leases were distributed as follows :—Entebbe 19, Jinja 16, Mbale 10, Hoima 8, Kampala 5, and Mbarara 1. During the year six leases of township plots reverted to the Crown ; the net gain for the year was therefore 53.

The total number of claims registered under the Uganda Agreement, by which an approximate area of 8,000 square miles is granted to natives of the Protectorate, was at the close of the year about 5,000.

The area of forests over which permits for the collection of rubber was granted during the year is about 66½ square miles, making the total area leased on 31st March, 1906, 233½ square miles, as compared with 166 on the corresponding date in 1905. The average rental obtained is about £2 per square mile, the period of the permits varying from three to ten years.

(E.) Shipping.

Railway steamers call once a week at Entebbe and Jinja, on mail and cargo work, and make monthly voyages round the lake.

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* Report on a Botanical Mission through the Forest Districts of Buddu and the Western and Nile Provinces of the Uganda Protectorate, by Mr. M. T. Dawe, dated 5th March, 1906. ([Cd. 2904.] April, 1906.)

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The s.s. "Sir William Mackinnon," a Protectorate armed vessel, has as usual been most useful as a despatch boat in visiting the island and transporting passengers and loads when the railway steamers do not call, and, occasionally, in supplementing the work of those vessels.

The steam launch "Victoria" was used for landing mails and passengers, the pier not having been finished, and for conveying mails and passengers to the Kampala port, and other like useful purposes.

A steel boat, in a wrecked condition, was purchased, cheaply repaired, and has since been doing good service on the Nile.

The steam launch and two sailing vessels, occupied in Lake Albert-Nimule traffic, have been fully occupied, adding much to the traffic between Butiaba and the Congo port. The need of an additional steamer, of a useful carrying capacity, is demonstrated more and more as years pass by.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Date of the Law, &c.	Substance of the Law, &c.	Transmitted to England.
1905.		1905.
10th April ...	Registration of Documents Ordinance, 1905.	18th April.
9th June ...	Unyoro Native Courts Ordinance, 1905	4th July.
3rd August ...	Judgments Extension Ordinance, 1905	13th September.
4th „ ...	Uniforms Ordinance, 1905	13th „
9th „ ...	Forestry (Amendment) Ordinance, 1905.	13th „
6th September	Native Labour Ordinance, 1905 ...	6th „
5th November	Native Courts Ordinance, 1905 ...	29th December.
		1906.
6th „	Public Ferries Ordinance, 1905 ...	6th January.
1st December	Uganda Companies Ordinance, 1905...	26th „
	Proclamations.	1905.
3rd August ...	Judgment Extension Ordinance, 1905. Extended to British Central Africa.	13th September.
5th November	The Native Courts Ordinance, 1905, applied to certain places.	29th December.
1906.	Laws.	1906.
2nd January	The Uganda Succession Ordinance, 1906.	26th January.
8th February	The Railway (Amendment) Ordinance, 1906.	13th February.
6th „	The Uganda Land Transfer Ordinance, 1906.	13th „
3rd „	The Bankruptcy and Lunacy Ordinance, 1906.	7th March.
10th March ...	Uganda Arms Ordinance, 1906 ...	17th April.

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IV.—EDUCATION.

Excepting only in the case of the young Kabaka, for whom a tutor has been provided by the Government, the education of the natives is entirely in the hands of the three missions established in Uganda: (a) the Church Missionary Society, (b) the White Fathers, and (c) the Mill Hill Mission. The cost has been borne by these missions both in regard to teachers and school accommodation. During the year under review, for the first time, a grant (£100) has been made for scholarships in non-sectarian schools. Up to the present only the Church Missionary Society has been in a position to take advantage of this grant, but the other missions are making preparations to open schools of a similar character.

The accompanying Table has been compiled from figures furnished by the Missions:—

Missions.	1904–5.		1905–6.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Children on rolls.	No. of Schools.	No. of Children on rolls.
Church Missionary Society ...	42	1,972	45	5,648
White Fathers	45	5,729	51	5,951
St. Joseph's Mill Hill Mission ...	11	1,450	11	961

IVA.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

It has not been found practicable to obtain an exact return of the followers of each of the Christian Missions, but the accompanying Table shows the number of churches as recorded:—

Mission Churches.

Missions.	1904–5.	1905–6.
Church Missionary Society (Protestant)	1,082*	1,077*
White Fathers (Catholic)	17	18
St. Joseph's Mill Hill (Catholic)	12	11

* Of these 62 are formally registered as Churches.

These figures are misleading consequent upon different policies of work being adopted by the several societies. The Church Missionary Society distributes its work extensively throughout

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the country, using the services of native clergymen and teachers, whereas the Roman Catholic Missions, not yet availing themselves of native pastors, concentrate their operations in large centres. Consequently, while each Roman Catholic Church represents one large organised establishment, perhaps about a thousand of the Church Missionary Society "Churches" may be regarded as village meeting-houses, of reed and wattle and daub.

The older established missions, those of the Church Missionary Society and White Fathers, have imposing cathedrals at Mengo, capable of accommodating thousands, and each have good and capacious structures in the larger centres. The more new Mill Hill Mission is contemplating rebuilding its cathedral, and its operations are so extending as to require a general expansion of its building accommodation within its large field of work.

Churches and schools of the three missions are now in existence in almost every district of the Protectorate from Masaba, on the slopes of Mount Elgon on the east, to Fort Portal and Ruwenzori on the west, and from Ankole in the south, to the Acholi country, in the Nile Province, in the north.

IVB.—MARRIAGES.

(A.) NATIVE.

The following statement shows the number of churches registered by the various missions in accordance with the Marriage Ordinances, and the number of native marriages that have been registered during the year:—

Missions.	No. of Churches Registered.	No. of Native Marriages.
Church Missionary Society	62	717
St. Joseph's (Mill Hill) Mission.	11	250
White Fathers	18	1,294
Muhammadan marriages ...	—	58
		Total 2,319 (Christian native and Muhammadan marriages.)

(B.) EUROPEAN.

European marriages for the period under review						...	2
„	births	„	„	„	„	...	12
„	deaths	„	„	„	„	...	4

The registration of the births and deaths of natives is not yet made compulsory.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) Hospitals.

During the year, new offices and bath rooms have been fitted to the large European Hospital at Entebbe.

The Native Hospital has been enlarged by the addition of two new wards. The Sleeping Sickness Hospital has been practically rebuilt, the walls having been considerably heightened and a cement floor and tin roof added.

The present site of the Sleeping Sickness Laboratory has been thought unsuitable for many reasons. A new laboratory with large outbuildings and houses for the staff were under construction at a spot on the peninsula outside the township boundary. New hospitals and dispensaries have been built at Kampala, Jinja, Hoima and Mbarara.

There are no Government asylums, poor-houses, reformatories, &c., in the Protectorate.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The Judges of the High Court prepared a Chronological Table and Index of the Laws in the Uganda Protectorate to the end of 1904. It is proposed to continue this work from year to year.

The following tables show the number of persons tried on criminal charges and number of civil cases heard by the High Court and the Courts constituted under the Subordinate Courts Ordinance 1902, compared with last year :—

Criminal.

Year.	Discharged for want of evidence.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.
1904 ...	51	574	121	746
1905 ...	81	744	109	934

Civil.

Year.	Amounts of £10 and under.	Amounts above £10 to £33 6*s.* 8*d.*	Amounts above £33 6*s.* 8*d.* to £100.	Amounts above £100.	Total.
1904 ...	269	53	16	8	346
1905 ...	232	40	15	9	296

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Twenty-nine criminal cases were tried by the High Court and Courts of Session during the year, and the following table compares the cases of serious crime for the last six years :—

Serious Crime.

—	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Murder and homicide	1	4	4	4	4	15
Attempt at murder	1	3	1	—	1	—
Rape	—	3	—	—	2	4
Robbery	—	—	—	3	—	—
Housebreaking ...	2	2	1	—	—	1
Grievous hurt ...	2	18	1	3	11	3
Mischief by fire ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	6	30	7	10	19	24

Native Courts.

The subordination of the Native Courts in the Kingdom of Uganda to the High Court has been effected by the "Uganda Agreement (Judicial), 1905," which provides for certain appeals to the High Court, and modified in this respect the Uganda Agreement, 1900.

Appeals from the Native Courts in the Kingdom of Uganda are provided for in the Agreement of 1905 in cases only where a sentence of death or of imprisonment exceeding five years, or a fine exceeding £100, or of whipping of over 24 lashes has been passed, and, in civil matters, in cases where the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds £100.

The Ankole Agreement of 1901 was suspended on account of the assassination of Mr. Galt.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A.) Population.

No complete census has yet been taken. The estimated population of the Protectorate is about four millions, but this is probably too low.

(B.) Public Health.

The Medical Department is amalgamated with East Africa and is under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Will, R.A.M.C., who is assisted in Uganda by one senior medical officer and 10 medical officers. Six medical officers were also appointed to assist in the new extended scheme for the investigation of sleeping sickness, and four of these have already arrived.

The total cost of the Medical Department, debited to Uganda for the year under report, was £16,180 19*s*.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of Government officials has been good. Better sanitation, better houses, with the addition of mosquito-proof doors and windows, and extensive clearing operations in the forest and jungle near many of the principal stations, have been mainly responsible for this.

Three deaths have occurred amongst European officials, two from injury and one from malaria. Seven officials were invalided, four from Entebbe, one each from Jinja Hoima and Mumias. The commonest diseases among officials were malaria, tick fever, and diseases of the digestive organs. One official has contracted sleeping sickness. Among Europeans, official and non-official, 228 have come under treatment for various diseases, fever being the cause in about half the cases. There were three cases of black-water fever during the year, with no deaths.

It is difficult to form an opinion as to the general health of the native population, as only those in the immediate vicinity of our stations come in for treatment. Sleeping sickness though on the decline in some districts is very prevalent in others and still claims its thousands of victims. 113 natives are known to have died of small-pox. Venereal disease is also very rife.

The health of the troops and of the police has been satisfactory.

Sleeping Sickness.

There was unfortunately nothing new in the way of treatment or prevention to report. Taking into consideration the numbers that have fallen victims to this disease in Usoga and North Kavirondo, and the reduction in population already caused by it, there is reason to believe that it is dying out in these two districts.

During the end of the year a scheme of extended investigation of the disease was formulated, and six medical officers appointed to carry out this work. Their investigations up to the 31st December were of a preliminary nature, and it will take some time before any practical result can be looked for. Each medical officer has been appointed to a district in which the disease is known to exist, and the lines of investigation have so far been with the object of defining exactly the tsetse fly areas, and the areas in which locally infected cases are found, also of studying the habits of the fly. It will be very important in this investigation to first win the confidence of the natives.

(C.) Sanitation.

At Entebbe the most important sanitary measures carried out during the last year have been the provision of mosquito-proof

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doors and windows to a great many of the houses, extensive clearing operations in the forest and jungle in the vicinity, and the filling in of a large number of cess-pools and other places where water used to collect.

The new attempt to supply Entebbe with good water by means of two wind-mills and tanks has proved to be inadequate for the expanding requirements. Something like a small pumping station outside Entebbe with a delivery tank placed in the centre of the town would perhaps better meet the case.

At Jinja, better houses have been built and extensive bush clearing has been carried out.

METEOROLOGY.

(A.) Rainfall.

Observations were taken continuously at Entebbe and seven out-stations.

At Entebbe the year 1905 was the wettest on record, 65·74 inches of rain having fallen. The average rainfall for the last six years is 58·73 inches. The heaviest rainfall recorded was that of Mbarara, where 95·57 inches fell, an increase over the previous year of 4·31 inches. The average daily sunshine at Entebbe was 5 hours and 42 minutes. In February a daily mean of 7 hours 45 minutes was registered, whilst in March only 4 hours one minute was the average.

(B.) Temperature.

At Entebbe the highest maximum temperature recorded was 85·9°, the lowest minimum 58·5°.

Wadelai experienced the highest maximum temperature recorded, 110·0°, and Mbarara the lowest, 45·0°.

(C.) Lake Levels.

The levels of the lake throughout the year were normal.

(D.) Climate.

Taking it as a whole, the climate of the Protectorate is pleasant and agreeable, but with the exception of parts of Ankole and Toro, the uplands of the Nile Province and parts of Bukedi, the climate is warm and very relaxing.

The chief precautions to be observed by Europeans are those applicable to most warm countries—moderation in eating and drinking, avoidance of chills and exposure to the sun during the hot hours of the day. Tsetse flies, ticks, and mosquitoes should be particularly avoided.

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VIII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

Postal.

For departmental purposes the Postal Services of Uganda and East Africa have been combined under one Postmaster-General, at Mombasa.

There has been considerable extension in the work of this department during the year. This has, in part, been due to the uniting of the Post and Telegraph Services, as a result of which several post offices which were formerly conducted by district collectors or assistant collectors are now worked by the postal departmental staff. On account of this alteration it has been possible to provide for extensions of the postal facilities, and for the acceleration of the mail service generally. Letters can now be sent from Mombasa to Gondokoro in 14 days, and from Entebbe to Gondokoro in 10 days, whilst from Entebbe to Nimule (some 350 miles by road) the conveyance occupies 6½ days only. The system of forwarding mails by relays of carriers, travelling night and day, by which these results have been obtained, is being gradually extended throughout Uganda, and arrangements are being made for a series of relayed runner services radiating from Entebbe which will bring the most distant out-station within 12 days of headquarters, as against one month formerly required.

Telegraphs.

There are 458 miles of telegraph line in the Protectorate, with seven offices. This does not include the telephone lines erected at Entebbe and Kampala.

IX.—MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

There is little change to report in the garrisoning of the Protectorate during the year under review, but the whole question of the distribution of troops was opened up by the Inspector-General, Sir William Manning, at the end of the year.

The following table gives the military expenditure for the last five years, exclusive of that upon the Armed Constabulary.

Year.	Amount.
	£
1901–2	84,939
1902–3	74,395
1903–4	62,390
1904–5	53,352
1905–6	57,207

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In musketry the figure of merit was 66·59 as against 66·50 in the previous year.

The conduct and health of the men have been satisfactory.

A class of signalling has been carried on at Entebbe, and several of the men there have expressed a desire for education.

Measures were taken for the extension of the recruiting field, more in a precautionary sense than from actual need.

At the end of the year the strength of the battalion was 845 of all ranks.

Armed Constabulary.

The position of this force was much as in the previous year, but with the advance in the general development of the Protectorate, it was found that it would be wise to improve the organisation of the force and particularly to give that organisation a centre at headquarters under a chief commanding officer. This scheme has since been carried out.

The strength at the close of the year was 1,060. The conduct of the force was good, and the health satisfactory.

The Expenditure for the year was £11,423 6*s*. 11*d*.

Volunteer Reserve.

The Volunteers are armed with Lee-Enfield (Magazine) rifles, and complete equipment for 100 men is kept in the Quartermaster's store. 35 members passed the capitation standard of efficiency. The total cost of the Corps to public funds was £50, the same as for the previous year.

On a peace footing there are no officers in the Corps, the management being entirely under the command of a Secretary and Deputy Secretary elected annually by the Volunteers.

X.—GENERAL.

Administration.

The Government of the Protectorate is controlled by His Majesty's Commissioner assisted by a Deputy Commissioner and a Secretary, and a staff of four Sub-Commissioners who administer the provinces, nine collectors and twenty assistant collectors, under their supervision, officering the divisions known as districts and sub-districts.

In Uganda, Unyoro, and Toro the native Governments have worked well and smoothly, marked improvement being observable in their local machinery. Considerable reforms have been effected in the constitution of the governing bodies, with much contentment to the countries concerned. Each has judiciously used its influence in encouraging agricultural efforts, and the results are satisfactory.

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666 FIFT

The Central Province has continued its remarkable progress and has emerged from a state of economic insignificance into one of rising prosperity rivalled only by Uganda.

On the other hand there has been a remarkable retrogression on the part of Ankole, that country being guilty of an unprovoked murder of Sub-Commissioner Galt, an officer who won great respect in the countries which he had to administer. The local authorities were reprehensibly indifferent or inefficient in their conduct throughout the investigations into the circumstances of the crime, and the powers of local government were suspended, a fine upon the country being since imposed.

The subject of communications throughout the Protectorate has been again examined throughout the year, and is one which would better be dealt with in the Report upon the present year.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on public works during the year 1905–6 was £18,093, classified as under :—

	£
Personal Emoluments	1,795
Upkeep and Repairs	3,225
New Works	13,073

At Entebbe, a hospital for Goanese, and additions to the European hospital, as well as a medical store and office, were built. A store and office for the Public Works Department, three second-class houses, and a strong room for the Treasury, all permanent stone buildings, were erected. A house for clerks, offices, and a workshop for the Marine Department were built of wood and iron, and several servants' quarters consisting of old wattle and daub huts were replaced by stone buildings. A section of the new central gaol was built to hold 78 prisoners, with a hospital attached. Eight wood and iron houses for the accommodation of the Sleeping Sickness Commission were begun. A further installation of one windmill pump was made for the supply of water.

Most of the building work outside Entebbe consisted of Post and Telegraph Offices and native hospitals with dispensaries ; of the latter, four were begun at Jinja, Hoima, Mbarara, and Nimule, and two were completed at Kampala and Gondokoro ; of the former, three were begun at Jinja, Nimule, and Gondokoro, and two completed at Hoima and Masindi.

Other buildings completed were : at Jinja a large office for the Collectorate, of stone, and a Customs office and go-down of wood and iron ; and at Butiaba a house and office for the transport clerk, of wood and iron. Amongst other works a road with several river crossings was cleared from Nimule to Gondokoro. A good deal of clearing of bush was done at Entebbe. A temporary pier and landing stage were constructed at Jinja, and the bank for the new railway pier at Entebbe was commenced.

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Survey.

During the year no further primary work was carried out and the area over which points for this work have been located remains the same as at the close of the previous year, viz., 13,630 square miles; the area over which observations have been completed, 4,660 square miles.

As regards Secondary Triangulation the area beaconed at the close of 1904–5 was 9,000 square miles, at the close of 1905–6 it was 11,550, showing an addition of 2,550 square miles during the year. The total area over which at the close of the year observations with theodolite had been completed for topographical work on scale $\frac{1}{126000}$ was 5,060 square miles, an increase for the year of 2,340 square miles. The area over which the topographical survey had been completed at the end of March, 1905, was 1,305 square miles, at the end of March, 1906, it was 2,631, an increase for the year of 1,326 square miles.

The area over which during the year theodolite observations were completed for the Cadastral Survey on scale $\frac{1}{10000}$ was approximately 240 square miles compared with 150 square miles during the previous year. The area returned as completed in detail during the year is given as 213 square miles, making with the area completed previously a total of 300 square miles completed to date.

Game Preservation.

The total revenue derived from licences in connection with the preservation of game for the year amounts to £1,199 13*s.* 4*d.* Only three instances occurred of infringement of the game laws, and fines were imposed to the extent of £11.

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The following list gives a full return of the animals killed, together with the names of the districts concerned :—

Districts.	Bush Buck.		Reed Buck.		Oribi.		Topi.		Elephant		Buffalo.		Impala.		Water Buck.		Cobus Cob.		Zebra		Serval Cat.		Duiker		Hippopotamus.		Hartebeest.	
	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Uganda Kingdom ..	17	—	25	4	11	1	9	2	11	4	3	—	3	—	35	3	21	—	3	—	7	—	5	1	1	—	14	3
Unyoro	1	1	5	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Ankole	2	—	3	—	15	2	17	5	4	—	2	—	3	—	30	2	4	—	8	3	17	6	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gondokoro (Bari) ..	1	—	3	1	29	9	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	40	20
Busoga	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Shuli	6	2	2	—	11	4	—	—	8	2	2	—	—	—	10	1	14	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	9	4
Toro..	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	31	3	40	5	71	16	27	8	38	8	9	3	7	—	104	7	47	—	11	3	25	6	13	2	4	2	72	27

Districts.	Harness Antelope.		Klipspringer.		Wart Hog.		Wild Pig.		Dik-Dik.		Jackal.		Hyena.		Lion.		Sitatunga.		Roan Antelope.		Wild Pig.		Monkey.		Colobus Monkey.		Total Head.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Uganda Kingdom ..	3	—	1	—	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	194
Unyoro	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Ankole	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141
Gondokoro (Bari) ..	17	3	—	—	—	1	10	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	175
Busoga	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Shuli	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	96
Toro..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Total ..	23	4	1	—	14	3	13	8	5	2	1	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	2	—	678

NUMBER OF LICENCES ISSUED.

2 Sportsman.
52 Public Officers.
3 Chiefs.
2 Special Sportsman.
1 Settlers.

General Condition of the Protectorate.

Compared with the returns of the previous year, revenue shows an increase from £59,707 to £76,755, or of 28·55 per cent.; native revenue has increased by £9,593, or by 26·57 per cent.; trade shows an increase from £217,149 to £314,385; whilst expenditure has been increased from £173,038 to £191,142.

In December, 1905, Colonel J. Hayes Sadler, C.B., relinquished charge of the Protectorate on being appointed Commissioner of British East Africa Protectorate. At the same time Mr. H. Hesketh Bell, C.M.G., was appointed Commissioner of Uganda, Mr. George Wilson, C.B., taking temporary charge of the Government pending his arrival.

His Excellency Count Von Gotzen, Governor of Germar East Africa, visited Uganda for a few days, as did also His Highness The Aga Khan.

His Majesty's Government having decided to take charge of the education of His Highness the Kabaka of Uganda, then 10 years of age, Mr. J. C. R. Sturrock, M.A. (Oxford), was appointed tutor, and arrived in April, 1905. The measure has been regarded with much good feeling by native authorities.

Uganda progresses in prosperity, education, and methods of local administration. It has now reached that advanced stage when the rate of progress is bound to be steady, and it exhibits all the evidence of being continuous. The problem of the year was perhaps the labour supply, which proved to be manageable, reaching in Entebbe alone a daily rate of from four to five thousand.

Among the many items of interest special mention might be given to the elaboration of the Church Missionary Society's educational schemes, including the opening of the Budo High School for the more advanced education of the sons of Chiefs and others showing exceptional ability.

The remarkable advance of the Central Province continues, the influence of the administering officers steadily penetrating into the interior. The natives have responded well to considerable reforms introduced into the local system of government during the year. This Province is one of great promise.

In the Western Province Unyoro and Toro have both kept up to expectations in steady progress, and their systems of chieftainships have been under revision, and in the case of Unyoro brought into a state of more finished organisation within the year.

Ankole, as mentioned elsewhere, commenced the year with a grievous crime, the murder of Sub-Commissione Galt, an act which occasioned the appointment of a strong commission of

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enquiry. The culprits were discovered, and convicted, but in a final trial in the Court of Appeal they were acquitted on account of technical defects in evidence. They were then deported, as a State measure.

There was little progress of a large nature in the Nile Province which is too remote to raise the present hopes of extensive development.

GEORGE WILSON.
Deputy Commissioner.

Entebbe,
March 28, 1907.

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No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
493	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1905
494	Ceylon	"
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496	Bahamas	1905–1906
497	Barbados...	"
498	Malta	1905
499	British Central Africa Protectorate	1905–1906
500	Colonial Survey Committee	"
501	Grenada	1905
502	Straits Settlements	"
503	Gibraltar	"
504	Trinidad and Tobago	1905–1906
505	St. Lucia	1905
506	Mauritius	"
507	Southern Nigeria (Lagos)	"
508	Somaliland	1905–1906
509	Fiji	1905
510	St. Vincent	1905–1906
511	Sierra Leone	1905
512	Southern Nigeria	"
513	Basutoland	1905–1906
514	British Guiana	"
515	British Honduras	1905
516	Northern Nigeria	1905–1906
517	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
518	Leeward Islands	"
519	East Africa Protectorate	"
520	Seychelles	1906
521	Hong Kong	"
522	Falkland Islands...	"
523	Ashanti	"
524	Jamaica	1905–1906

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
32	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey.
33	Southern Nigeria	Do.
34	Montserrat	Agricultural Industry.
35	Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis ...	Sugar.
36	West Indies	Work of Imperial Department of Agriculture.
37	Ceylon	Mineral Survey, 1904–5.
38	St. Helena	Agriculture (1884).
39	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
40	Northern Nigeria	Taxation of Natives.
41	East Africa Protectorate ...	Report on Forests of Kenia.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 558.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1906-7.

(For Report for 1905–6, *see* No. 525.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

June, 1908.

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CONTENTS

	Page
I. Financial	4
II. Trade, Agriculture, and Industries	7
III. Legislation...	16
IV. Education	17
IVa. Ecclesiastical	17
IVb. Marriages	18
V. Judicial Statistics	18
VI. Government Institutions	21
VII. Vital Statistics	21
VIII. Postal and Telegraphs	24
IX. Military Forces and Expenditure	25
X. General	26

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666 FIFT

No. 558.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1905-6, *see* No. 525.)

THE GOVERNOR to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Uganda.
30th March, 1908.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a Report on the Blue Book for the year 1906-7, prepared by Mr. George Wilson, C.B., Deputy Commissioner.

I have, &c.,

H. HESKETH BELL,
Governor.

The Right Honourable,
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

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REPORT ON THE UGANDA BLUE BOOK FOR 1906-7.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) General Revenue and Expenditure.

The estimated revenue for the year 1906-7 was £72,492; the actual revenue (exclusive of land sales) was £95,902 12*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase over the estimate of £23,410 12*s.* 6*d.*, and increase of £19,147 3*s.* 3*d.* over the revenue of the preceding year.

The estimated expenditure for the year 1906-7 was £207,048; the actual expenditure was £191,502 15*s.* 7*d.*, showing a saving of £15,545 4*s.* 5*d.*, and an increase of £359 18*s.* 7*d.* over the expenditure of the preceding year.

Revenue.

The following is a comparative statement showing the actual revenue collected in 1906-7, as compared with the preceding year: —

—	Revenue of 1905-6.	Revenue of 1906-7.	Nett Increase.	Nett Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Customs	12,509 13 6	13,187 1 7	677 8 1	—
2. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue, not otherwise classified.	52,565 0 6	64,072 10 0	11,507 9 6	—
3. Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid.	3,832 19 5	3,330 14 1	—	502 5 4
4. Government Vessels	755 15 2	314 19 6	—	440 15 8
5. Rents of Government Property	2,102 12 9	2,643 2 4	540 9 7	—
6. Interest	489 15 11	456 4 6	—	33 11 5
7. Miscellaneous Receipts	4,499 12 0	7,813 11 7	3,313 19 7	—
8. Land Sales	33 18 6	869 10 4	835 11 10	—
9. Sale of Government House (part)	—	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—
10. Profit on Purchase of small Ivory.	—	2,084 8 11	2,084 8 11	—
Total	76,789 7 9	96,772 2 10	20,959 7 6	976 12 5

There has been a satisfactory increase in the figures under the principal heads; the most notable is that of £11,507 from licences, excise, and internal revenue. Towards this amount

Hut and Poll Taxes have contributed £8,702, Game Licences £1,632, and Road and Wharfage Dues £794.

The following is a statement of the revenue derived from Hut and Poll Taxes for the past four years:—

Provinces.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.	Increases in 1906–7 on previous year.	Decrease in 1906–7 on previous year.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Uganda Kingdom .	19,530	21,491	25,659	27,878	2,219	—
Central Province ...	1,720	7,891	8,995	14,198	5,203	—
Western Province ...	2,753	5,678	9,222	11,137	1,915	—
Nile Province ...	755	1,045	1,822	1,186	—	636
Total ...	24,758	36,105	45,698	54,399	9,337	636

The increase of Fees for Game Licences simply indicates the growing popularity of this country for sport. On the other hand, that for Road and Wharfage Dues can be taken as an important criterion of the advance of trade. These dues amounted in 1906-7 to £4,017 18*s.* 6*d.*, against £3,223 3*s.* for the previous year. Miscellaneous receipts include a fine inflicted upon the people of Ankole as part retribution for the murder of Acting Sub-Commissioner Galt in 1905.

The satisfactory receipts from Customs are dealt with separately under "II.—Trade, Agriculture, and Industries."

Rents of Government Property have shown a satisfactory advance.

The increase of £835, under Land Sales, is, for technical purposes, termed an "Extraordinary Item of Receipt." There are also to be included in this category £2,000 for part payment of the sale price of £3,000 for old Government House, and £2,084 for profit on purchase (for administrative reasons) of immature ivory, making a total, with the above Land Sale figures, of £4,920, which, deducted from the total receipts for the year, give the actual recurrent revenue an advance of £15,063 over that of the last preceding year. The decrease of £502 under Fees of Court or Office Payments for Specific Purposes and Reimbursements in Aid, is somewhat due to a reduction in fees for registration of native labour created by a legislative measure easing the conditions of inter-provincial traffic; it is also helped by the administration having discontinued the sale of fuel to the Uganda Railway steamers, in the interests of private enterprise which was forthcoming.

The revenue under "Government Vessels" shows a decrease of £440—the Protectorate steamer "Sir William Mackinnon" in the preceding year having shown abnormal receipts by acting as a substitute for a temporarily disabled railway steamer.

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The Lake Albert traffic also failed to reach the earnings of the previous year. It must not be thought, however, that this means that the traffic with the Congo has diminished; on the contrary it is growing, but owing to the inadequate service of very small vessels and the consequent irregular running, the traffic has been deviated to land routes.

The following table shows the total revenue (inclusive of Land Sales) and expenditure for the last five years:—

—.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	41,158	51,474	59,707	76,789	96,772
Expenditure ...	203,733	186,800	173,039	191,142	191,502

(B.) Important Changes in Taxation.

Two important changes in legislation affecting taxation have been made during the year:—

1. The Uganda Arms Ordinance, 1906, which is practically a consolidating enactment in regard to arms and ammunition, and,

2. The Uganda Game Ordinance, 1906, which supersedes previous Ordinances and regulations in regard to game.

(C.) Assets and Liabilities.

The total assets on the 31st March, 1907, were £93,813, and the liabilities £12,552, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of £81,261. Of this amount the sum of £54,301 has been taken into account in fixing the grant-in-aid for 1907-8, leaving £26,960 still available.

(D.) Currency.

The currency of the Uganda Protectorate remains upon the basis of the Indian rupee, consisting of silver coins of India and of the late Imperial British East Africa Company, as under:—

Silver.

1 rupee piece.
8 anna piece.
4 anna piece.
2 anna piece.

Copper.

Quarter anna piece or pice of India and of the late Imperial British East Africa Company.

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666 FIF

Cowrie Shells.

These are still used amongst the natives, but the prohibition of their importation into the Protectorate and their non-exploitation by the Government is steadily wearing down their popularity. This action will be completed by the introduction of the subsidiary coinage ranging from 50 cents (eight pence) to a half-cent. (less than one-third of a farthing).

"The East Africa and Uganda (Currency) Order in Council, 1905," was published on the first of June of that year, and came into operation on the 1st of April, 1906, except in so far as it refers to the new subsidiary coinage based upon the decimal system, as current in Ceylon. This decimal coinage will be of the following values:—

50 cents.
25 cents.
10 cents.
5 cents.
1 cent.
½ cent.

Under the provisions of the Order-in-Council currency notes of the values of:—

Rs. 5
Rs. 10
Rs. 20
Rs. 50
Rs. 100
Rs. 500

were put into circulation during the year.

The only bank doing business in the Protectorate is the National Bank of India, Limited, which established a branch at Entebbe in November, 1906.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(A.) Imports and Exports.

1. The total value of imports and exports (exclusive of goods in transit, specie, and Government stores) for the last five years was:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1902–3	62,168	29,540	91,708
1903–4	114,472	43,156	157,628
1904–5	143,297	60,378	203,675
1905–6	165,618	89,826	255,444
1906–7	222,588	116,001	338,589

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2. The total value of imports of goods in transit, specie, and Government stores during the last five years was:—

Year.	Goods in Transit.	Specie.	Government Stores.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1902–3	370	—	12,500	12,870
1903–4	8,460	11,089	13,000	32,549
1904–5	6,294	21,900	19,320	47,514
1905–6	21,125	19,438	9,224	49,787
1906–7	41,638	12,064	19,922	73,624

3. The total value of all imports for the last five years was:—

	£
1902-3	75,038
1903-4	147,021
1904-5	190,811
1905-6	215,405
1906-7	296,212

Comparative Statement of Imports.

Articles.	1905–6.	1906–7.	Increase.	Decrease.
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco:—	£	£	£	£
Grain	—	256	256	—
Rice	2,524	4,091	1,567	—
Flour	3,645	4,397	752	—
Provisions	15,970	19,697	3,727	—
Foreign wines and spirits	7,063	9,698	2,635	—
Ale and beer	837	1,983	1,146	—
Tobacco	1,903	2,534	631	—
Total Class I.	31,942	42,656	10,714	—
Class II.—Raw Materials (Unmanufactured):—				
Wood	589	3,379	2,790	—
Oils	2,634	6,172	3,538	—
Ivory	10,913	11,658	745	—
Cattle and miscellaneous live stock	131	451	320	—
Horses	100	120	20	—
Donkeys	17	33	16	—
Mules	268	110	—	158
Goats and sheep	53	23	—	30
Rubber	7,610	17,556	9,946	—
Hides and skins	34	247	213	—
Miscellaneous...	—	566	566	—
Total Class II.	22,349	40,315	18,154	188
Carried forward	54,291	82,971	28,868	188

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Comparative Statement of Imports—cont.

Articles.	1905-6.	1906–7.	Increase	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	54,291	82,971	28,868	188
Class III.—Manufactured or partly :—				
Iron and steel—				
Ammunition	536	401	—	135
Firearms	1,091	713	—	378
Corrugated iron	5,488	5,966	478	—
Other unenumerated	3,095	4,509	1,414	—
Hardware	5,359	7,387	2,028	—
Machinery	3,503	8,556	5,053	—
Manufactures of wood	4,827	2,022	—	2,805
Yarns and textile fabrics—				
Americani (unbleached calico) ...	35,606	44,789	9,183	—
Bafta (long cloth) ...	49,148	6,492	20,250	—
Other kinds		62,906		
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	1,370	1,334	—	36
Leather	1,366	1,793	427	—
Earthenware, chinaware, and glass...	2,429	1,801	—	628
Paper	2,436	2,020	—	416
Cement	1,186	1,291	105	—
Lime	2	225	223	—
Miscellaneous...	12,722	26,001	13,279	—
Total Class III.	130,164	178,206	52,440	4,398
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified.	2,288	3,049	761	—
Bullion and specie	19,438	12,064	—	7,374
Stores imported by the Government ...	9,224	19,922	10,698	—
Grand Total... ...	215,405	296,212	92,767	11,960

Nett increase, £80,807.

Table Distinguishing Imports from Foreign Countries from Imports from United Kingdom, India, and British Possessions (exclusive of Specie and Government Stores).

——	1902–3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905–6.	1906–7.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	27,975	52,572	67,121	79,671	87,197
British Possessions—					
India and Burma ...	6,400	12,739	23,903	23,655	19,102
British East Africa ...	1,570	3,447	784	756	2,309
Ceylon	Included in these years under Miscellaneous Asiatic Ports.			—	378
South Africa	Included in these years under Miscellaneous African Ports.			—	117
Total	35,945	68,758	91,808	104,082	109,103
Carried forward ...	35,945	68,758	91,808	104,082	109,103

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Table Distinguishing Imports, &c.—cont.

—	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	£	£	£	£	£
Carried forward ...	35,945	68,758	91,808	104,082	109,103
Foreign Countries—					
Germany	6,720	14,093	17,510	16,452	53,930
Italy	1,835	2,405	4,474	3,236	3,385
Russia	Included in these years under Miscellaneous European Ports.			—	2,336
Belgium				—	6,810
Holland	1,735	399	79	504	488
France	1,245	3,087	2,531	3,332	4,030
Miscellaneous European Ports.	905	1,734	1,665	4,912	2,709
Egypt	1,535	698	374	523	368
United States of America	9,465	19,203	21,652	33,617	45,407
Arabia	1,135	96	—	642	419
German East Africa ...	895	1,782	1,898	1,072	2,798
French Possessions ...	Included in these years under Miscellaneous Ports.			—	20
Congo Free State ...	435	8,468	6,328	18,512	32,284
Asiatic Ports	845	2,156	975	176	139
African Ports	65	319	480	800	—
Total	26,595	54,440	57,966	82,788	155,123
Grand Total ...	62,540	123,198	149,774	186,860	264,226

The above tables show an increase in trade, which, in most instances, is very satisfactory. Provisions, corrugated iron, "Unenumerated," hardware (tools, &c.), machinery, yarns and textile fabrics, leather, and miscellaneous, show figures indicating a sure and wholesome advance in civilizing progress, and, in particular, to that spread of "wants" among the natives which is the most practical incentive to industry, even if it may not be ethically ideal in all its bearings. The large reduction in "Manufactures of wood" is in its way also beneficial, as it is a sign of growing local industry. Besides an additional number of furniture workshops in the principal centres, many of the chiefs in the interior have their own staff of carpenters and other artizans. Though there is a large import of leather this year, there is also a local tannery at work which is producing quite a fair supply of leather, in the tanning of which local barks are used. On the other hand there are items which call for reflection in their pointing to a lack of local enterprise. For instance, the quantities of rice imported in bulk for the last three years are as under:—

	From India. lbs.	From German East Africa. lbs.
1904-5 ...	102,806	359,844
1905-6 ...	183,495	159,548
1906-7 ...	159,335	485,756

That a satisfactory production of rice was practicable in Uganda was demonstrated years ago, but political disorders then checked the industry, and it has never recovered. An uncertainty of a market has been much to blame for this, for the "Ugandan" can subsist so easily that he risks little on chance. This is a drawback of the country's natural productiveness which is being steadily combated with some practical economic results.

Oils, again, give opportunities for local enterprise. The figures given include largely those for kerosene, which we cannot replace locally, but much can be done to supply vegetable oils. Sem-sem, cotton seed, sunflower, and castor oils, have already been produced on a small scale by Government means, but the example has not yet been followed, though much talked of, by commercial firms.

The increase in timber imports, will, I believe, be short-lived, now that our forests are being successfully exploited; time is yet required for seasoning the woods.

The table showing countries of origin of imports is one which should attract the attention of our British Chambers of Commerce. Of a total of £264,226, plus £19,922 (for Government Stores): £284,148, £109,103
19,922

£129,025 come from British possessions, and £155,123 from foreign countries. In particular, attention should be drawn to the

Imports of Unbleached Calico, locally known as Americani.

From	United Kingdom.	U.S. America.	Italy.	India.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
1904–5	7,200	1,113,080	64,460	276,138
1905–6	48,684	1,881,039	30,350	107,210
1906–7	19,417	2,566,843	112,750	13,450

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Detail Statement of Exports.

—	1905–6.			1906–7.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.
			£			£			£			£
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco :—												
Pulse	—	—	—	Lbs.	9,840	18	Lbs.	9,840	18	—	—	—
Maize	Lbs.	1,860	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lbs.	1,860	7
Moong	—	—	—	Lbs.	1,697	3	Lbs.	1,697	3	—	—	—
Coffee (Sesse)	Cwts.	300	175	Cwts.	110	129	—	—	—	Cwts.	190	46
Chillies	,,	30,277	19,036	,,	29,370	10,736	—	—	—	,,	907	8,300
Ground-nuts	,,	234	44	,,	2,425	483	Cwts.	2,191	439	—	—	—
Clarified butter (Ghee)...	,,	1,088	2,169	,,	1,463	3,107	,,	375	938	—	—	—
Sugar, unrefined (Jaggre)	,,	1,689	1,301	,,	1,206	837	—	—	—	Cwts.	483	464
Sim-sim	,,	1,812	354	,,	9,308	1,763	Cwts.	7,496	1,409	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	Lbs.	14	1	Lbs.	1,599	2	Lbs.	1,585	1	—	—	—
Total Class I. ...	—	—	23,087	—	—	17,078	—	—	2,808	—	—	8,817
Class II.—Raw Materials :—												
Timber	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	63	—	—	—
Hides	Cwts.	3,067	5,128	Cwts.	3,604	9,682	Cwts.	537	4,554	—	—	—
Goat skins	No.	559,072	30,825	No.	660,938	32,974	No.	101,868	3,149	—	—	—
Sheep skins	,,	41,384	408	,,	106,770	1,555	,,	65,386	1,147	—	—	—
Calf skins	Cwts.	63	96	Cwts.	135	245	Cwts.	72	149	—	—	—
Miscellaneous skins ...	No.	461	62	No.	2,431	79	No.	1,970	17	—	—	—
Ivory	Cwts.	444	15,628	Cwts.	581	24,331	Cwts.	137	8,703	—	—	—

Hippo. teeth	Lbs.	2,419	161	Lbs.	2,330	155	—	—	—	Lbs.	89	6
Cattle	No.	1,876	4,186	No.	1,883	5,645	No.	7	1,459	—	—	—
Sheep and goats... ...	„	121	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	No.	121	18
Miscellaneous live stock	„	839	422	No.	1,115	598	No.	276	176	—	—	—
Cotton	Tons	43	1,089	Tons	175	11,411	Tons	132	10,322	—	—	—
Cotton seed	Lbs.	—	—	Lbs.	889	2	Lbs.	889	2	—	—	—
Fibre, sansevieria ...	Cwts.	76	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cwts.	76	39
„ raphia	„	2,361	1,377	Cwts.	564	291	—	—	—	„	1,777	1,086
Gums and resins ...	Lbs.	639	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lbs.	639	1
Rhino. horns	„	36	5	Lbs.	17	2	—	—	—	„	19	3
Rubber	„	42,718	5,696	„	73,191	9,759	Lbs.	30,473	4,063	—	—	—
Total Class II. ...	—	—	65,141	—	—	97,792	—	—	33,804	—	—	1,153
Class III. – Manufactured or partly :—												
Bark cloth	No.	24,827	1,056	No.	3,224	155	—	—	—	No.	21,603	901
Curios	Cases	130	135	Cases	194	218	Cases	64	83	—	—	—
Grass rope	Bdls.	283	28	Bdls.	737	23	Bdls.	454	—	Bdls.	—	5
Native mats	No.	5,942	176	No.	7,129	309	No.	1,187	133	—	—	—
„ tools	„	4,556	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	No.	4,556	156
Sim-sim oil	Tins	81	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tins	81	1
Trophies	Cases	22	19	Cases	80	234	Cases	58	215	—	—	—
Unenumerated	No.	54	27	No.	58	139	No.	4	112	—	—	—
Total Class III. ...	—	—	1,598	—	—	1,078	—	—	543	—	—	1,063
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified.	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	53	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	—	—	89,826	—	—	116,001	—	—	37,208	—	—	11,033

Net Increase £26,175

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The net increase of £26,175 under exports is not yet up to the standard of our expectations, though the trade which it represents now strains our systems of communications and transport to their utmost limit.

Part of the productive season has been disappointing—a fault not very usual in this country—so crops have not reached their best in quality and quantity. Yet a glance at the figures opposite to sem-sem and cotton are encouraging, and those against ground-nuts point to a new and growing trade. I should mention that the results of the year's sales in Liverpool proved that the local valuation of cotton could be taken as somewhere about 50 per cent. short of true value.

The business done in butter (ghee), hides, and skins, has been good, a notable fact being the rise in value of sheep skins and a fall in that of goat skins. The output of rubber has increased, temporarily perhaps, as strict regulations for collection must, for a time, check a crude tapping, which, giving copious returns yet proves destructive to the rubber-producing trees and vines. The industry will be a staple one in this country in a few years, so far as the prospects of the rubber trade generally can be judged.

Most of the unrefined sugar now produced at the local factories is absorbed by Asiatic residents and natives, and so reduces the export returns.

The tardy expansion of the coffee trade in spite of its known opportunities, of the proved quality of the local production, and of the ready market offered for it, is difficult to explain.

One reason given is a growing local demand, the people now steadily acquiring a taste for it in beverage form in addition to the old habit of chewing the bean. Another is that the European and Asiatic residents have, as a rule, adopted the local coffee in preference to that imported. Though these are among the best of arguments in favour of the local product, they do not explain its failure to become a large industry. Heavy rail and other freights are partly responsible, but perhaps the most forcible deterrent is the number of years which are required to bring the tree to maturity and so become productive to the grower. There are, undoubtedly, increasing plantations of thousands of trees of some years' growth which will soon add to the output.

Cocoa does not yet figure on the lists of exports, but experiments demonstrate that the tree will be one of the principal revenue producers; its growth in the Botanical Gardens wins admiration, and the Imperial Institute passes the beans as being of good economic value, notwithstanding that the preparation of the samples sent for inspection was naturally of an elementary character.

As was predicted last year, the market in chillies has proved to be fluctuating; however, the product exists, practically in a wild state, to wait its chance another year.

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The fibre trade has succumbed to that in cotton—the native finding it comparatively unprofitable.

Cotton has made its mark upon the country as its principal industry, and the bulk of the population within easy access of shipping will be occupied by it to an extent, indeed, that makes it appear as if attention to other products will be given merely as a distraction.

(B.) Mines, Manufactures, &c.

There is nothing of value to add under this head to last year's report, no opportunities for definite movements in the directions indicated having been offered.

(C.) Agricultural Industries and Botanical Station.

The prediction of cotton production becoming the national industry is being fulfilled, and the cotton fields are so extending as to call for organised departmental machinery to guide the industry. The exports rose from 43 tons in 1905-6 to 175 tons in 1906-7, but this has not represented the increase in trade, some hundreds of tons of unginned cotton being in store at the end of the year. This subject is now so large and important as to require treatment in a special paper.

Coffee and cocoa culture have already been commented upon, (under "Exports").

Rubber planting is being extended by commercial enterprise and is being taken up by the natives. The Para trees mentioned in previous reports are maintaining their satisfactory rate of progress, the following figures being the records, on 31st March, 1907:—

—	Date of Planting.	Height.	Girth at 3 ft. above ground
		ft. in.	inches
Para	November, 1904	21 10	8
Castilloa	June, 1904	11 10	17

The original Para tree, mentioned in previous reports, at 5½ years measured 30 feet in height and 17½ inches in girth three feet above the ground.

Experiments in the cultivation of the indigenous *Funtumia elastica* are being made in appropriate forest sheltered spots.

Specimens of local produce, especially of woods, have been sent to the Imperial Institute for examination. Large quantities of seeds and seedlings of economic plants, *e.g.*, rubber,

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coffee, and cocoa have been distributed among Europeans and natives, and useful agricultural knowledge has been widely diffused by means of pamphlets printed in the vernacular throughout the country. A large number of local species have been added to the Herbarium.

The Botanical Department is issuing a separate report which will give in detail much of the valuable work done by it.

(E.) Shipping.

Railway steamers call once a week on mail and cargo work and make monthly easterly and westerly voyages round the Lake.

The s.s. "Sir William Mackinnon," a Protectorate armed vessel, has been even more than usually useful during the year; in the latter part, in addition to her usual duties, having been used in organising regular services for the encouragement of new transport routes, *viz.*, the Nile from the Lake Victoria to Unyoro. The steam-launch "Victoria," after being made useful for traffic with the railway steamers at Entebbe until the completion of the pier, was placed upon the Nile and Lake Kioga for the purposes of the new route first mentioned.

The steel boat, purchased last year, was detailed to assist the launch "Victoria."

The steam-launch and two sailing vessels, engaged in Lake Albert-Nimule traffic, have been much occupied in regular Government work, and so have not been able to do justice to the traffic between Butiaba and the Congo ports.

III.—LEGISLATION.

No.	Substance of the Law.	Date.
1.	The Civil Procedure (Recognised Agents) Ordinance, 1907.	24th January, 1907.
2.	The Uganda Rivers Ordinance, 1907 ...	29th March, 1907.
3.	Authentication of Signatures to Documents Ordinance, 1907.	6th June, 1907.
4.	The Uganda Treasury Savings Bank Ordinance, 1907.	9th September, 1907.
5.	The Uganda Removal of Undesirable Natives Ordinance, 1907.	21st October, 1907.
6.	The Uganda Oaths Ordinance, 1907 ...	28th November, 1907.
	Order in Council.	
	The Colonial Prisoners Removal Order in Council, 1907.	9th September, 1907.

IV.—EDUCATION.

A grant of £150 was made from public funds towards the support of scholarships for students in the High School of the Church Missionary Society. It is expected that the other Missions will shortly be able to make arrangements to participate in such grants. His Highness the Kabaka of Uganda continues to be taught by an English tutor, at the expense of the Government. Otherwise, the cost of education throughout the Protectorate is borne by the various Missions.

The accompanying table has been compiled from figures furnished by the Missions:—

Missions.	1904–5.		1905–6.		1906–7.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Children on rolls.	No. of Schools.	No. of Children on rolls.	No. of Schools.	No. of Children on rolls.
Church Missionary Society.	42	1,972	45	5,648	58	12,878
White Fathers ...	45	5,729	51	5,951	52	6,380
" " ...	—	—	—	—	433*	7,000
St. Joseph's Mill Hill Mission.	11	1,450	11	961	13	1,091

* Under Native Teachers.

IVA.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

The activities of the Missions may be judged from the accompanying table of churches belonging to each:—

Mission Churches.

Missions.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.
Church Missionary Society (Protestant)	1,082*	1,070*	1,025*
White Fathers (direct supervision of the Fathers) (Catholic).	17	18	18
White Fathers (Under native teachers) (Catholic).	—	—	806
St. Joseph's Mill Hill (Catholic) ...	12	11	11

* 63 of these have been registered as Churches. The remainder are more or less under the supervision of native teachers.

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Schools exist in connection with all these churches, and the ordinary work of education is being carried on in each centre side by side with purely religious and ecclesiastical work.

IVB.—MARRIAGES.

(A.) Native.

The following statement shows the number of churches registered by the various missions in accordance with the Marriage Ordinances, and the number of native marriages that have been registered during the year, as compared with last year:—

Missions.	No. of Churches Registered.	No. of Native Marriages.	
		1905.	1906.
Church Missionary Society	62	717	668
St. Joseph's (Mill Hill) Mission ...	11	250	214
White Fathers	18	1,294	1,281
Muhammadan marriages	—	58	103
	Total	2,319	2,466

(B.) European.

	1905	1906
European Marriages for the period under review	2	6
,, Births ,, ,, ,,	12	5
,, Deaths ,, ,, ,,	4	4

The registration of births and deaths of natives is not yet made compulsory.

V.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

1906.

The following tables show the number of criminal cases and the number of persons tried on criminal charges and number of civil cases taken out in the High Court and the Courts constituted under the Subordinate Courts Ordinance, 1902, compared with the last two years. The figures include criminal

and civil cases tried by the British Courts constituted under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1905, which appear for the first time in this report:—

Criminal.

Year.	Discharged for want of evidence.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total number of persons	Total number of cases.
1904	51	574	121	746	598
1905	81	744	109	934	646
1906	79	639	65	783	652
British Native Courts(B.N.C.)	6 } 85	47 } 686	4 } 69	57 } 840	37 } 689

Civil.

Year.	Amounts of Rs. 150 and under.	Amounts above Rs. 150 to Rs 500.	Amounts above Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500.	Amounts above Rs. 1,500.	Value not stated.	Total.
1904 ...	269	53	16	8	—	346
1905 ...	232	40	15	9	—	296
1906 ...	220	62	22	11	4	319
(B.N.C.)	22 } 242	4 } 66	4 } 26	—	46 } 50	76 } 395

Thirty criminal cases were tried in the Superior Courts, 12 by the High Court, and 18 by Courts of Session during the year; in addition 11 cases of serious crime were tried by the British Native Courts, and the following table compares the cases of serious crime for the last six years:—

——	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Murder and homicide	4	4	4	4	15	9
(B.N.C.)	—	—	—	—	—	8 } 17
Attempt at murder ...	3	1	—	1	—	1
(B.N.C.)	—	—	—	—	—	1 } 2
Rape	3	—	—	2	4	5
(B.N.C.)	—	—	—	—	—	1 } 6
Robbery	—	—	3	—	—	1
(B.N.C.)	—	—	—	—	—	1 } 2
Housebreaking ...	2	1	—	—	1	1
Grievous hurt ...	18	1	3	11	3	—
Mischief by fire ...	—	—	—	1	1	3
Total	30	7	10	19	24	20
(B.N.C.) ...	—	—	—	—	—	11 } 31

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The cases dealt with by the High Court on appeal, &c., during 1906, compared with 1904 and 1905, are shown below:

Year.	Appeals.		Confirmation of Death Sentences.	Civil Revision.	Criminal Revision.
	Civil.	Criminal.			
1904	10	2	1	—	—
1905	5	2	3	—	2
1906	5	3	5	1	36

The special jurisdictions vested in the High Court were exercised as shown below:—

—	1904.	1905.	1906.
1. Admiralty	—	—	—
2. Probate and Administration	42	40	25
3. Divorce	—	6	5
4. Lunacy	—	—	4
5. Bankruptcy	—	—	2

Five miscellaneous applications to the High Court in matters other than cases before the Court were dealt with during the year.

The Chronological Table and Index of the Laws in the Uganda Protectorate was prepared for the year by the Judges.

In September, 1906, an order was made under the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, 1906, directing that persons triable by the Courts of Session in the Kingdom of Uganda or the Central Province should until further order be committed for trial to the High Court; this order is still in force and the Sub-Commissioners in those provinces are thereby released from their duties as Sessions Judges.

A committee consisting of the two Judges, the Crown Advocate, and the Land Officer was appointed at the commencement of 1907 to report on and make recommendations with regard to the present laws and future legislation concerning land in the Protectorate; their report was submitted in March.

Judge Carter was appointed to enquire into the native customs with regard to land tenure in the Protectorate, and has since submitted reports on the subject.

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666 FIF

VI.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) Hospitals.

There is one European hospital at Entebbe at which were treated during the year 42 cases with no deaths. There are also 13 native hospitals scattered throughout the Protectorate.

At these were treated, as in-patients, 799 cases, with 59 deaths, and, as out-patients, 40,994 cases with 51 deaths.

Each district is in charge of a medical officer who has under him at the various branch dispensaries, European dispensers, Indian hospital assistants, or Indian compounders. The work of the menial staff is performed by natives of the country. The number of vaccinations done in the Protectorate was 1,275, of which 254 were unsuccessful. The reason for these numbers being so small and the large percentage of failures is said to be due to the lymph seldom reaching the outstations in good condition and the present staff being insufficient to allow of extensive touring by the medical officers. The formation of a Government Vaccine Farm is recommended, and certainly the country is so much infected with small-pox as to justify the measure.

(B.) Gaols.

The health of the inmates has been excellent and much better than that of natives in a similar class living in freedom in civil life.

Three cases of small-pox occurred in the main gaol at Entebbe, but rigid isolation, segregation, and vaccination were carried out and no further cases occurred. The infection was contracted while the prisoners were working outside the gaol.

There are no Government asylums, poor-houses, reformatories, &c., in the Protectorate.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A.) Population.

Excepting in the Uganda Kingdom it is not yet possible to make a census of the people in the Protectorate which would be sufficiently accurate for statistical purposes.

Roughly speaking, the population of the several provinces and districts is:—

Uganda	656,000
Central Province	1,840,000
Unyoro	234,000
Toro	68,000
Ankolé	250,000
Nile Province	191,000

Note.—Uganda Kingdom—

Total Population, 1906–7	655,817
Death Rate per 1,000	30·1
Birth „ „	18·9

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(B.) Public Health.

The public health has, as a whole, been as good as might be expected in a country afflicted by sleeping sickness, a certain amount of small-pox, and having suffered a famine owing to a failure of the rains.

There was an increase of malaria and blackwater fever in the stations round the Lake shore during the months of May, June, and July.

Sleeping sickness and syphilis are the two diseases that chiefly account for the low birth-rate. Both these diseases have been the subject of special Medical Commissions, and proposals have been made and are in part being carried out for their abatement. Special attention has been paid to malaria, and there is now no doubt that the measures taken for clearing the foreshore and draining the swamps in the vicinity of Entebbe, Jinja, and Munyonyo, are having effect.

Epidemics of small-pox, dengue, beri-beri, and measles, have occurred in the country during the year.

Plague remains endemic in certain areas of the Protectorate.

There was a small but severe outbreak at Mbale in Bukedi.

Sleeping Sickness.

The end of the year was marked by the inauguration of the measure for the complete evacuation by the inhabitants of the fly-infested shores of the Lake, thus removing at one swoop the main source of infection.

The mapping of the distribution of *Glossina palpalis* was practically completed by the Sleeping Sickness Extended Investigation, and its close association with the epidemic of sleeping sickness confirmed. There has been a progressive diminution in the number of deaths, probably owing to decrease and removal of population from fly-haunted areas.

The bulk of the interior of the Uganda Protectorate has been found to be fly-free and suitable for the reception of infected Lake-shore people when their removal was found practicable. Clearing the shores about Government stations, landings, &c., has proved to be effective in getting rid of *Glossina palpalis* locally. A camp was opened in Busiro for local segregation of the sick and for the trial of special treatment by atoxyl. The general condition of the camp and the results from treatment at the close of the year were rather hopeful.

There has been a gratifying change in the native attitude towards the preventive measures adopted or proposed by Government. With an increased knowledge of sleeping sickness and of its relation to the fly which carries it has come an increased confidence and interest, especially noticeable among the Chiefs in the Uganda Kingdom.

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666 F

(C.) Sanitation.

The conservancy in vogue in the main stations is almost entirely the pail system. This has proved very satisfactory, and it is hoped to extend it to other stations in the near future. The native method of pits may be excellent for small communities but cannot be considered generally suitable where the presence of such pits may defile the water supply.

The water supply for Entebbe and Hoims is very good, but the same cannot be said of some of the other stations.

In all stations the water should be boiled and filtered before being used. Disease due to water infection is very common among the natives of the Protectorate.

METEOROLOGY.

(A.) Rainfall.

Observations were maintained at Entebbe and eight outstations.

At Entebbe the rainfall was 59·42, or 6·32 inches less than 1905. The average rainfall for the last seven years at Entebbe is 58·83 inches. The heaviest rainfall recorded was that at Mbarara, where 68·90 inches fell, a decrease of 26·67 inches on that of the previous year.

(B.) Sunshine.

The mean daily bright sunshine at Entebbe was 6 hours 6 minutes. A daily mean of 7 hours 12 minutes was registered in October, while February had only a daily mean of 4 hours 42 minutes, as compared with 7 hours 45 minutes last year.

(C.) Temperature.

At Entebbe the highest maximum temperature recorded was 86·5° on the 12th March, the lowest minimum 55·2°, on the 25th December.

Nimule experienced the highest maximum temperature, viz., 108·0°, and Wadelai recorded the lowest, viz., 43·0°, but there is a doubt of the accuracy of the latter.

(D.) Latitude and Longitude of Entebbe.

The final values for latitude and longitude have been determined to be—

Latitude 0° 4′ 2·75″ N.
Longitude 32° 27′ 45·20″ E.

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(E.) Lake Levels.

The levels of Lake Victoria throughout the year were higher than usual.

VIII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Postal.

There has been a considerable increase of work during the year, the transactions in some cases being more than double those recorded for the previous year. The most noticeable increase has been in connection with the correspondence between Kampala and Jinja and the different offices in the East Africa Protectorate. The Money Order returns show an increase of £6,000 in the remittances to Uganda, this mainly on account of the trade in cotton and chillies.

The system of relay mail service, *i.e.*, mails conveyed by runners stationed at different points along the route, has been extended during the year by the arrangement of a relayed service to Masaka and Mbarara. The mails so forwarded have been received with great regularity, the journey from Entebbe to Masaka (70 miles) being performed in 26 hours, and from Entebbe to Mbarara (140) in 2½ days. Arrangements have been made to apply the same system to the mails between Jinja and Mbale (Mount Elgon), and a similar service to Toro is under consideration.

Owing to the development of trade at Jinja it was found necessary to appoint a European to that station for postal work, and still more recently it has been found necessary to appoint an assistant. Up to 1904 the postal work was done by the clerk attached to the Collectorate. It would be difficult to find a parallel in a tropical country to the rapid increase and development of trade at Jinja.

A Departmental Post and Money Order Office has been opened at Gondokoro. The amount of money order business has been inconsiderable up to the present, but the office was warranted in connection with the direct exchange of mails with Khartum, which required the presence of a trained postal official at the station.

An arrangement for the issue and payment of British Postal Orders at Entebbe and Kampala came into operation on the 1st October, 1906. It is intended to extend the service to other places in Uganda during the ensuing financial year.

A direct parcel post exchange has been established with South Africa; it came into force on 1st July, 1906.

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666 FIFTH

Additional officers have been provided at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, and Gondokoro, in order to cope with the increasing postal business.

TELEGRAPHS.

The telegraph line between Kisumu (Railhead) and Jinja has been improved by the addition of a second wire (iron).

The original light copper wire will be replaced by iron as circumstances permit. The dismantled copper wire will be used for telephone extensions in towns.

Telephones are in general use between Government Offices in Entebbe and Kampala, and it is hoped that the system may soon be sufficiently perfect to admit of the general public being allowed to become subscribers.

There are 458 miles of telegraph lines in Uganda, independently of telephone wires.

The Uganda maintenance staff consists of 1 assistant superintendent, 3 European inspectors, 2 assistant inspectors, 3 Indian linesmen, and 8 African assistant linesmen.

IX.—MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

The following table gives the military expenditure for the last six years, exclusive of that upon the police:—

Year.	Amount. £
1901-2	84,939
1902-3	74,395
1903-4	62,390
1904-5	53,352
1905-6	57,207
1906-7	43,871

The health of the African troops was satisfactory, and the health of the officers was fair, except at Nimule, where three cases of blackwater fever occurred, one of which terminated fatally. Nimule is in process of evacuation by the troops.

The new Indian contingent suffered considerably from malaria after their arrival. The two sepoys who contracted sleeping sickness are progressing favourably, and no further cases have been detected.

It has been found necessary to discharge nearly all the more elderly native soldiers, and younger men have been recruited to replace them. A trial has been made with a section of natives from Bukedi. At present opinions vary as to their

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suitability, but that of the senior officers is favourable, and the result of the experiment is to be reported later.

Preparations are being made for the concentration of the troops at Bombo, 23 miles from Kampala.

One company and a half have been acting as escort to the Uganda-Congo Boundary Commission.

As soon as the concentration of the troops is completed, it is expected that the efficiency of the battalion will be greatly increased.

Police.

On the 25th May, 1906, an Inspector-General of Police and Prisons was appointed, and so those establishments have gained a distinct organisation.

The police have been recruited from native races, as follows:—

Nilotic	276
Swahili	37
Baganda	496
Kavirondo	63
Miscellaneous	103

A uniform system of recruiting throughout the Protectorate is under consideration.

The physique of the men is fair. A standard measurement has now been laid down, and no recruit will in future be attested who does not measure 5 feet 6 inches in height and 33 inches in chest measurement.

Volunteer Reserve.

The volunteers are armed with Lee-Enfield rifles, of which a complete equipment for 100 men is kept in store. Fifty members passed the capitation standard during the year.

The cost of the corps to public funds was slightly greater than the year before owing to the large number of members passing the capitation standard.

X.—GENERAL.

Administration.

In the year in question, the Government of the Protectorate was controlled by His Majesty's Commissioner, assisted by a Deputy Commissioner and a Secretary, and a staff of four Sub-Commissioners who administer the provinces. Under the immediate supervision of these latter officers nine Collectors

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666 Fif

and 20 Assistant Collectors officered the divisions known as districts and sub-districts.

The native Governments of Uganda and Toro have continued to perform their duties with satisfaction; as did, also, the native Government of Unyoro until the end of the year, when there were signs of slackness, which have since been corrected.

The Province of Ankole has very much improved in tone and temper during the year. The fine inflicted for the murder of Mr. Galt was paid without the slightest tension being incurred, and the country seems to be inclined to benefit by the lesson it received.

The remarkable progress made by the Central Province has been maintained during the year under review, and Jinja has now become the centre of a great trade activity.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on public works during the year 1906-7 was £27,359, classified as under:—

	1905-6 £	1906-7 £
Personal Emoluments	1,795	4,788
Upkeep and Repairs	3,225	1,837
New Works	13,073	20,734
	18,093	27,359

The principal attention of the department has been directed to new works during the year. At Entebbe, numerous buildings were erected, including a set of quarters for three European subordinates, quarters for six clerks, a large market roofed with galvanised iron, police lines, township store, workshop, sheds, a slaughter-house, and eight corrugated iron buildings lined with matchboarding and cement floors, for the Sleeping Sickness Commission.

The new Government House was commenced during the year, and the Customs House was removed from the breakwater to the railway pier.

A new road was made connecting with the railway pier, Entebbe, and repairs were done to the Entebbe-Butiaba road, Jinja-Iganga road, Munyono-Kampala road, and a few cement culverts on the main road between Lake Victoria and Lake Albert, and, in addition, a substantial bridge was built over the Maanja River.

Survey.

The scale of the topographical survey has been reduced from ½" to a mile to 1/125,000. For cadastral surveys within the

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native capital a scale of 1/1500 has been employed; this was rendered necessary by the smallness of the estates, of which many are under one acre.

It will not be necessary to beacon any further area for main triangulation within the Kingdom of Uganda, and no extension of this work was made during the year under review.

An area of 13,630 square miles had been previously prepared, and within this area observations had been completed with 10″ theodolite over approximately 1,034 square miles, making the total to date 5,694 square miles, approximately: continued haze interfered largely with this work. Observations for secondary triangulation were completed over a further area of 908 square miles. The average triangular error of the main work is under five seconds, that of the secondary 4·814 seconds.

The area over which detail for topographical survey had been completed at the end of March, 1907, was 2,991 square miles, an increase for the year of 366 square miles.

The area over which observations for the cadastral survey scale 1/10,000 were completed during the year is approximately 40 square miles, making the total area to date 430 square miles. Detail was completed over 82 square miles, and the total area completed to date is 382 square miles. Of the area of 82 square miles surveyed during the year five miles was on a scale of 1/2500, the number of estates within that area being 350.

During the year an inspection of the department took place by Major Hills, R.E., C.M.G.

Land Office.

The number of leases granted during the year was 49, the number of grants 7, total 56: the corresponding numbers for the previous year were 64 and 2, total 66: therefore there is a decrease shown compared with the previous year of 10.

The leases granted were 46 township, 2 agricultural, and 1 forest, the grants 3 township, and 4 agricultural, while 4 leases of township plots were cancelled; the resulting net increase in revenue is £506.

A large number of applications have been received, mostly from South Africa, from persons desirous of taking up land in Uganda, but little or no tangible progress has been made in this direction, mainly owing to the difficulty of obtaining land in suitable localities. A scheme has been propounded by the Land Officer whereby it is believed that this difficulty could be overcome: it consists in allowing leading natives to dispose of a percentage of their land under Government supervision. It appears to be generally admitted that the terms on which Government is now prepared to grant freehold of agricultural

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666 FIFTH

land are fair and reasonable; the conditions are a preliminary lease for a maximum period of three years, within which time one tenth of area leased must be brought under cultivation, or, as an alternative, expenditure to the extent of ten shillings per acre must be incurred in the development of the land leased. The Uganda Company has acquired some 5,000 acres of land, conditionally, and a fair amount of expenditure has been incurred in its development.

The total number of claims to native estates under the Uganda Agreement of 1900, registered to 31st March, 1907, was about 6,800, an increase for the year of 1,800.

Game Return.

The following list gives the full return of the animals killed, together with the names of the districts concerned:—

—		Districts.							
		Uganda Kingdom.	Unyoro.	Ankole.	Gondokoro (Bari).	Busoga.	Shuli.	Toro.	Total.
Bush Buck	M.	6	12	3	9	2	4	—	36
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	5
Reed Buck	M.	17	3	29	4	1	4	2	60
	F.	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Oribi	M.	7	2	14	33	3	12	—	71
	F.	6	4	2	15	—	4	—	31
Elephant	M.	10	25	7	17	9	11	16	95
	F.	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	4
Topi	M.	17	—	19	1	—	—	3	40
	F.	5	—	3	1	—	—	—	9
Buffalo	M.	2	2	3	3	—	1	—	11
	F.	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	4
Impala	M.	11	1	3	—	—	—	—	15
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Water Buck	M.	26	18	35	16	3	16	—	114
	F.	5	1	—	1	—	1	—	8
Cobus Cob	M.	46	23	11	6	3	27	9	125
	F.	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	4
Zebra	M.	15	1	9	1	—	—	—	26
	F.	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	8
Serval Cat	M.	4	1	6	—	—	—	—	11
	F.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hippopotamus ...	M.	3	—	4	2	—	—	9	18
	F.	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	4
Hartebeeste	M.	29	5	1	38	10	26	—	109
	F.	15	4	—	14	—	4	—	37
Duiker	M.	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	6
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Harness Antelope ...	M.	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	5
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wart Hog	M.	5	3	5	2	—	2	—	17
	F.	2	—	1	3	—	1	—	7
Wild Pig	M.	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	3
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward ...		249	111	164	176	71	120	42	893

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—		Districts.							
		Uganda Kingdom.	Unyoro.	Ankole.	Gondokoro (Bari).	Busoga.	Shuli.	Toro.	Total.
Brought forward ...		219	111	164	176	31	120	42	893
Dik-dik	M.	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
	F.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Jackal	M.	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lion	M.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sitatunga	M.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roan Antelope ...	M.	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
	F.	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Wild Dog	M.	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Monkey	M.	2	2	—	—	—	—	7	11
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Colobus Monkey ...	M.	—	4	2	—	—	4	1	11
	F.	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
Antelope, Class B. ...	M.	11	—	—	1	1	—	—	13
	F.	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Civet Cat	M.	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	5
	F.	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	11
Eland	M.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	F.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prong Buck	M.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhinoceros	M.	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	6
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tragelaphus Speke...	M.	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Heads		268	126	189	190	33	131	53	990

General Condition of the Protectorate.

Compared with the returns of the previous year, revenue shows an increase from £76,789 to £96,772, or of 26·02 per cent. Hut and Poll Taxes have increased by £8,701, or by 19·04 per cent.; trade shows an increase from £305,231 to £412,213; while expenditure has been practically the same, £191,502, as against £191,142 in the former year.

These figures are so distributed as to show an agreeable progress throughout the Protectorate, excepting perhaps in the Nile Province, where the sphere of active administration is for the time being kept within practicable limits.

In addition to that provided by steadily expanding revenue the best indications of good order and contentment are such as may be seen in the response by the Uganda native authorities to the measure for the clearance of inhabitants from the whole length of the Lake shore, from the Nile to the Kagera Rivers, the field of sleeping sickness infection and in the peaceable collection of the fine imposed upon Ankole.

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666 Fi

The great development of the Central Province has already been mentioned.

The only disturbing circumstance in the Protectorate has been an appearance, at the end of the year, of unrest among many of the Unyoro Chiefs, which culminated later in an unreasonable attitude of defiance. It was rapidly settled without resort to force.

I have refrained throughout this report from dwelling upon several subjects which invite more expansive treatment, for the reason that much delay has already taken place in its production, and the compilation of the present year's report is now near at hand, when more justice can be done to the fuller development of affairs.

GEORGE WILSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

Entebbe,
March 31st, 1908.

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ANNUAL.

	Colony.	Year.
526	St. Helena	1906
527	Ceylon	"
528	Bermuda	"
529	Gibraltar	"
530	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast ...	"
531	Sierra Leone	"
532	Colonial Survey Committee	1906–1907
533	Weihaiwei	1906
534	Gold Coast...	"
535	Malta	1906–1907
536	Gambia	1906
537	British Central Africa Protectorate	1906–1907
538	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
539	Leeward Islands	"
540	Straits Settlements	1906
541	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
542	Somaliland Protectorate	1906–1907
543	Bahamas	"
544	Barbados	"
545	Trinidad and Tobago	"
546	Grenada	"
547	Mauritius	1906
548	Fiji	"
549	Jamaica	1906–1907
550	British Guiana	"
551	Northern Nigeria	"
552	British Honduras	1906
553	St. Lucia	1906–1907
554	Southern Nigeria	1906
555	St. Vincent	1906–1907
556	Basutoland...	"
557	East Africa Protectorate...	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Colony.	Subject.
44	East Africa Protectorate ...	Survey Department.
45	Do. do. ...	Geology.
46	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1904–5.
47	Do. do. ...	Do. 1905–6.
48	Nyasaland Protectorate ...	Do.
49	East Africa Protectorate ...	Veterinary Department.
50	British Colonies	Cultivation of Cotton.
51	Southern Nigeria	Forest Administration.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 600.

UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1907-8.

(For Report for 1906-7, *see* No. 558.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty
June, 1909.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
FINANCIAL	6
TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES	10
LEGISLATION	15
EDUCATION	16
MARRIAGES	20
HOSPITALS	20
PUBLIC HEALTH	21
JUDICIAL STATISTICS	28
VITAL STATISTICS	30
POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES	31
MILITARY FORCES AND CONSTABULARY	32
SURVEY	33
LAND OFFICE	34
METEOROLOGY	34
GAME LAWS	35
PUBLIC WORKS	35
GENERAL...	35
MAP.	

No. 600.

UGANDA.

(For Report for 1906-7, *see* No. 558.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House, Uganda,
31st March, 1909.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for this Protectorate, dealing with the financial year 1907-8, together with a report thereon. Its very late appearance, for which I have to apologise, is due to changes in the staff of the Secretariat and to difficulties in connection with printing.

2. The year under review was marked by steady progress, peace, and prosperity. The Administration concentrated its efforts mainly on the suppression of sleeping sickness, the encouragement of the cotton industry, and the improvement of internal communications.

3. I am thankful to be able to report that the measures which have been taken during the past three years to stamp out sleeping sickness are proving effectual. During 1907 the deaths from sleeping sickness in the Kingdom of Buganda numbered less than 4,000. During 1908 the mortality fell to about 1,700, and it is believed that for the whole Protectorate the deaths during the past 12 months have not exceeded 2,500. No Europeans are known to have become infected since 1906.

4. Practically the whole of the population of the fly-infested shores of Lake Victoria has been removed to districts inland where the tsetse does not exist, and it is believed that there can now be but few cases of fresh infection so far as the mainland is concerned. Steps are in progress for the complete depopulation of the islands in the Lake. It was feared that this would prove a most difficult matter, but the native Government is now showing such confidence in the efficacy of our measures for the suppression of sleeping sickness, that the request for final action has come from them. 21,000 souls will have to be moved, and arrangements are being made to locate them on vacant lands in Chagwe and in other districts of the mainland. The realisation of this project will put the finishing touch to the whole scheme. The

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pestilent tsetse fly will still infest the shores of the great Lake, but it will find no more victims on which to play its malevolent part. Sleeping sickness has ceased to be the dominant scourge of this territory, and the disease has now been reduced to a merely sporadic scale. Continued vigilance, however, is essential, and the recrudescence of sleeping sickness can only be averted by the consistent and vigorous maintenance of those preventive measures which have already proved efficacious.

5. The four Segregation Camps, in which several thousands of sufferers are still located, are in full working order, and though no effective curative treatment has yet been discovered, the lives of many of the patients are being considerably prolonged.

6. The measures taken to drive away the tsetse-flies from the neighbourhood of Entebbe and of other important points on the Lake shore, from which the population could not be removed, have proved successful, and those places may now be considered perfectly safe, so far as sleeping sickness is concerned.

7. The cotton industry is now thoroughly established in the Protectorate, and great progress continues to be made. The export of cotton rose from 43 tons in 1905-6, to 645 tons of ginned, in addition to 213 tons of unginned, cotton during 1907-8. The export of this product during 1908-9 is believed to have exceeded a total of 1,100 tons, representing a value of nearly £70,000. Cotton has already taken the first place in the list of the country's products, and the development of the industry on a great scale is only checked by the lack of transport facilities from the interior to the Lake shore. Thanks to the intelligent and loyal co-operation of the native chiefs, the Government has been able to enforce stringent measures for the complete eradication of various inferior varieties of cotton which had been introduced into the country and which, at one time threatened seriously to affect the good reputation of the staple produced in the Protectorate. The distribution of approved seed is now solely in the hands of the Administration, and nothing but "American Black Rattler" is now being grown by the natives. Seed farms have been established on a large scale, and measures are being taken to check the spread of insect pests. The progress of the industry on scientific lines has been retarded by the difficulty of securing the necessary staff of competent instructors. It is hoped that our requirements in this direction may soon be satisfied. The Uganda Company's ginnery at Kampala has been much extended, and several new ginneries have been established.

8. Unfortunately, the area of territory in which cotton can be profitably grown is limited to the distance over which it can be cheaply transported to the ports on Lake Victoria. The provision of railways or even of good motorable roads, radiating towards the chief agricultural centres, would immediately result in an immense increase of industry. Every peasant in the country appears to be willing to grow cotton on condition that he be not obliged to carry his crop on his head for more than a two days' journey. It is feared that during the past year the crops of many hundreds of acres have been allowed to rot in the fields on account of this handicap.

9. The industrial development of the whole Protectorate depends almost solely on the improvement of internal means of communication. The limitations imposed by the smallness of the financial resources at the disposal of the Administration bar the prompt execution of any great programme of road construction, but every penny that could be spared from other services during the year under review was laid out on roads. The line for a main trunk highway connecting Lake Victoria with Lake Albert was surveyed and partly constructed. This road is intended for motor-traffic, and cars are already running over half its whole length. A month ago I travelled by motor over this road as far as Mubendi, 104 miles from Kampala. We did the distance in seven hours. Only a year ago the same journey took me six days! Good progress was made on similar lines in other parts of the Protectorate. A definite programme of road construction has been adopted, and it is hoped that before long all the principal administrative and trading stations in the territory will be connected with the capital by good motorable roads.

10. The experiments that are being made with regard to motor transport are giving very encouraging results. Light cars of the "Albion" make, weighing about two tons and carrying about the same weight, are working with complete success. These cars are run by kerosene oil, and only a very small amount of petrol is required to start the engines. The two cars that were imported by the Government at the beginning of 1908 have run several thousands of miles, and their earnings are so satisfactory that I have had no hesitation in ordering additional vehicles of similar type. Local transport agencies are, I understand, placing orders for motor wagons of the same pattern, and the object-lesson given by the Administration in this connection is already having an excellent effect.

11. By the construction of good metalled roads, which, under existing circumstances, can be effected at a very cheap rate, and by the use of motor-waggons of suitable type, the distressing system of human porterage may soon become a thing of the past. The natives of Uganda will cease to act as beasts of burden, and will be in a position to turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil and to the development of their country's resources.

I have, &c.,

H. Hesketh Bell,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Crewe, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

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REPORT ON UGANDA BLUE BOOK, 1907-8.

FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The revenue collected during the year amounted to £111,883. This was more than £27,000 over the estimate, and far exceeded the collections of any previous year. The increase as compared with 1906-7 was over £15,000. The following comparative statement shows the increase and decrease under each head of revenue during the past two years:—

—	Revenue, 1906-7.	Revenue, 1907-8.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Customs	13,187 1 7	11,356 15 4	—	830 6 3
2. Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue, not otherwise classified.	62,466 3 6	69,853 0 2	7,385 16 8	—
3. Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements in Aid.	4,937 0 9	5,316 3 3	379 2 8	—
4. Government Vessels	314 19 6	2,246 19 4	1,931 19 10	—
5. Rents on Government Property	2,643 2 4	2,834 9 4	191 7 0	—
6. Interest	456 4 6	909 10 1	453 5 7	—
7. Miscellaneous Receipts	7,813 11 7	10,810 18 0	2,997 6 5	—
8. Post Office	—	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—
9. Land Sales	869 10 4	112 9 4	—	757 1 0
10. Sale of old Government House (balance)	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	—	500 0 0
11. Profit on purchase of small ivory ..	2,084 8 11	5,944 13 1	3,860 4 2	—
Total	96,772 2 10	111,883 17 11	18,199 2 4	2,087 7 3

More than three-quarters of the Customs duties levied on imports into Uganda were paid to the East Africa Protectorate at Mombasa, and went to swell the revenue of that territory. Uganda only benefited by the duties levied on goods which entered the Protectorate by way of the Nile and the Congo border, and the total so received only amounted to £2,729 19*s.* 7*d.*

An arrangement has since been arrived at by which Uganda will in future receive the full amount of duty collected upon her imports passing through British East Africa, and the severe handicap which has hitherto penalised the finances of this Protectorate will thus be removed.

The decrease shown in the comparative statement under the head of "Customs" for 1907-8, was due to a notable reduction in the amount of export duty collected on chillies and skins. The output of chillies during preceding years was enormous, but the prices during 1908 fell to such a degree that the trade became almost unremunerative.

The large and satisfactory increase under the head of "Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue," was mainly due to improved collections of Hut and Poll Taxes. The inhabitants of the Protectorate contributed towards the cost of the administration nearly £70,000 in the shape of direct taxation, and the very satisfactory

increase noted in this connection is undoubted proof of a general improvement in trade and of the development of the country's resources. The collection of Hut and Poll Taxes in kind has practically ceased, and the revenue is now nearly everywhere collected in coin. Practically every adult male in the kingdom of Buganda now pays either a Hut Tax of Rs. 3 or a Poll Tax of Rs. 2, and the total of £29,322, collected in that country, during 1907-8, is very near the highest amount which, under existing rates, can be expected from its population. The Eastern Province, comprising Busoga and the districts round Mount Elgon, continues to show a splendid increase in receipts. During the past five years the collections of Hut and Poll Taxes in that Province have increased from £1,720 to £18,301, and a proportional development may be expected to continue for many years to come. The population of that Province numbers at least 1,500,000, and trade is steadily increasing. The Western Province, consisting of the kingdoms of Ankole and Toro, has also shown a satisfactory increase, and the total collections there, during the year under review, amounted to £8,348. The Bunyoro District has, on the contrary, shown practically no improvement during the past three years. The people are backward and sluggish, and nothing but improved means of communication will render possible a more satisfactory state of affairs in that part of the Protectorate. The same remarks apply to the Nile District, where the collections of Hut and Poll Taxes during 1907-8 were barely half the amount received two years before. It is believed that this reduction is mainly due to the withdrawal of the large detachment of troops which was formerly stationed in that district.

The amount collected under the head of "Road and Wharfage Dues" shows a satisfactory increase, but there was a reduction under "Game Licences" and "Court Fines."

The very satisfactory increase of £1,931, under the head of "Government Vessels," is due to the development of the various Marine Services which are maintained by the Administration. In spite of the very bad condition of the steam launch running on Lake Albert and the Nile, traffic receipts on that line showed an increase of £610. The Lake Kioga service, though in its infancy and worked only by a very small steam launch and some canoes, amply demonstrated its possibilities. As soon as the new steamer, which is now on its way out to Uganda, is placed on the line, a very great development of traffic may be expected. Bukakata, the nearest shipping place for Masaka on Lake Victoria, was opened during the year, and has now become a port of call for the Lake steamers. This port will deal with the traffic to and from Southern Buganda, Ankole, and Toro, and is already proving of great convenience.

"Miscellaneous Receipts" show an increase of £2,997. The Treasurer reports, however, that this increase is merely nominal, and is due principally to a financial adjustment which was found to be necessary in connection with the value of Public Works' stores which remained on hand at the beginning of the financial year.

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The increase of £1,000 under the head of "Post Office" is represented by a contribution made by the Government of the East Africa Protectorate, which is supposed to be Uganda's fair share of the postal revenue enjoyed by the combined services of the two Protectorates.

During 1907-8 there was practically no demand for land in the Protectorate, and the receipts from "Land Sales" only amounted to £112. The superior advantages, mainly as regards climate, which are offered to European settlers by the neighbouring Protectorate, render improbable in the near future any considerable demand on the part of Europeans for land in Uganda.

The large amount collected under the head "Profit on purchase of small ivory" was derived from the sale of immature and female ivory which was found to be in the possession of natives in certain unadministered districts prior to the enforcement of the Game Laws. It was considered desirable that all such ivory should be definitely cleared out of the country, and it was purchased by the Government at 50 per cent of its value. The transaction was brought to a close in July, 1907, and it is believed that there is now very little immature or female ivory left in the possession of the natives.

The following table shows the total revenue, inclusive of land sales, during the past five years, and also the amounts of the respective Imperial grants-in-aid allowed during the same period:—

——	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	51,474	59,707	76,789	96,772	111,883
Grants-in-Aid ...	130,000	139,850	103,000	112,000	85,000

Expenditure.

The following statement shows the actual expenditure of the Protectorate during the past five years:—

——	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure ...	186,800	173,039	191,142	191,502	195,528

Although the approved Estimates for the year 1907-8 authorised an expenditure of £226,034, the actual disbursements only amounted to £195,528. Lack of staff in the Public Works Department and difficulties in connection with labour, rendered it impossible to carry out the whole of the authorised programme for the year. Various unforeseen economies were also effected, and the inability to close various outstanding accounts at the end of the financial year mostly contributed to swell the unexpected balance in hand on the 31st March, 1908.

Assets and Liabilities.

The total assets on the 31st March, 1908, were £111,810, and the liabilities £27,193; showing a balance in favour of the Protectorate of £84,617.

The Protectorate has no public debt, and there were no important changes in taxation during the year.

Currency.

The silver rupee of British India is the standard coin of the Protectorate, with a subsidiary decimal coinage.

The currency consists at present of:—

(1.) Copper.—Quarter-anna piece or pice of British India, the late Imperial British East Africa Company, and of the East Africa Protectorate.

(2.) Aluminium.—East Africa Protectorate and Uganda Protectorate, 1-cent and ½-cent pieces.

(3.) Nickel.—East Africa and Uganda Protectorate 10-cent pieces.

(4.) Silver.—The British India and the late Imperial British East Africa Company rupee, 8-anna, 4-anna, and 2-anna pieces; also East Africa and Uganda Protectorate 50-cent and 25-cent pieces.

(5.) Gold.—British sovereigns, which are legal tender at Rs. 15 per £.

(6.) Notes.—East Africa Protectorate Government currency notes of Rs. 500, Rs. 100, Rs. 50, Rs. 20, Rs. 10, and Rs. 5.

The new subsidiary cental coins, introduced under "The East Africa and Uganda (Currency) Order in Council, 1905," were put into circulation during the year.

The pice and the 2-anna silver pieces are being called in, and will be eventually demonetised. The aluminium 1-cent and ½-cent pieces have been found not to be sufficiently durable, and will be replaced by nickel-bronze pieces.

The only Bank doing business in the Protectorate is the National Bank of India, Limited, which has a branch at Entebbe.

Savings Bank.

A Treasury Savings Bank was opened during the year, with branches at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja.

The number of depositors at 31st March, 1908, was 45, and the amount standing at their credit was £567 3*s*. 9*d*. The rate of interest allowed is 2½ per cent. per annum.

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The Bank has not yet been made use of, to any extent, by the natives of the Protectorate. They will take some time to realise in what special way it is of benefit to them. It is only within the last four years that any considerable amount of money has circulated in the Protectorate, and the natives appear to prefer to trade with their money rather than to hoard it up.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.

The year 1907-8 was, again, a prosperous one for this Protectorate. Notwithstanding a severe drought which seriously affected the principal productions of the country during a portion of the year, the aggregate value of imports and exports, omitting specie, was £462,087, being an increase of nearly £62,000 as compared with the previous year.

The following table shows the growth of trade, generally, during the last five years:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1903–4	147,021	43,156	190,177*
1904–5	190,811	60,378	251,189*
1905–6	215,405	89,826	305,231*
1906–7	296,212	116,001	412 213*
1907–8	371,567	147,028	518,595*

* Including specie.

Imports.

The value of imports, omitting specie, was £315,059, as compared with £284,148 in the previous year.

I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco.

There was a satisfactory increase in every item of importance, but there appears to have been a reduction in the consumption of foreign wines and spirits; also of beer and ale.

Rice to the value of more than £5,000 was imported from German East Africa. It has been arranged that an expert rice-grower from India should be engaged by the Government to instruct the natives of the Protectorate as to the best methods of growing rice, and it is hoped that in the near future all the rice required for home consumption will be produced locally.

II.—Raw Materials Unmanufactured.

The principal increases were in timber and ivory, but a notable decrease occurred in rubber. The imports of rubber and ivory are nearly all represented by goods in transit through the Protectorate from the Congo Free State, and the values of such temporary imports does not materially affect the prosperity of our territory. The decrease in the quantity of rubber in transit is believed to be due to the fact that the Government of the Belgian Congo has put a stop to the illicit export of rubber which was taking place from the territories in the neighbourhood of our western boundary.

III.—Manufactured or Partly Manufactured Articles.

The increases under nearly every head are evidence of the growing desire of the natives to possess imported goods and of their greater purchasing power. The imports of hardware were of more than double the value shown during the preceding year. The increase in the value of machinery was principally due to the establishment of additional ginneries for the cotton industry, and also to the transit of material intended for the gold mines in the Congo Free State. The imports of unbleached calico, known as "Americani," showed a remarkable but not unsatisfactory decrease. This common description of calico comes from America, and has hitherto been almost exclusively used by the natives for making the long white gowns which form their principal article of clothing. During the year under review, the natives evinced a preference for cotton cloth of much better quality, and the diminution shown in the imports of "Americani" was more than counterbalanced by the increased purchases of long-cloth and of other superior qualities of cotton and woollen goods manufactured in England.

Considerable increases were noticeable under "Bullion and Specie," due to the introduction of the new decimal coinage.

The following table shows the trend of the trade of the Protectorate, as regards imports and exports, during the last five years:—

Comparative Statement for the Five Years 1903–4 *to* 1907–8 *of Imports (including goods in transit) from British Countries.*

Country.	1903–4.	1904–5	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	52,572	67,121	79,671	87,197	142,806
India and Burma	12,739	23,903	23,655	19,102	23,335
East Africa	3,447	784	756	2,309	4,007
South Africa	Included in these years under "Other Miscellaneous Ports."			117	1,520
Ceylon	Do.	do.	do.	378	491
Total	68,758	91,908	104,082	109,103	173,159

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Comparative Statement for the Five Years 1903–4 *to* 1907–8 *of Imports (including goods in transit) from Foreign Countries.**

Country.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Germany...	14,093	17,510	16,452	53,930	38,081
United States of America ...	19,203	21,652	33,617	45,407	27,410
Congo Free State	8,468	6,328	18,512	32,284	37,676
France	3,087	2,531	2,332	4,030	7,047
German East Africa	1,782	1,898	1,072	2,798	3,279
Russia	Included in these years under Miscellaneous European Ports.			2,336	2,725
Norway	Do.	do.	do.	—	2,416
Italy	2,405	4,474	3,236	3,385	2,207
Egypt	698	374	523	368	1,664
Miscellaneous European Ports	2,133	1,744	5,416	10,007	17,701
Other Miscellaneous Ports ...	2,571	1,455	1,618	578	1,694
Total	54,440	57,966	82,778	155,123	141,900

* Exclusive of specie and bullion.

Exports.

I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco.

The principal increases are shown under the heads of "Clarified Butter (Ghee)" and "Semsem Seed." The production of the former is largely on the increase. Uganda ghee is generally taking the place in British East Africa of the article hitherto imported into that territory from India. The increased production of semsem seed is very encouraging, and strong efforts are being made to further extend the cultivation of this valuable product. Ground-nuts show a decrease in quantity but an increase in value; it is believed that the values given in 1906-7 were much below the real market rates.

Owing to the overstocked state of the American markets, the trade in chillies practically ceased in 1907-8. It is now reviving.

The decrease in the export of "Jagree" (unrefined sugar) was due partly to drought and partly to the fact that there is now a large local demand for the article.

II.—Raw Materials.

The chief increases are in cotton, cotton-seed, hippo. teeth, sheep skins, and ivory.

The remarkable development of the cotton industry, during 1907-8, is of the highest importance to this Protectorate. There is every reason to believe that Uganda is eminently suited to the production of this product on a very large scale. The exports during the year under review amounted to about 650 tons of ginned cotton, valued at Mombasa at £47,114, besides a considerable quantity of unginned cotton, which was transported to British East Africa and dealt with by the British East Africa

Corporation in its ginnery at Kisumu. Cotton has already become the principal export from the Protectorate. This subject will be found referred to in the Governor's despatch covering this report.

The increase in the export of hippo. teeth was principally due to a crusade which was instituted against a large herd of hippopotami, which was infesting the Murchison Gulf, and doing much injury to the canoe traffic in the neighbourhood of the Ripon Falls.

The decrease in the value of rubber exported from the Protectorate was due to the fact that many of the principal rubber-producing areas were found to be in districts on the shores of Lake Victoria that are infested by tsetse flies. The measures taken for the suppression of sleeping sickness led to the prohibition of the collection of rubber in those localities.

The reduction in the value of the exports of goat skins was due to the depression in the American market. There was also a falling off in the number of cattle that left the Protectorate. This was caused by the fact that it had been found advisable, temporarily, to restrict the exportation of breeding cows.

III.—Manufactured or Partly Manufactured Articles.

A new item of export appears for the first time, viz., leather. An Indian firm has established a tannery, and, judging by the results already obtained, it is anticipated that a considerable industry will be created in that connection.

Transit Trade.

The transit traffic mainly refers to goods transported through the Protectorate to and from the Congo Free State. This traffic is increasing at such a rate that improved transport facilities, in the shape of a railway, are urgently required. The gold mines in Belgian territory to the west of Lake Albert necessitate the importation of very large quantities of machinery and stores of all kinds. The value of gold exported from that source during the year under review was £28,000.

Mines, Manufactures, &c.

Mineralogical surveys of the districts in the neighbourhood of the Congo Free State border were carried out during the year by Mr. J. S. Coates, under the auspices of the Imperial Institute. Traces of gold were found in several localities and a report on the subject was published in the "Uganda Official Gazette," of the 15th October, 1908. More detailed investigations have subsequently been made by experienced prospectors, but so far no discovery of gold in payable quantities has been made. The prospects of finding valuable reefs are not considered promising.

A considerable area in the Bunyoro District is rich in iron ore, and the natives of that locality have always been famed as workers in iron. With the view of showing the natives the advantages of improved methods of production a small appliance for smelting ore has been imported, and it is believed that with the use

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of modern machinery the iron industry around Masindi is capable of great extension. In spite of the very primitive methods in vogue among the native blacksmiths for smelting the ore and for working the iron, a very large number of hoes and other simple agricultural implements have always been produced by the people of Bunyoro. These tools find a ready sale in all the districts of the Protectorate and also in the Congo Free State. A sample of the ore found in the neighbourhood of Masindi was sent to the Imperial Institute, and was reported on as of very fair standard. The natives of Uganda appear to prefer the locally-made hoes to those of European manufacture. They are heart-shaped, and are particularly adapted to the soil in which they are used. The price of these local implements is about eight pence, as compared with nearly double the price for the article obtained from Birmingham or Sheffield. German traders, realising the situation, are now importing iron hoes, made in Germany, closely resembling in shape and weight the locally-made implement which the natives favour. It is, apparently, possible to sell them at a price not greatly exceeding the amount charged for the product of the native blacksmith.

Owing to the fact that the salt lake at Katwe lies in the territory the ownership of which is under discussion with the Belgian Government, the salt industry has remained practically in abeyance in that locality. There was, however, some increase in the output of the salt springs at Kibero.

Agricultural Industries and Botanical Stations.

With the exception of three or four plantations owned and managed by Europeans, agricultural interests are entirely in the hands of natives. The Agricultural and Botanical Department, during 1907-8, did its best to encourage the chiefs and other landowners to cultivate various products for which the local conditions, as regards climate and rain-fall, appear to be specially suitable.

The chiefs are showing considerable interest in the cultivation of rubber, and large quantities of the seed of the Para, Castilloa, and Funtumia varieties were imported, through the agency of the Botanical Department, and distributed to native landowners. The rubber trees which were planted in 1906 by the Administration along some of the main roads, are doing well, and are proving valuable object-lessons, showing the conditions as regards soil, altitude, and aspect best suited to each variety.

The abundant yield of the small field of cocoa in the Botanical Station at Entebbe, which was established six years ago, shows how suitable the country is for the cultivation of this product on a large scale. There has been a far greater demand for cocoa seeds than the Botanical Gardens could supply, and measures have been taken to procure from abroad a large quantity for distribution throughout the Protectorate.

Mr. van Leenhoff, an expert in the cultivation of tobacco, arrived in the Protectorate at the end of 1907, and has commenced a series of experiments. The results of his efforts will be dealt with in a subsequent report.

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Among the various subjects which were dealt with by the Agricultural Department, during the year under review, may be mentioned the following:—

The cultivation and decortication of Mauritius hemp; the distillation of oil from citronella or lemongrass; the encouragement of coffee planting by natives; the cultivation of wheat in parts of Toro where the altitude and climatic conditions appear to be favourable; the development of an industry in beeswax; the introduction of improved varieties of bananas; the encouragement of rice-growing in the swamps; the importation of large numbers of sisal plants; the establishment of ploughing schools for natives; the importation of thoroughbred Angora goats, and measures for increasing the size of the local goat skins. Satisfactory progress was made in all these branches of industry, and the results will be dealt with in the report for 1908-9.

Shipping.

The steamers belonging to the Uganda Railway continued to perform an excellent and very regular service on Lake Victoria. The fleet was increased by the "Nyanza," a very fine steamer of 1,000 tons, and the traffic receipts were most satisfactory. The Protectorate steamer "Sir William Mackinnon" performed a regular service between Jinja, Monyonyo, Entebbe, and Bukakata, and did much to foster trade. In spite of the bad condition of the steam launches on Lake Kioga, Lake Albert, and the Nile, these small vessels proved of immense value in the transport of Public Works' stores and ordinary merchandise along those waterways. The launches are about to be replaced by steamers of a size and description more commensurate with the great development of trade and traffic which is taking place.

LEGISLATION.

The following Ordinances were enacted during the year under review:—

No.	Substance of Law.	Date.
No. 3 of 1907	The Authentication of Signatures to Documents Ordinance, 1907.	6th June, 1907.
No. 4 of 1907	The Uganda Treasury Savings Bank Ordinance, 1907.	9th September, 1907.
No. 5 of 1907	The Uganda Removal of Undesirable Natives Ordinance, 1907.	21st October, 1907.
No. 6 of 1907	The Uganda Oaths Ordinance, 1907	28th November, 1907.
No. 1 of 1908	The Uganda Police Ordinance, 1908	12th February, 1908.
No. 2 of 1908	The Importation of Plants Ordinance, 1908.	14th February, 1908.
No. 3 of 1903	The Judgments Extension Ordinance, 1908.	25th February, 1908.
No. 4 of 1903	The Uganda Sleeping Sickness Ordinance, 1908.	10th March, 1908.
No. 5 of 1908	The Uganda Cotton Ordinance, 1908	19th March, 1908.
No. 6 of 1908	The Church of England Trustees Ordinance, 1908.	20th March, 1908.

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EDUCATION.

The education of the natives is entirely in the hands of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Missions working in the Protectorate, and the result of their efforts is worthy of all praise.

The following extracts from a report, which the Bishop of Uganda has been good enough to supply, concerning the educational work of the Church Missionary Society's schools in Uganda during 1907, give a clear and interesting account of the excellent results that are being obtained by that body:—

I.—Primary Education.

"1. According to our latest statistics there are now 31,865 children under instruction in the primary schools connected with the Anglican Church. Of these, 17,007 are boys and 14,858 are girls.

"2. The progress which the Protectorate is making in educational work, so far as the Anglican Church is concerned, will be realised if I quote the numbers of children in our schools during the last three years. They are as follows:—

"1904-5	18,181
"1905-6	25,100
"1906-7	31,865

"3. It will probably be of interest to Your Excellency if the distribution of the total number of children under instruction in the several Provinces of the Protectorate is noted. The relative advance in each Province will thus be seen at a glance. The subjoined table gives this distribution:—

Province.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.
Uganda	16,377	21,942	24,824
Western	715	3,158	4,907
Central...	1,089	1,219	2,144
Grand Totals	18,181	25,100	31,865

II.—Course of Instruction.

"1. The course of instruction varies considerably. In the schools in the remoter districts, reading, writing, and arithmetic are all that we can aim at; but at such centres as Kampala (Namirembe), Hoima, Kabarole (Toro), English is taught, and such subjects as dictation, geography, and grammar also form part of the curriculum. I need hardly add that in all our schools Bible reading and religious teaching form the basis of all our instruction.

III.—School Buildings and Equipment.

"1. During the year there has been a considerable improvement in school buildings and other equipment. In the more

remote districts, already referred to, the Church is obliged to content herself with very primitive structures. But the reed building is gradually giving place to the more permanent 'wattle and daub' building, whilst the latter in the more advanced districts is being displaced by the brick-built schoolroom. The latest building of this kind is the one recently opened at the Mengo High School by the Right Honourable Winston S. Churchill, and costing some £600.

"2. The equipment of these schools has also improved considerably. Fifteen hundred rupees (£100) have been spent during the year on desks, blackboards, easels, maps, slates, &c., &c.

IV.—Secondary Education.

"1. During the year a third dormitory, in connection with King's School, for higher education, at Budo, has been completed, and will be opened early in the New Year. A fourth dormitory will complete the whole scheme. This school, as Your Excellency is aware, is intended to provide a sound secondary education on Public School lines. It is in charge of a Principal and Vice-Principal, both graduates of Cambridge (the Revs. H. W. and T. C. Weatherhead). A scheme is now on foot for providing this school with well-equipped workshops, with a view to imparting to each pupil a certain amount of manual and technical instruction.

V.—Special Educational Efforts.

"1. Special efforts have lately been made to meet special needs connected with the Baganda and other peoples of the Protectorate. Besides the Mengo High School for the sons of chiefs, which has now 150 boys in it, there has now been established on similar lines a High School for the daughters of chiefs. This school is situated at Gayaza, about 12 miles from Mengo. Fifty girls are now in residence, and a new dormitory has just been completed, which will accommodate 20 more girls. Similar schools are being planned both at Hoima and at Kabarole in Toro. In the school at the latter place, lacemaking and cotton spinning and weaving will form part of the course of instruction.

"2. Schools for sons of chiefs have been opened at Jinja and Kamuli in Busoga. At the former of these schools, 35 boys are in residence.

VI.—Normal School.

"1. At each missionary centre, considerable attention is given to the training of school teachers. But at Namirembe there is a properly constituted school for the training of schoolmasters. Twenty-five young men are now in residence, and find the practical part of their training in the Namirembe Primary School, which has an attendance of some 500 boys. Although this Normal School has supplied trained schoolmasters to more than

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40 schools in various parts of the country, it is quite inadequate to meet the requests which are continually coming to us from all parts of the country for trained schoolmasters.

VII.—Board of Education.

"1. In order to further the work of education in Uganda, a Board of Education has been formed, consisting of the following members:—

"President:

"The Bishop of Uganda.

"The Venerable Archdeacon Walker,
"The Principal of King's School, Budo.
"The Headmaster of Mengo High School.
"The Katikiro, Sir Apolo Kagwa, K.C.M.G.
"The Kago.
"The Skibobo.
"W. G. Innes, Esq.
"Rev. E. Millar.
"Rev. Bartolomayo Musoke.

"2. Working in connection with the Board to whom reports are made are two School Inspectors—the Rev. H. W. Weatherhead and W. C. Hattersley, Esq.

"3. All questions affecting the educational work of the Anglican Church in Uganda come before the Board of Education. Grants are made from funds placed at its disposal by the Bishop for school equipment. The Board also advises as to the building of new schools, the repair of old ones, the supply of teachers and their pay and training; in fact, any question affecting the educational interests of the Protectorate is felt to be within its province.

VIII.—Conclusion.

"1. It may be of interest to Your Excellency if, in conclusion, I mention a few facts and quote further figures bearing upon the progress of the educational work of the Anglican Church in Uganda. I will put them in as concise a form as possible:—

The First Reading Book.

"The number of these books sold by us to the people during the last three years has been as follows:—

"1904-5	35,750
"1905-6	36,211
"1906-7	37,401
"Total	109,362

Exercise and Note Books.

"During the same period, viz., the last three years, no fewer than 49,916 note and exercise books have been sold to the people.

Pencils and Penholders.

"The sale of pencils and penholders for the same period has been as follows:—

"1904-5	14,202
"1905-6	15,200
"1906-7	18,338
"Total	47,730

Scriptures and Other Books.

"During the period under review, 23,888 copies of the Scriptures—Bibles, New Testaments, and Gospels in Luganda—have been sold, while 34,707 other books of various kinds, in English and the Vernacular, have found their way by purchase into the hands of the people. Thus, a grand total of 167,957 books of various kinds have during the past three years been purchased by the Baganda.

Writing Paper.

"The number of sheets of writing paper sold during the last three years has been as follows:—

"1904-5	187,608
"1905-6	217,824
"1906-7	204,608
"Total	610,280

"I have given Your Excellency these figures without comment, as I feel sure they will best tell their own tale. People buy books because they want to read them, not to keep them as a fetish. Men buy pens and pencils not as curios but because they want to write. If this be so, then the fact that more than half-a-million sheets of paper have been sold in the last three years, indicates that the art of writing has been widely acquired. The same may be said of the 50,000 note books and the 47,000 pens and penholders. Then the sale of 109,000 First Reading Books is a fact full of significance as to the future; while the 58,000 other books sold is a fact eloquent as to the existence of a large class of readers who are the fruit of educational work of the Anglican Church in Uganda."

Although the White Fathers' Mission and the Mill Hill Mission do not possess the same financial resources as appear to be at the disposal of the Church Missionary Society, the educational work carried on by the Roman Catholic Missions is also most valuable and far-reaching. The accompanying table, showing the number of schools and number of children on the

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rolls, has been compiled from figures kindly furnished by Bishop Streicher and Bishop Hanlon:—

White Fathers' Mission...	...	345 schools, with an average attendance of 9,484.
Mill Hill Mission	... ...	13 schools, with an average attendance of 1,191.

No advantage was taken, during the year under review, of the offer of the Government to distribute among Missions the sum of £200 in the shape of bonuses for the production of competent blacksmiths, masons, carpenters, or wheelwrights, nor did any Mission find itself in a position to accept the offer of £200 in aid of the establishment of a technical workshop.

MARRIAGES.

The following statement shows the number of marriages registered during the year by the various Missions:—

Church Missionary Society	582
White Fathers' Mission	1,155
St. Joseph's Mission (Mill Hill)	218
Total number of Christian marriages ...	1,955
Mahomedan marriages	11
Total	1,966
European marriages	2

HOSPITALS.

In addition to the hospital for Europeans maintained in Entebbe there are 14 native hospitals and dispensaries in various districts of the Protectorate; also four segregation camps for sufferers from sleeping sickness. Were it not that the Church Missionary Society and the Roman Catholic Missions maintain several excellently equipped hospitals at their principal stations, the Government would be obliged to increase greatly its expenditure for the medical care of natives.

The Church Missionary Society's hospitals at Namirembe and Toro are under the care of specially competent medical missionaries and are admirably equipped. The total number of cases treated at Government hospitals during 1907 was 47,367, with 160 deaths. The number of indoor cases was nearly double that of 1906, and the mortality fell from 74·11 in 1906 to 42·56 per thousand. The reduction was probably due to the fact that natives are coming more readily for treatment than they did, and at an earlier stage of sickness.

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general sanitary condition of the Protectorate shows a gradual improvement, but progress in this direction must, as in every tropical country, necessarily be slow.

The prevalent diseases are to a great extent preventable, and a more extended knowledge of elementary hygiene would tend to diminish or remove many harmful conditions which at present exist.

Much attention was given during the year to measures for the prevention of malaria. The bush and high grass which grow so luxuriantly throughout the country were cleared away from the immediate vicinity of most of the large stations, and the number of mosquitoes notably decreased.

Considerable sums were spent in the improvement of the quarters assigned to European officials, and the effect upon their health generally has been undoubted. Several new houses were built, and the old thatched roofs, which offered shelter to numbers of noxious insects, have been eliminated almost entirely from Entebbe and Kampala. Buildings of sun-dried or burnt bricks with roofs of galvanized iron are now almost always provided. Much, however, still remains to be done in this direction in the outlying districts.

The following extracts are taken from the report of the Principal Medical Officer (Colonel Will, R.A.M.C.) for the year 1907:—

"Health of European Officials.

The health of European Government officials was good. The admission rate was greatest in January and April and again in July and August.

The total number of cases that came under treatment was 212, being equal to 144·0 per 1,000, and the diseases that accounted for the greatest number of admissions were: malarial fever 69 cases, dengue fever 19, minor injuries 19, dyspepsia 13, and spirillum fever 11. There was one case of blackwater fever reported from Bombo, the new military station near Kampala, and three cases of enteric fever, one at Kampala and two at Hoima.

In the last-named cases the clinical symptoms were fairly characteristic of enteric fever, but in neither was the diagnosis confirmed by the Widal test.

During the year there was one death, viz., that of Dr. Densham.

Invaliding.—The following table shows the number of Government officials invalided during the last three years:—

Cause of Invaliding.	Station from which Invalided. 1907.	No. of Cases Invalided.
General Debility ...	Unyoro ...	1
Stricture of Urethra ...	Kampala ...	1
General Debility ...	Do. ...	1
	Total ...	3

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Cause of Invaliding.	Station from which Invalided.	No. of Cases Invalided.
	1906.	
Malarial Fever	Nimule ...	1
Sleeping Sickness ...	Entebbe ...	1
Mental Disease	Do. ...	1
	Total ...	3
	1905.	
Blackwater Fever ...	Hoima	1
Sleeping Sickness ...	Entebbe ...	2
Mental Disease	Do. ...	1
	Total ...	4

Health of Europeans Generally.

This was good. The number of Europeans residing in the Protectorate tends to a slow and gradual increase, but the admissions during the year under review were fewer than during the preceding year. The next table shows the total number of Europeans who came under treatment and the number of deaths for the last three years:—

	Admissions.	Deaths.
1907	339 ...	2
1906	435 ...	4
1905	227 ...	2

The deaths recorded in 1907 were from blackwater fever and general injuries.

The diseases accounting for the greater number of admissions were malarial fevers 101 cases, dengue 32, spirillum fever 11, digestive disorders 64, respiratory diseases 18, skin diseases 18, and blackwater fever 5 cases.

Of these diseases three call for remark:—

(1) Malaria.—The admissions were fewer by 69 than during the preceding year and there were no deaths recorded. This decline in the number of cases of malaria is ascribed to a smaller rainfall with a more normal height of the level of Lake Victoria, but is also doubtless due to some extent to the better understanding which is being arrived at of the value of precautionary measures against malarial infections and to better housing.

(2) Spirillum Fever.—Eleven cases were recorded as against 22 in 1906. The decrease in this disease is no doubt due to the destruction of tick-infested rest-houses, and also to a more widely diffused knowledge as to its mode of propagation.

(3) Blackwater Fever.—This accounted for 5 admissions and 1 death, compared to 14 and 3 respectively in 1906. Its incidence, both numerical and seasonal, corresponds closely with that of malarial fevers, and although some authorities do not

andronicus
666 FIFTH

admit that the etiological factor in malarial and blackwater fevers is the same, it is a matter of common observation that during any year in which malarial infections are numerous the number of cases of blackwater fever also increases correspondingly.

Vaccination.—The native races are but indifferently protected against small-pox, and this disease spreads rapidly from a single focus along the caravan routes.

During the year the preparation of calf lymph was started at the Bacteriological Laboratory, Nairobi, and an effective strain can now be relied on in practically unlimited quantity.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations performed:—

	From calf lymph.		Arm to arm.	
	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.
Successful	612	10	16	—
Modified	207	4	—	—
Failed	210	20	2	—
Unknown	167	10	20	3
Total	1,196	44	38	3

Measles.—Epidemics occurred in Entebbe and Kampala, 40 cases being recorded with 1 death, against 25 in the previous year with no deaths.

Plague.—This disease has been reported from time to time as being endemic in Buddu, the Nile Province, and Bukedi. During the year 31 cases were reported with 31 deaths, 30 of these having been recorded at Mbale and 1 at Jinja. The cases at Mbale were all of the bubonic type, and diagnosis was made after death had been reported. The case at Jinja was reported as having been of the pneumonic type, was seen *post mortem*, and a smear was taken from the lungs. The smear showed numbers of a bi-polar staining bacillus, and had the specimen been from a gland one would have had no hesitation in declaring the bacilli as those of true plague, but having been taken *post mortem* from the lung the diagnosis was open to doubt. The patient had come from Mbale, a five days' journey, three days prior to being attacked, and therefore the incubation period was very long for the pneumonic variety of this disease.

The disease was investigated at Mbale in September and although a careful search was made in both the station and the country within a radius of 10 miles no case or sign of the disease could be discovered.

The cases in the vicinity of Mbale were mostly sporadic, occurring one at a time, and as a rule considerable distances apart from each other. The people do not live in villages, but

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in isolated huts in their banana plantations, and this circumstance renders the disease difficult to deal with.

A previous focus of the disease, the Kakunguru's boma, which consisted of a number of old dilapidated houses and the foundations of several new buildings, covered with enormous quantities of dried grass, on which further building operations had been abandoned, was ordered to be razed to the ground.

Dengue.—The total cases admitted were 15 only, against 209 in 1906. On the other hand there were 315 cases recorded under the heading Febricula, a term used to diagnose undefined fevers, and it is probable that a large number of these cases may have been Dengue which, as recorded in last year's report, was of a mild nature and atypical.

Enteric Fever.—Two cases were reported at Hoima, where there was also 2 cases in European officials as previously noted. The origin of these cases could not be accounted for. The water supply at Hoima is good and is not, with ordinary care, liable to pollution.

Dysentery.—This disease accounted for 111 cases and 7 deaths; in 1906 the numbers were 206 and 4 respectively. The greatest number of cases was reported from Kampala, Koba, and Entebbe.

Like enteric fever, dysentery is a water-borne and preventable disease. The water supply at Kampala, where nearly half the total cases occurred, is very liable to pollution.

Blackwater Fever.—The number of cases recorded during the year was 10 with 2 deaths. In 1906 there were 27 cases and 1 death. The distribution of these 10 cases was, at Kampala 3, Entebbe 3, and one death at Hoima, Nimule, Jinja, and Mbale.

The majority of cases occurred among Indians and Goanese, but it is an error to imagine, as has been frequently stated, that natives of Africa are immune to the infection.

Beri-Beri.—In 1906 an epidemic of Beri-Beri was reported in Toro, but during the year under review no case of this disease was recorded.

Malarial Fevers.—The admissions and deaths during the last two years were:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
1906	4,075	... 5
1907	3,807	... 7

The greatest number of cases occurred at Kampala, viz., 1,198, next comes Entebbe with 522, Mbarara 440, Jinja 172, and Nimule 142. In 1906 the cases recorded at these respective stations were 782, 812, 770, 321, and 307.

The increase in the number of cases at Kampala over those for the previous year is doubtless due to the fact that during a great part of 1906 there was no medical officer stationed there. All the other stations show a satisfactory decrease.

Seasonal Incidence of Malaria.

The year 1907 having been comparatively dry the seasonal incidence was less marked than in 1906. The greatest number of

andronicus
666 FIFTH

admissions was recorded in January, then follows in order of frequency of admissions, September, June, and August. The lowest number of admissions was registered in February. This order is that usually observed except that the number of cases occurring in July and August is, as a rule, higher than in any other two months. Taking the incidence by quarters, the second gave the highest, the third next highest, and the fourth the lowest, corresponding fairly accurately with the decline of the two rainy seasons; but the variation in the incidence was much less marked during the period under observation than has been noted in previous years.

On the whole the year 1907 was particularly healthy so far as malarial fevers were concerned.

Tick or Spirillum Fever.—This disease accounted for 832 cases and 2 deaths, compared with 932 and 2 respectively in 1906. The admissions for the last three years were:—

	Admissions	Deaths.
1905	414 ...	nil
1906	932 ...	2
1907	832 ...	2

The decrease is probably due to greater care having been taken in selecting camping grounds for caravans and also to some extent to the fact that previous attacks secure a certain amount of immunity.

Tubercle.—Tubercular diseases gave 17 admissions and 3 deaths, compared with 10 and 1 respectively in 1906. This disease is frequently met with among Indians and Goanese and is rather rare among natives of Africa, but will doubtless increase among the latter as it has done among other aboriginal races with the spread of European civilisation.

Yaws.—The admissions for this disease were 624 against 894 in 1906. It is very prevalent throughout the Protectorate and with the exception of a form that affects the plantar aspect of the foot is, as a rule, readily amenable to treatment.

Syphilis.—The total number of cases treated was 2,620 and the deaths 5. In 1906 the cases recorded numbered 1,881 and the deaths 2. The disease is undoubtedly widely spread over the Protectorate and is on the increase.

During the year Colonel F. Lambkin investigated its prevalence at Kampala and Entebbe with a view to instituting measures for its control, and at the former station gave a lecture and a demonstration on its treatment by injections of mercury, a method of treatment introduced over forty years ago.

The intramuscular injection of mercury whether in a soluble or insoluble form has advantages over other methods in a certain number of severe and intractable cases, and is especially applicable to disciplined communities.

It has, however, two serious drawbacks, first that the patient cannot administer a dose to himself, and second that each successive injection causes a certain amount of pain.

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At the present day syphilis is one of the most difficult diseases to treat to a complete cure even among the educated and intellectual peoples of the West, because so few will persevere with systematic treatment which must be prolonged for at least two years and often longer. In my opinion it would therefore be vain to expect the uneducated, apathetic, and fatalistic native of Africa to carry on with a prolonged system of treatment, and this while he is free from symptoms and each successive dose causes some pain, unless very strict legislative measures compelling attendance are enforced.

I understand Colonel Lambkin has submitted a report on syphilis in the Protectorate in which he doubtless indicated measures for dealing with this disease, but I have not seen his report. In my opinion, however, if this and other venereal diseases are to be eradicated, it would be necessary to divide the whole Protectorate up into workable districts each in charge of a medical officer; and to ensure the success of any scheme of this kind a Venereal Diseases Notification Act would be necessary. The method of treatment to be adopted is of secondary importance, the primary difficulties are to get the natives to report themselves when they have contracted the disease and to persevere with treatment after symptoms have ceased to cause them annoyance.

Gonorrhoea.—The total number of cases treated was 1,053, against 896 in 1906.

Rheumatism and Rheumatic Fever.—Under these headings 1,461 cases and 2 deaths are recorded against 1,635 cases and 2 deaths in 1906. Rheumatic Fever is extremely rare, 6 cases only having been recorded.

The greatest number of cases occurred during the first and last quarters of the year.

Other Diseases.

New Growths accounted for 5 admissions and 1 death, the fatal case being the only one of cancer recorded.

Nervous System.—Under diseases of the nervous system there were 580 cases and 5 deaths. In the previous year the cases numbered 691 and the deaths 3. There were 8 cases of insanity against 6 in 1906.

Diseases of the Eye.—The number of cases treated was 2,802, against 2,103 in 1906. The great majority of these admissions was for simple conjunctivitis caused by want of cleanliness.

Diseases of the Ear accounted for 624 cases and 1 death, the latter due to suppurative middle-ear disease. In 1906 the figures were 515 and 0 respectively.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.—The admissions under this heading were 45 and the deaths 2, against 37 and 4 respectively in the previous year. The diseases included under this group are rare among natives, especially organic cardiac affections.

andronicus
666 FIFTH A

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—The diseases included in this group accounted for 5,665 admissions and 28 deaths, compared with 5,642 and 30 respectively in 1906. The incidence of respiratory diseases was highest during the last quarter of the year, but the greatest number of cases recorded in any one month was in August.

The greatest number of the deaths was due to pneumonia, to which the natives of this part of Africa appear to be particularly liable.

Diseases of the Digestive System.—The diseases commonest in this group were diarrhœa, constipation, colic, colitis, and stomatitis. Under the group heading there were 8,544 cases and 12 deaths, against 6,508 and 6 respectively in 1906.

Diseases of the Cellular Tissues.—These included cellulitis, abscesses, and boils, and accounted for 966 cases, compared with 1,487 cases and 4 deaths in 1906.

Skin Diseases accounted for 8,628 cases, comprised chiefly of ulcers, eczema, scabies, and chiggers. The number of cases treated during the previous years was 7,284.

Injuries.—The total number of injuries recorded was 3,708 and 3 deaths; in 1906 there were 3,845 cases of injuries and 13 deaths.

The vast majority of these were of a trivial nature such as cuts and slight abrasions.

The following table shows the injuries caused by wild animals and insects:—

Nature of animal, &c.	Number.
Lion	1
Leopard	9
Crocodile	1
Monkey	7
Snake	10
Scorpion	2
Bees	2
Undefined Insect	4
Total	36

Parasites.—Internal parasites accounted for 300 admissions chiefly due to tapeworms, round worms, ankylostoma, bilharzia, and guinea worm. In 1906 the admissions numbered 262.

Operations.—The surgical operations numbered 211 not including such minor operations as tooth extraction, incision of abscesses, &c. No death due to operation was recorded. In 1906 the number of operations was 257."

Sleeping Sickness.

An account of the measures that were taken during 1907-8 for the suppression of this disease will be found in the despatch covering this report.

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JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction.

The following tables show the number of criminal cases, the number of persons tried on criminal charges, and the number of civil cases taken out in the High Court and the Courts subordinate thereto (other than native Courts) compared with the last three years:—

Criminal.

Year.	Discharged for want of evidence.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total number of persons.	Total number of cases.
1904	51	574	121	746	598
1905	81	744	109	934	646
1906	79	639	65	783	652
1907	143	646	61	850	701

Civil.

Year.	Amounts of Rs. 150 and under.	Amounts above Rs. 150 to Rs. 500.	Amounts above Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500.	Amounts above Rs. 1,500.	Value not stated.	Total.
1904 ...	269	53	16	8	—	346
1905 ...	232	40	15	9	—	296
1906 ...	220	62	22	11	4	319
1907 ...	273	105	37	19	9	443

It will be observed that there is a steady increase in the amounts involved in civil cases.

2. The cases civil and criminal tried by the British Courts constituted under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1905, compared with last year are shown in the following tables:—

Criminal.

Year.	Discharged for want of evidence.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total number of persons.	Total number of cases.
1906	6	47	4	57	37
1907	20	58	1	79	41

andronicus p
666 FIFTH

Civil.

Year.	Amounts of Rs. 150 and under.	Rs. 150 to Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500.	Above Rs. 1,500.	Value not stated.	Total.
1906 ...	22	4	4	—	46	76
1907 ...	6	3	3	—	7	19

3. No information has been received of cases tried under the Unyoro Native Courts Ordinance, 1905.

Serious Crime.

Thirty-four cases of serious crime were tried during the year, nine by the High Court, two by the Courts of Session, and twenty-three by British Native Courts, and the following table compares the cases of serious crime tried in the courts for the last six years:—

—	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Murder and homicide	4	4	4	15	17	24
Attempt at murder ...	1	—	1	—	2	—
Rape	—	—	2	4	6	1
Robbery	—	3	—	—	2	1
Housebreaking ...	1	—	—	1	1	4
Grievous hurt ...	1	3	11	3	—	3
Mischief by fire ...	—	—	1	1	3	1
Total	7	10	19	24	31	34

Appellate Jurisdiction.

4. The cases dealt with by the High Court on appeal, &c., during 1907 compared with the last three years are shown below:—

Year.	Appeals.		Confirmation of Death Sentence.	Civil Revision.	Criminal Revision.	Total.
	Civil.	Criminal.				
1904 ...	10	2	1	—	—	13
1905 ...	5	2	3	—	2	12
1906 ...	5	3	5	1	36	50
1907 ...	9	7	3	1	46	66

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Special Jurisdiction.

5. The special jurisdictions vested in the High Court were exercised as shown below:—

—	1905.	1905.	1906	1907.
1. Admiralty	—	—	—	—
2. Probate and Admiralty ...	42	40	25	36
3. Divorce	—	6	5	2
4. Lunacy	—	—	4	3
5. Bankruptcy	—	—	2	3
6. Miscellaneous (Companies, &c.)	—	—	—	1
Total	42	46	36	45

VITAL STATISTICS.

No accurate census of the population of the Protectorate has yet been made, but the following figures are believed to give a fairly correct idea of the number of inhabitants in each particular division of the Territory:—

Kingdom of Buganda	650,000
Eastern Province	1,500,000
Kingdom of Bunyoro	240,000
Kingdom of Toro	280,000
Kingdom of Ankole	250,000
Nile District	200,000
Unadministered Districts	400,000
Total	3,520,000

The Native Government of Buganda takes considerable pains to register births and deaths, and the returns that are supplied monthly by each county chief are considered to be fairly reliable. In spite of the fact that the mortality from sleeping sickness has been enormously decreased during the last two years, the death-rate among the natives is still distressingly in excess of the birth-rate. The population of the Kingdom of Buganda appears to be dwindling at the rate of nearly 20,000 a year, and it is considered that this unfortunate state of affairs is mainly due to the terrible prevalence of venereal diseases among the people generally, and to infant mortality.

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

POSTAL.

The combined services for Uganda and British East Africa appear to have worked very satisfactorily during the year. The revenue increased by 23 per cent., compared with the receipts for the previous year, as against only a 10 per cent. addition to the expenditure.

Important changes took place during 1907, and the rate of letter weight was increased to 1 oz. The change from a subsidiary coinage of annas and pice to one of cents and rupees necessitated a new issue of postage stamps and involved a loss of 4 per cent. in most items of postal revenue. In view of these revisions the financial result of the year's working is considered very satisfactory. It should, however, be pointed out that a considerable proportion of the revenue was undoubtedly derived from the sale of the new stamps to stamp collectors.

The Money Order service was improved during the year, but there was a considerable reduction in transactions between Mombasa and certain stations in Uganda in regard to what might be described as "Trade Money Orders," *i.e.*, Money Orders for large amounts which, in the ordinary way of business, would be transmitted through bankers.

During the year 5,228 parcels were imported into Uganda from abroad, and the value of the dutiable articles imported in that way was £5,567. Approximately 80 per cent. of these parcels came from the United Kingdom. There was, however, a steady increase in the parcel post traffic with foreign countries.

The Postmaster General in his report says, "It is unfortunately the fact that many of the parcels forwarded from England are made up by tradesmen in a manner suggesting rather that they are intended for delivery by hand to a customer in the next street, than for a conveyance over 6,000 miles by several different means of transport to up country stations."

TELEGRAPHS.

Uganda was first placed in telegraphic communication with the outer world in May, 1900, by the construction of a temporary telegraph line between Kisumu and Entebbe. During subsequent years steady progress was made, and most of the principal stations in the Protectorate are now connected by wire to headquarters. A line going from Masindi to Nimule in the Nile District was completed in July, 1907, bringing up the total mileage in the Uganda Protectorate to 627 miles. There are now ten telegraphic offices and six telephone maintenance stations. The frequency of severe thunderstorms is one of the chief causes of interruption in telegraphic communication in the Protectorate, and elephants frequently do damage to telegraph poles. All the public offices at Entebbe are connected by telephone, but a public exchange has not yet come into existence.

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MILITARY FORCES AND CONSTABULARY.

Military.

The concentration of the troops at the new Cantonment, Bombo, was effected during the year, and there is every reason to believe that this step will conduce to the general welfare and efficiency of the 4th Battalion of the King's African Rifles. The health of the troops can, on the whole, be considered satisfactory. The rank and file at Bombo suffered at first considerably from guinea worm and spirillum fever. It is believed that these ailments were probably contracted by the men on their journey down from the Nile District. They are now in possession of satisfactory quarters, and no serious incidence of disease has been noted.

Owing to the temporary nature of the quarters which had to be occupied by the officers at Bombo pending the construction of the permanent buildings there was a good deal of sickness amongst them during the year under review. The officer commanding the troops, however, is confidently of opinion that the new Cantonment will ultimately prove quite satisfactory from the point of view of climate and health.

The 4th Battalion was inspected by Colonel Gough, V.C., in February, 1908, and was found to be in a generally satisfactory condition.

The health of the Indian Contingent stationed at Entebbe and Kampala was very fair Though the men suffered considerably from malaria soon after their arrival from India, they seem to have become acclimatized and now show a marked improvement in physique.

Of the two sepoys who contracted sleeping sickness four years ago one appears to be practically cured, and the other shows but few signs of the disease. No further cases of infection have occurred.

Police.

The improvement in the organization of the police force, which was commenced in 1906, continued steadily during 1907-8. A Deputy Inspector-General was appointed in July, 1907, and a number of District Superintendents assumed duty.

The "County Police," which had hitherto been considered to form part of the Protectorate Constabulary, was separated from the regular police force and the cost of their wages was charged against "Native Affairs." The "County Police" are under the control and orders of the native chiefs, and are principally used as policemen.

In consequence of the withdrawal of the detachment of the King's African Rifles from the Nile Province, the strength of the police at Gondokoro, Nimule, and Wadelai was considerably increased.

Although no difficulty is experienced in obtaining recruits for the constabulary, it is very hard to procure a suitable class of

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native. Most of the men when first secured are little more than savages, and have to be taught everything. The progress made in a few months, however, is often remarkable. The general conduct of the force during the year under review was good, and reflects credit on the officers who were in charge of the men. A course of instruction in signalling was established and very good progress was made. Efficiency in musketry was fairly satisfactory and all the men appeared to be keen on shooting. The standard for physique established in 1906 was productive of good results, and the men are generally of good stature and well set up.

During 1907-8 the force was several times called upon to take part in small punitive expeditions. It was necessary to punish some of the tribes in the Elgon District for murders committed by them, and in each case the police acquitted themselves very creditably. Of these incidents, the Bumiro Expedition was the most important. A force consisting of 157 men of the constabulary was engaged during 12 days in dealing with the Bamiro. There were no casualties on the side of the police, but the enemy suffered somewhat heavily. In October, 1907, 50 men, under Mr. Coote, an Assistant Collector, were dispatched to take necessary measures against several clans of the Bagishu tribe who had murdered some Baganda Government Agents. In these operations one constable was wounded. In the following month Captain Lawrence, with a force of 50 men, was detailed to punish the Banlucheke clan, and in those operations one constable was killed and one severely wounded.

Volunteer Reserve.

The strength of the volunteer reserve during 1907-8 was 82.* The members are armed with Lee-Enfield rifles and a complete equipment for 100 men is kept in store. 58 members passed the capitation standard for the year.

SURVEY.

Owing to the absence on leave of nearly all the senior assistants in the Department for considerable periods it was not found possible to make much progress in triangulation. Very important work, was, however, done in that direction, viz., the linking up of Lake Albert to Lake Victoria. This work was undertaken mainly with the view to checking the levels previously obtained. The result showed a remarkably small difference with the calculations which had been independently made previously by various observers.

The total area of topographical work completed in detail during the year was 1,575 square miles, bringing up the total area surveyed up to date to 4,566 square miles.

* This total includes three honorary members.

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Three hundred and fifty square miles of cadastral survey was completed during the year, bringing the total area surveyed up to 675 square miles. Two hundred and seventy-eight square miles were surveyed on a scale of 1/10,000, and 15 square miles on a scale of 1/2,500. The latter area was all in the native capital, where holdings correspond to allotment areas in England.

Miscellaneous surveys effected during the year included the survey of 2,548 acres for European purchasers. Lines for a number of new roads were also surveyed, and a considerable amount of work was done in connection with the laying-out of a new township at Kampala.

LAND OFFICE.

The number of leases and grants of land, other than native estates, registered during the year 1907-8, showed a great decrease as compared with the previous year. Only eight leases and six grants were applied for. A large number of enquiries as to the terms on which land can be obtained in the Protectorate were received, mainly from South Africa, but it is probable that the applicants really had British East Africa in view and not Uganda.

Owing to the difficulty of locating Crown lands in Uganda, it has not been possible to encourage settlers to come to the country. It may be said, however, that there are but few parts of the Protectorate which appear to be fitted for European settlement on a Colonial scale. On the other hand there appears to be no reason why "planters," possessed of adequate capital, should not succeed as well in Uganda as they do in the West Indies, Burma, Assam, and other tropical dependencies.

METEOROLOGY.

The average rainfall for the last eight years at Entebbe is 58·76 inches. The heaviest rainfall in 1907-8 occurred at Mbarara, where 102·01 inches were recorded as having fallen in 98 days, an increase of 33·11 inches over that of 1906.

The mean daily sunshine at Entebbe for the year 1907 was 6 hours 14 minutes. The month of most sunshine was March with a daily mean of 7 hours 43 minutes. April was the dullest month with a daily mean of 4 hours. The average velocity of the wind for the whole year was 1·5 miles per hour. The prevailing direction was from south to south-west. The velocity of the wind was least from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m., and greatest between 7 a.m. and 2 p.m.

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GAME LAWS.

Unlike British East Africa, Uganda is not overrun by sportsmen in pursuit of big game. The number of such persons who visited the Protectorate during the year under review was moderate, and their operations did not have much effect on the number of wild animals.

Public Officers and the principal Native Chiefs are allowed game licences on special terms, and most of the wild animals killed during 1907-8 were dealt with by them.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on public works during the year under review amounted to £22,504.

Much attention was paid to the improvement of the housing accommodation for officers and subordinates on the staff, with the result that a marked improvement in health was noticeable. Every effort was made, subject to the limitations imposed by considerations of finance, to improve internal means of communication. Several of the principal main roads were rendered fit for cart traffic, and considerable sums were spent in bridging rivers and swamps which have hitherto proved serious obstacles to traffic. To the improvement of the roads may be largely ascribed the development of trade in the Protectorate generally. Remote districts have been brought into closer connection with the administration, and the general welfare of the natives has been markedly affected thereby.

GENERAL.

The year under review showed steady progress in the development of the Protectorate. The relations between the Government and the native Administrations continued to be excellent, and the peace of the territory was, save for a few unimportant operations in the Elgon District, unbroken. A certain amount of disquiet occurred in the Kingdom of Bunyoro during June and July, in consequence of local feeling against some of the Baganda Chiefs who are located there, but the situation, which was admirably dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. George Wilson, C.B., resulted in no serious outbreak. An important Chief, who was principally implicated, was heavily fined, and a number of disaffected persons who were the cause of the whole trouble were deported to British East Africa. The country at once resumed its normal peaceful condition and assurances of good conduct were freely given. It may be stated that, throughout the affair, very little, if any, animosity towards the British Government was displayed.

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Towards the close of the year, a very important Agreement was concluded between the Protectorate Government and the native administration of Buganda in connection with the ownership of forests. Owing to ambiguities in the original Uganda Agreement many difficult questions had arisen in connection with this matter, and their settlement, to the mutual satisfaction of all parties, is a matter for congratulation.

The question of land tenure by natives, with a definition of native rights, received a considerable amount of attention during the year, and general proposals for dealing with native lands were submitted by a Committee consisting of the Judges, the Crown Advocate, and the Land Officer. These proposals received general approval and formed the basis of laws which were being favourably considered by the Buganda Native Council at the close of the year. In recognition of the assistance given by the Chiefs of Buganda in connection with measures for the suppression of sleeping sickness, special facilities were allowed by which they might exchange the estates which they possessed in the fly-infested regions on the Lake Shore for other lands not similarly stricken. Many of the land owners took advantage of the offer made by the Government, with the result that a considerable portion of the area bordering on the Victoria Nyanza has now become Crown Land. It is probable that, with the disappearance of sleeping sickness from the country—a consummation which now appears to be probable—this property will become of much value.

In October, 1907, the title and status of the Officer Administering the Government of the Protectorate was changed from "Commissioner" to "Governor and Commander-in-Chief," and Sir Henry Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., took the oath of office at a great "Baraza" held at Kampala on the 9th November.

The Right Honourable W. S. Churchill, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived in the Protectorate on 18th November, 1907, and travelled through the territory from south to north. His visit aroused much interest among the natives.

At the beginning of the year the Protectorate was visited by H.R.H. the Duchess D'Aosta.

During the year under review a joint Anglo-Congolese Commission was engaged in the demarcation of the 30th Meridian. This line which, for a distance of about 200 miles, has been taken as the boundary between the Uganda Protectorate and the Congo Free State, was found to be about 12 miles further to the east than it was originally considered to be, and negotiations are still progressing with regard to the adjustment of territory involved by the discovery.

Various projects for railway construction were considered during the year, but no definite conclusions were arrived at.

Owing to the late date of the appearance of this report, reference to a large number of subjects connected with the development of the Protectorate, which were initiated during 1907, will be dealt with in the report for the year 1908-9, which is now in course of preparation.

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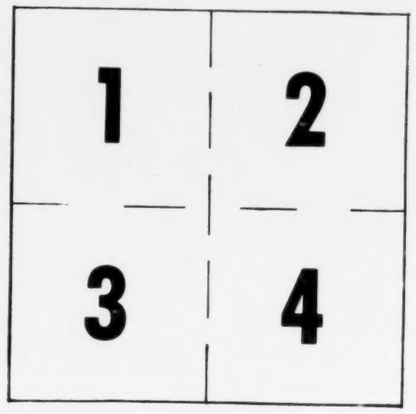

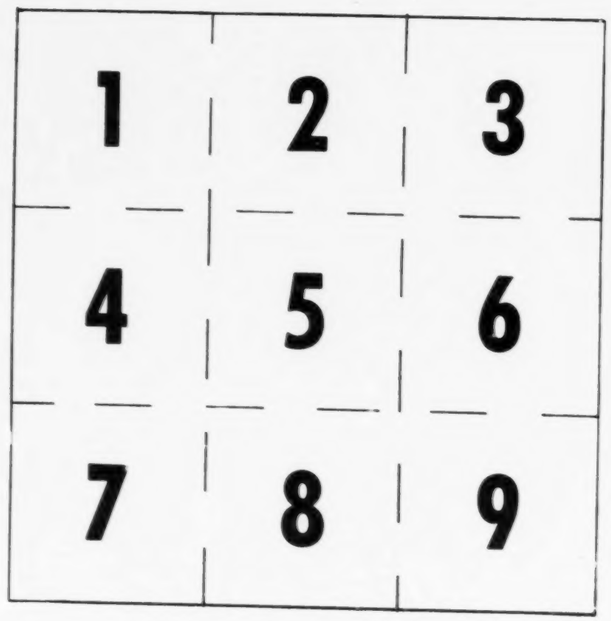

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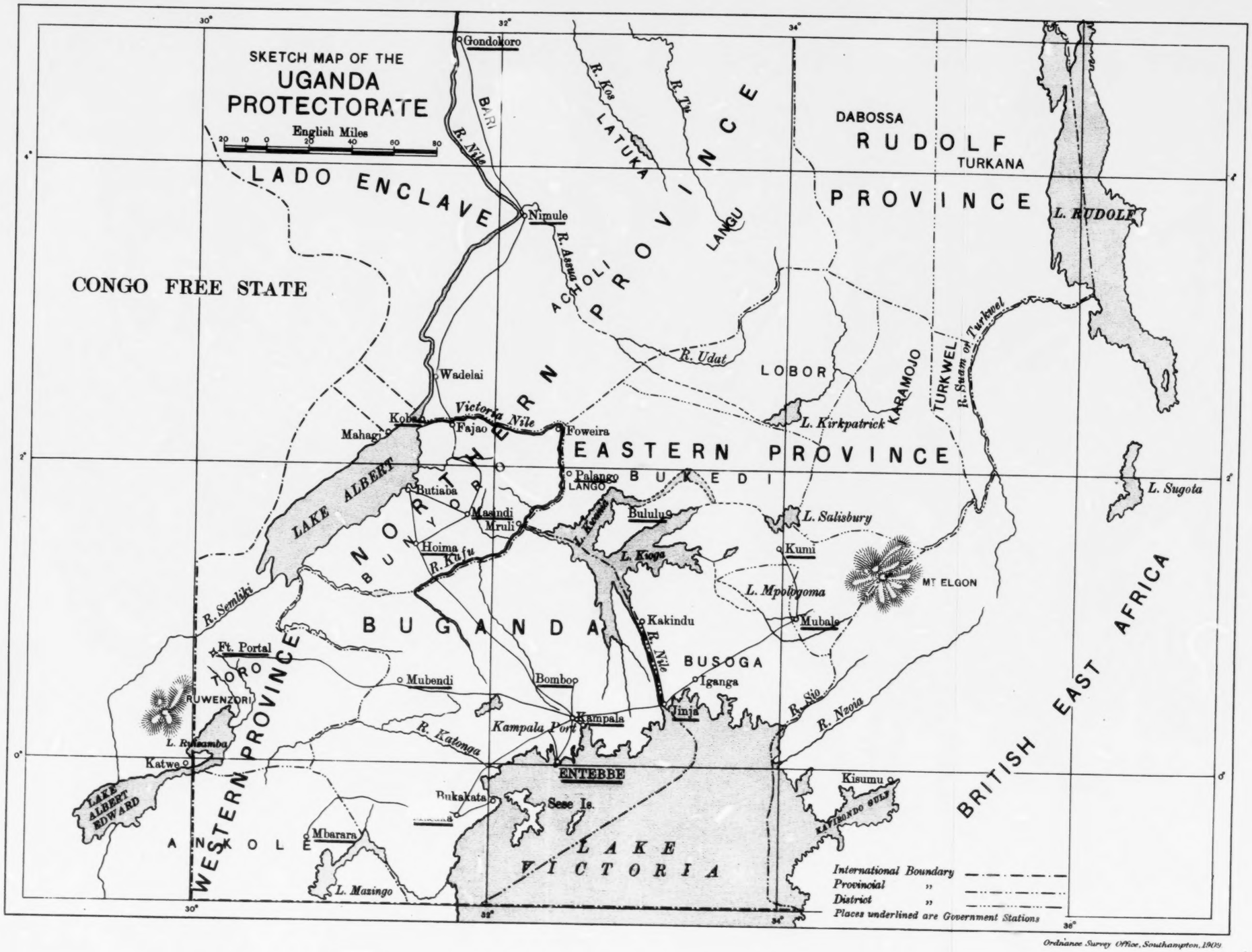

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571	Malta	1907–1908
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579	St. Lucia	"
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583	Southern Nigeria	"
584	Imperial Institute	1906–1907
585	Barbados	1907–1908
586	Somaliland Protectorate	"
587	Trinidad and Tobago	"
588	Sierra Leone	1907
589	British Guiana	1907–1908
590	Grenada	1907
591	Leeward Islands	1907–1908
592	East Africa Protectorate	"
593	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
594	Northern Nigeria	"
595	Basutoland	"
596	Swaziland	"
597	St. Helena	1908
598	Gibraltar	"
599	Falkland Islands	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
51	Southern Nigeria	Forest Administration.
52	South Africa	Native Education.
53	East Africa Protectorate	Veterinary Bacteriological Work, 1907–8.
54	Newfoundland	Governor's Visit to the Micmac Indians.
55	Cape Colony	Rietfontein Area.
56	Turks Islands	Salt Industry.
57	Uganda	Governor's Tour.
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No. 636.

UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1908-9.

(For Report for 1907-8, *see* No. 600.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

May, 1910.

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CONTENTS.

	Page
Financial	4
Trade, Agriculture, and Industries	10
Legislation	16
Education	17
Marriages	22
Hospitals	22
Public Health	22
Vital Statistics	24
Judicial Statistics	25
Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones	26
Military Forces and Constabulary	28
Survey	30
Land Office	31
Meteorology	33
Public Works	33
General	35
Appendices	36
Sketch Map	38

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No. 636.

UGANDA.

(For Report for 1907–8, *see* No. 600.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Uganda,
28th February, 1910.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for this Protectorate dealing with the financial year 1908-9, together with a report thereon.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER BOYLE,
Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Crewe, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

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FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The year 1908-9 was not entirely satisfactory from the point of view of trade and revenue. Great scarcity, owing to drought, culminating in a severe famine in the Busoga District, occurred in many parts of the Protectorate.

The total amount of revenue was £102,572, as against £111,884 in 1907-8, being a decrease of £9,312. There was, however, an excess of £2,022 over the amount estimated to be received, and the decrease over last year is more than explained by the following sums received during 1907-8:—

	£
From the sale of old Government House	1,500
Profit on female and immature male ivory	5,945
Value of Public Works stores on April 1st, 1907, when, for accounting purposes, these were credited to revenue	6,921
	£14,366

When, therefore, the lack of rains is taken into account, the progress of the Protectorate may be considered satisfactory.

Of the total revenue collected Customs duties were responsible for £13,145, as against £11,357 for 1907-8, the increase being fairly divided between imports and exports, but at the same time revenue from imports through the East Africa Protectorate was credited to that Protectorate until March 31st of the year under report.

There was a slight decrease under the head of Hut and Poll Taxes, due solely to the drought, and there is no doubt that had the rains proved propitious a very marked increase under this head would have been recorded.

A statement of receipts under each head of revenue, as compared with the two previous years, is here shown:—

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No.	Heads of Revenue.	1906–7.	1907–8.	1908–9.	Remarks explanatory of the increase or decrease between 1907–8 and 1908–9.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Customs	13,187 1 7	11,356 15 4	13,145 6 7	Due to steady increase in trade.
2	Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue, not otherwise classified	64,072 10 0	69,852 0 2	70,013 8 1	—
3	Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements in Aid.	3,330 14 1	5,316 3 3	7,519 19 5	In 1908–9 the receipts from Government vessels were included under this head.
—	Government Vessels	314 19 6	2,246 19 4	—	The revenue from this source is included in the year 1908–9 under No. 3, Fees of Court, &c.
4	Rents of Government Property...	2,643 2 4	2,834 9 4	3,193 8 4	Due to the increased progress of the Protectorate.
5	Interest	456 4 6	909 10 1	460 18 2	Due to the fact that the balance deposited by the Crown Agents did not remain on deposit for such a long period as that of the previous year.
6	Miscellaneous Receipts	7,813 11 7	10,810 18 0	6,669 14 4	Decrease due to the value of Public Works stores being credited to this head in 1907–8 when the system of the unallocated store was brought into force.
7	Post Office	—	1,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	Due to increased telegraph traffic.
8	Land Sales	869 10 4	112 9 4	342 0 1	—
—	Sale of Old Government House...	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	27 8 0	—
—	Profit on Purchase of Small Ivory	2,084 8 11	5,944 13 1	—	Due to the Government not purchasing female and small ivory after the 31st July, 1907.
	Total... ... £	96,772 2 10	111,883 17 11	102,572 3 0	—

The payments during the year amounted to £256,337 as against £195,528 in 1907–8, or an increase of £60,809. An amount of £45,057 was authorised during the year as supplementary expenditure.

Of the total expenditure £6,050 was spent on the construction of roads for motor traffic, £10,099 on completing the purchase of a stern-wheel tug for Lake Kioga, and a paddle-wheel steamer for Lake Albert and the Nile, £2,397 on a

mono-rail between Kampala and Kampala Port, £5,886 on special military buildings, while £10,062 was spent in famine relief in the Busoga District.

Expenditure.

The following statement gives the actual expenditure in detail for the year as compared with that for 1906–7 and 1907–8:—

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1906–7.	1907–8.	1908–9.	Remarks explanatory of the increase or decrease between 1907–8 and 1908–9.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Pensions	2,539 7 10	1,628 5 0	3,416 19 1	Payments due to the Government of India on account of pensions of officers and native ranks of the Indian Contingent, 4th K.A.R., on account of previous years.
2	The Governor	3,618 11 7	4,626 2 1	2,805 10 6	——
3	The Secretariat	—	—	2,327 8 3	The expenditure under this head in the years 1906–7 and 1907–8 was included under the head "The Governor."
4	Provincial Administration ..	16,680 16 10	16,316 7 11	17,326 5 7	——
5	Native Affairs	10,806 6 2	11,635 12 1	11,841 7 5	——
6	Treasury, Customs, and Savings Bank.	3,608 19 9	4,662 3 4	5,147 13 6	Increase due to an extra clerk for Customs work, and the provision for Savings Bank interest on deposits, and cost of safes and weighing machines.
—	Customs Department	858 2 3	—	—	——
7	Audit Department	1,203 7 0	1,320 10 5	1,415 1 7	——
8	Port and Marine Department ...	4,323 3 8	5,152 6 8	5,110 2 4	——
8a	Port and Marine Department, Special Expenditure.	112 15 7	277 16 11	10,471 10 0	Cost of sternwheel tug for Lake Kioga and steamer for Lake Albert and Nile.
9	Legal Department	2,315 7 4	2,424 3 1	2,629 17 3	Increase due to the provision for a magistrate for Entebbe.
10	Police	12,363 17 9	13,845 12 11	15,271 9 10	Due to the provision for extra district superintendents, also to an increase of £828 under Arms, Ammunition, Clothing, and Equipment.

11	Prisons	1,168	13	6	1,532	13	11	1,768	4	8	Increase due to extra provision made under the sub-head Equipment, Prisoners' Clothing, and Rations.
12	Medical Department	7,454	5	11	7,446	15	3	6,497	16	0	Decrease. This was caused by the vote under 1907–8 for transport of officers and stores having been transferred to Transport Department in the year 1908–9.
12a	Medical Department, Special Expenditure.	3,918	4	9	7,653	1	2	11,777	4	11	Increase due to the provision in the Estimates for the Commission for dealing with Venereal Disease.
13	Hospital and Dispensaries ...	4,360	0	0	3,599	6	9	3,480	10	7	—
14	Education	150	0	0	150	0	0	200	0	0	—
15	Transport	16,109	11	4	14,260	0	0	19,027	5	10	This is mainly due to increases under the sub-heads Internal Transport, passages, and Uganda Railway, fares and freight.
15a	Transport Department, Special Expenditure.	—			1,582	10	9	4,778	6	7	To the erection of the Kampala–Kampala Port Mono-Rail, purchase of elephant, motor waggons, carts, &c.
16	Veterinary Department	—			—			419	0	4	This Department was only started in this year.
17	Military Expenditure	43,871	11	1	38,985	9	3	37,021	16	9	—
17a	Military Department, Special Expenditure.	3,006	16	9	3,775	1	8	5,886	15	11	Special military buildings, Bombo.
18	Miscellaneous Services	2,219	2	8	2,664	9	6	4,121	9	11	The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was held during this year. The increase was also partly due to acquisition of land owned by natives, and expenses in connection with course of instruction to officers at the Imperial Institute.
19	Post Office and Telegraphs ...	—			—			4,395	4	1	Included under Public Works in previous years.
19a	Post and Telegraphs, Special Expenditure.	—			—			1,617	3	4	Do. do. do. do.
—	Post Offices	232	0	0	1,511	15	8	—			Included under Head 19, Post Office and Telegraphs, in the year 1908–9.
20	Agricultural Department ...	—			954	7	10	975	15	2	—
20a	Agricultural Department, Special Expenditure.	—			347	15	4	506	0	4	—

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No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1906–7.	1907–8.	1908–9.	Remarks explanatory of the increase or decrease between 1907–8 and 1908–9.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
20b	Agricultural Department, Special Expenditure.	—	—	4,403 13 5	Encouragement of cotton industry.
21	Botanical, Forestry, and Scientific Department.	2,535 15 11	2,262 5 10	2,440 12 1	—
22	Printing Department	1,608 9 3	1,422 8 9	1,342 6 7	—
—	Printing Department, Special Expenditure.	—	158 18 11	—	—
23	Municipal Expenditure	781 11 7	1 379 3 0	1,344 18 7	—
23a	Municipal Special Expenditure ...	226 16 6	465 0 5	931 11 8	—
24	Exchange	94 16 10	91 15 0	762 19 4	Up to this year rupees were supplied to Uganda by the East Africa Protectorate at par, viz., Rs. 15 to £1.
25	Land and Survey Department ...	6,417 9 1	9,272 14 8	7,338 11 2	Due to reduction in staff.
25a	Land and Survey Department, Special Expenditure.	—	—	1,756 6 11	Topographical Survey Party.
26	Public Works Department ...	4,887 3 6	5,898 12 8	3,950 11 3	—
27	Public Works Annually Recurrent Expenditure.	8,951 6 9	5,269 6 5	7,582 0 9	Due to increase under maintenance and improvements of public buildings and to the provision to provide a supply of seasoned local timber.
28	Public Works Extraordinary ...	20,734 1 0	22,504 18 3	34,185 5 11	—
—	Usoga Famine	—	67 13 1	10,062 9 5	—
—	Transport Department, 1898 ...	88 16 0	—	—	—
—	Indian Military Arrears	4,249 7 5	—	—	—
—	Unyoro Expedition	—	383 3 0	—	—
	Total...	191,502 15 7	195,528 7 6	256,337 6 10	—

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666 FIFTH A

Assets and Liabilities.

The financial position of the Protectorate is set out in detail in the following statement:—

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at the 31st March, 1909.

Assets:—

	£	s.	d.
Advances	2,364	0	0
Imprests	442	12	0
Protectorate cash	18,942	2	8
Investments	25,600	0	0
Unallocated stores, Public Works	10,637	18	2
Unallocated stores, Telegraphs	3,530	15	11
	£61,517	8	9

Liabilities:—

	£	s.	d.
Deposits	8,826	0	10
Drafts and remittances	10,850	17	4
Suspense	6,360	11	0
Subsidiary Coinage Account	9,628	0	0
Excess of assets over liabilities	25,851	19	7
	£61,517	8	9

On March 31st, 1909, the excess of assets over liabilities was £25,852, as compared with £84,617 on March 31st, 1908.

This Protectorate has no public debt, and no important changes in taxation took place during the year.

Currency and Banking.

The silver rupee of British India remains the standard coin of the Protectorate, with a subsidiary decimal coinage.

The currency consists at present of:—

		s.	d.
1	Rupee =	1	4
½	" =	0	8
¼	" =	0	4
⅛	" =	0	2
Pice	=	0	0¼
50	cents =	0	8
25	" =	0	4
10	" =	0	1⅗
1	cent =	0	0⅘
½	" =	0	0⅖

Sovereigns.

The new nickel-bronze 1 cent and ½ cent pieces have been put into circulation, and are proving satisfactory.

The only bank at present doing business in the Protectorate is the National Bank of India, Limited, which has established a branch at Entebbe.

Savings Bank.

This Bank is not yet regarded with much favour by the natives of the Protectorate. This is due to the fact that they expect to

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get at least 100 per cent. per annum on any money lent. Indeed, 1,200 per cent. per annum is no uncommon rate on monthly loans among themselves. Endeavours are being made to explain that a savings bank is for the encouragement of thrift, and that they should not look on deposits as money loaned to the Government, but rather that the Savings Bank is a place where they can put their money for safety, with the power of withdrawal at any moment if they require it.

At the same time, deposits have greatly increased, as the following table shows. The rate of interest allowed is 2½ per cent. per annum:—

Year.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits during year.	Total deposits at credit of depositors, 31st March.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1907-8	45	581 6 5	567 3 9
1908-9	123	2,400 16 2	2,270 15 0

TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

The following tables give the total value of trade and the revenue derived from Customs duties for the year under report as compared with 1908-9, while Appendix (1) gives a summary statement of the trade of the Protectorate for the year under report, distinguishing United Kingdom and British Colonies and Protectorates from foreign countries:—

Year.	Imports.			Total.
	Commercial and Government.	Specie.	Goods in Transit.	
	£	£	£	£
1907-8	282,855	28,508	60,204	371,567
1908-9	322,994	13,694	82,615	419,303

Year.	Exports.			Total.
	Commercial and Government.	Specie.	Re-export.	
	£	£	£	£
1907-8	147,028	227	31,353	178,608
1908-9	127,165	10,640	36,598	174,413

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—	Total Trade.	Duty.		Remarks.
		Import.	Export.	
	£	£	£	
1907–8	550,175	2,730	8,626	
1908–9	593,716	3,285	9,859	

Agricultural Industries and Botanical Stations.

The increase of plantations owned and managed by Europeans was slight, but the success which has so far attended these bids fair to ensure a great increase within the next few years. Except for these few plantations, agriculture rests entirely with the natives, among whom some of the chiefs have shown considerable enterprise in the planting of the different varieties of rubber, cocoa, &c. The Botanic Department has assisted the chiefs in importing, on their behalf, rubber seeds and cocoa plants from Ceylon.

The growth of the Para and *Funtumia* trees in the Botanic Gardens continues to be satisfactory.

A Report* on the work of the Botanic, Forestry, and Scientific Department, the Government Plantations, and the Cotton and Veterinary Departments has already been furnished.

Imports.

A comparative statement of the imports and exports for the six years 1903-4 to 1908-9 is given in Appendix II., while in Appendix III. a statement is given showing the countries of origin of imports for the same period.

Decreases in Imports.

(1.) *Wools, Silks, and Apparel.*—A decrease is shown in wools, silks, and apparel, but this is due to the fact that in the early part of the year these were all classified under "Yarns, other kinds."

(2.) *Mono-rail.*—Owing to the completion of the line from Kampala Port to Kampala there is a decrease under "Mono-rail."

(3.) *Bullion and Specie.*—Bullion and specie imports are considerably less, due to the importation during 1907-8 of large sums of the new currency in the year 1907-8.

Class 1. *Food, Drink, and Tobacco.*—There has been a satisfactory all-round increase under this class with the exception of grain, which shows a slight decrease.

* Already published as Colonial Report (Miscellaneous), No. 64 [Cd. 4972].

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The quantities of rice imported during the last three years are as follows:—

Year.	India.	German East Africa.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1906–7	159,336	485,756	645 092
1907–8	168,742	572,390	... 741,132
1908–9	150,083	784,630	... 934,713

As will be seen from above, there is still an increase in the African-grown rice which comes from German East Africa.

As reported last year, an Indian expert rice grower has now been appointed to teach the natives the best method of growing rice in this country, and it is hoped that during the latter part of this year home-grown rice will be used in this Protectorate.

Class 2. *Raw Materials.*—The chief increases are in timber, kerosine oil, and ivory, and the chief decrease in rubber.

The increase in kerosene oil is mainly due to the amount imported by the Government for the use of the motor car and vans.

As reported last year, the rubber is the produce of the Congo Free State, and the trade in this is decreasing yearly owing to the natives tapping the vines without supervision and, therefore, destroying the vines in doing so.

Class 3. *Manufactured or Partly.*—The chief increases are arms and ammunition, corrugated iron, electrical goods, machinery, yarns, paper, wheeled vehicles, and miscellaneous. The chief decreases, iron (other kinds), brass and copper wares, agricultural implements, wool, silk, apparel, and mono-rail material.

The increase in cotton yarns is due partly to the transit traffic and partly to the fact that wool, silk, and apparel were classed under this head during the early part of the year.

The increase in machinery is mainly due to goods in transit through this Protectorate.

The increase in wheeled vehicles is owing to the importation of the motor vans, &c., by the Government.

The quantities of Americani (unbleached calico) imported during the last three years are as follows:—

Year.	United Kingdom.	U.S. America.	India.	Italy.	Total Yards.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
1906–7	19,417	2,566,843	13,450	112,750	2,712,460
1907–8	247,706	1,582,095	272,500	20,000	2,122,301
1908–9	548,202	2,252,808	108,750	46,000	2,955,760

It will be observed that there is a substantial increase in this class of goods in the total amount imported, and also that the quantities imported from the United Kingdom have again this year increased.

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Exports.

The chief decreases are in ginned cotton, simsim seed, cattle, goat skins, ivory, ghee (clarified butter), and sheep skins. The quantities of cotton and goat skins exported during the year have, however, increased, although the value is less.

The chief increases are unginned cotton, cotton seed, and hides.

Class 1. *Food, Drink, and Tobacco.*—There was a severe famine in the early part of the year, and the drought affected the export of chillies, simsim seed, and ground-nuts. During the last half of the year, the exports of these articles increased considerably, and the trade in them has already shown signs of reviving. The decrease in ghee is due to large quantities having been exported during the year into British East Africa from German East Africa, and sold there at a cheaper rate.

Class 2. *Raw Materials, unmanufactured.*—There was a large export of unginned cotton during the year, which seriously reduced the quantity of ginned cotton as compared with the previous year. This unginned cotton is ginned and baled in the East Africa Protectorate, and is exported from Mombasa as ginned cotton. It may be taken that cotton loses about two-thirds of its weight in ginning. On this basis the quantity exported from the Uganda Protectorate shows an increase of 183 cwts. over the previous year. During the year legislation was introduced with regard to the distribution of cotton seed with a view to seed of a selected kind only being planted, and a special department has been formed to control and encourage the cotton industry. It is anticipated, therefore, that the exports should show a considerable advance next year. The exports during the last five years were as under:—

——	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.	1908–9.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Ginned cotton ...	193	858	3,500	12,911	10,246
Unginned cotton ...	—	—	—	4,263	12,805

Large exports of cotton seed were made during the year, the quantity exported rising from 90 tons in 1907-8 to 1,134 tons in the year under review. One local firm now proposes to introduce crushing machinery and export cotton-seed oil.

The export of cattle was affected by the Order prohibiting their export from the Protectorate in May, 1907.

Hides show a satisfactory increase. All districts in the Protectorate contributed to this increase.

The decrease in ivory is accounted for by a large quantity of female and immature ivory, which is contraband, having been bought by the Government in the previous year and exported. It fetches a high price, and only a small quantity of such ivory was exported during the year under review.

The increase in rubber is due to the Mabira Forest Company, which has a large concession of forest land in Buganda, having commenced exporting on a large scale.

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Goat skins show a large increase in quantity but a decrease in value. As in the case of hides, the increases have been general from all parts of the Protectorate, and it is hoped with improving markets the rate will increase still further.

In sheep skins the decrease is due to the fall in price in home markets. It is hoped that this year there will be a decided increase.

Transit Trade.

The transit trade shows an increase over the previous year of £22,713. This advance is made up by increases in ivory, machinery, cotton yarns, and bullion.

Most of the transit trade is with the Congo Free State.

Shipping.

Lake Victoria.

The steamers belonging to the Uganda Railway maintained their service on Lake Victoria, while the new cargo steamer "Nyanza" started running during the year.

One dhow was reported lost, between Entebbe and Mwanza (German East Africa), in October, 1908, while one dhow was withdrawn from the register to sail under the German flag, leaving a total of 15 vessels on the register.

The armed Protectorate vessel "William Mackinnon" was docked in February, 1908, to have a new bottom put into her, and she was at the same time lengthened 30 feet so as to improve her sea-going qualities and to enlarge her carrying capacity, as it was found that this was necessary to enable her to deal with larger cargoes and to develop subsidiary ports on Lake Victoria. The results of this lengthening were most satisfactory. She was also used largely in sleeping sickness patrol work.

The fact of her being laid up for six months and being also employed on patrol work militated against her revenue-earning capacity. The total passengers and cargo carried by her for the six months during which she was running were:—

Passengers	... ...	473
Cargo	... ...	463·2 tons.
Live stock	... ...	13

The following is the total tonnage of vessels entering the Port of Entebbe during the year:—

	Tons.
Steam vessels	79,175
Sailing vessels	2,323
Total	81,498

or an increase of 11,593 tons over that of 1907-8.

Kampala Port was opened in January, 1909, to replace Munyonyo, which was unsatisfactory. A pier was also completed there in January, 1909, having a depth of 12 feet of water alongside and capable of accommodating two of the railway steamers at the same time.

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Bukakata, at which the armed Protectorate vessel "William Mackinnon" had previously called regularly, was also included in the ports of call of the railway steamers. The trade from this port has increased rapidly:—

	Tons.
Exports for 1907-8	34·45
Exports for 1908-9	203·06

Lake Kioga and the Nile.

The boats on this service were:—
(*a*) steam launch "Victoria";
(*b*) steel, rowing and sailing boat "Settima";
(*c*) three dug-out canoes;

to which were added seven large dug-out canoes during the year.

The service worked well until the end of July, when the engineer in charge proceeded on leave. The official then put in charge suffered continually from attacks of fever, and the result was that the tubes of the boiler were burnt. Later, he became incapable of continuing the running of the launch, and the service was reduced to one steel boat and three dug-out canoes, which were quite incapable of dealing with the rapidly increasing trade. The new dug-out canoes were, therefore, added to attempt to clear the block of traffic and local produce, and keep the service going until the steamship "Speke" and two lighters could be built. These canoes were ready in February, from which time they were able to deal with 80 tons per mensem.

The ports on this waterway which have been developed during the year are:—Kakindu, Bululu, Ruampanga, Mruli, Masindi Port.

The following shows the number of passengers and cargo carried:—

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Passengers	605	434
Cargo	432·32 tons.	148·5 tons.

This decrease was wholly due to the breakdown of the launch and the consequent disorganisation of the service, as is proved by the fact that as soon as the service was re-organised, the traffic rose to 27·18 tons in February, and 52·17 tons in March.

Lake Albert and Nile.

This service consists of:—
(*a*) Steam launch "Kenia."
(*b*) Sailing cutter "James Martin."
(*c*) Sailing cutter "Kisingiri."
(*d*) Steel, sailing and rowing boat "Good Intent."

All the above vessels were employed during the year in running (1) a fortnightly service on the 9th and 24th of each month from Butiaba to Mahagi, Koba, Wadelai, Nimule, and back; (2) a monthly service from Butiaba to Kasenji on the 18th of each month; and (3) for special Government work.

The service to Kasenji was, however, discontinued in January, 1909, owing to the bad weather encountered by the launch ren-

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dering it unsafe, and as the traffic between Butiaba and Nimule had very greatly increased.

During the 12 months 1908-9 the following represents the traffic:—

Passengers	1,792
Live stock	4
Cargo	222·45 tons.

The ports on this waterway at which calls were made were:—(*a*) Butiaba, (*b*) Mahagi, (*c*) Koba, (*d*) Nimule, (*e*) Kasenji (port for the Kilo Mines).

LEGISLATION.

Twenty Ordinances were promulgated during the year, and two native laws for the Kingdom of Buganda. The following were the most important:—

No. 4 of 1908. The Uganda Sleeping Sickness Ordinance, 1908.

This Ordinance gives the Governor power to make rules for the purpose of combating sleeping sickness. Under the Ordinance rules were made of which the most important prohibit persons generally from entering into or living in a belt of territory extending (with some exceptions) all along the coast of the mainland of the Victoria Nyanza for a distance inland of two miles, which territory forms, more or less, the infected zone.

No. 5 of 1908. The Uganda Cotton Ordinance, 1908.

By this Ordinance the Governor was given power to make rules for maintaining and improving the quality of cotton in the Protectorate. Rules were made for the elimination of the seed of all species of cotton save one, by prohibiting the importation of cotton seed except with the permission of the Governor, and prescribing that only cotton seed obtained from persons authorised by the Government may be planted.

No. 11 of 1908. The Registration of Land Titles Ordinance, 1908.

This Ordinance establishes a Land Registry and Registration of Land Titles. It is a short Ordinance, and may be regarded as a temporary measure pending the enactment of a more comprehensive scheme of land titles registration. When such further measure is enacted the work done under this Ordinance will be most useful.

No. 5 of 1909. The Poll Tax Ordinance, 1909.

This Ordinance provides for the abolition of the Hut and Poll Taxes in districts to which the Ordinance is applied, and the substitution theren of a general Poll Tax of Rs.5—the tax to be payable by all males over the age of fourteen years. It has been found necessary by later legislation to raise the age to eighteen years, and to enact that a Poll Tax less than Rs.5 may be substituted for that Poll Tax in any particular district. (See the

Poll Tax No. 2 Ordinance, 1909, and the Poll Tax No. 3 Ordinance, 1909.)

THE LAND LAW, 1908.

This is a native law for the Kingdom of Buganda. It provides for the system of native land tenure in Buganda. The most important provisions are: Not more than 30 square miles of land may be held by any native without the consent of the Governor; free transfer of land between natives; restricted transfer or lease of land from a native to a non-native, which requires the consent of the Governor and the native Lukiko; testamentary power to dispose of land; and the abolition of any incidents of feudal tenure, such as payment to the chief of any portion of the produce of the land. It is thought that this law is a satisfactory solution of the native land question. While securing practical freedom of transfer between natives it secures that the land shall not, without the consent of the Governor and native Lukiko, pass into the hands of any person who is not a native.

EDUCATION.

The education of the natives rests entirely in the hands of the various missions, who are performing a most excellent work worthy of the greatest commendation.

The following extracts are taken from a report which the Bishop of Uganda has most kindly furnished:—

"PRIMARY EDUCATION.

"The total number of children under instruction in this Protectorate in connection with the Anglican Church is 36,850. Of these 19,730 are boys and 17,120 are girls. It may be of interest to show by the figures of the last four years the progress of the Anglican Church's primary educational work generally throughout the Protectorate. These figures are as follows:—

"1906-7	31,865
"1907-8	32,248
"1908-9	34,971
"1909-10	36,850

"The distribution of these figures through the various provinces will show the progress of each division of the Protectorate:—

Province.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Buganda	24,824	25,257	28,400	26,890
Northern and Western... ...	4,907	5,521	5,652	7,295
Eastern	2,144	1,470	919	2,565
Total	31,865	32,248	34,971	36,850

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" Two or three points may be noted in the above table. First, that the Province of Buganda seems to have fallen in numbers. This, however, I think, is more apparent than real. During the past year the population of the Sesse Islands has been removed to Buganda. The number of children under instruction in Sesse in the preceding year was 1,041. This number neither appears in the Sesse statistics nor in those for Buganda. It is hoped, however, that they may appear in the next year's statistics. It will be seen that had they been added to Buganda the total for that Province would have been 28,031. The second point to notice in the above table is the steady progress of the Lunyoro-speaking peoples in the Western and Northern Provinces. The cause of the decrease for the Eastern Province during the two years 1907 and 1908 was, of course, the disorganisation of the country of Busoga during the famine. The figures for 1909 show a full recovery.

" Course of Instruction.

" With regard to the course of instruction in our Primary Schools, the chief point is that directions have been given so that in vernacular schools, in addition to the usual course of instruction in the three R's, there shall, as far as possible, be a certain amount of manual work—mat-making, basket-making, pottery work, and so forth, will be encouraged and taught.

" School Buildings and Equipment.

" The improvement in our school buildings, touched upon in my last report, continues. A large new brick school-room with an iron roof has been built at Namirembe, with accommodation for some 400 boys. At Mukono a school-room, designed to accommodate 150 boys, has just been opened. At Hoima a brick school with iron roof has, in like manner, been completed. At Mitiana a substantially-built school-room with class-rooms has been added to the existing educational machinery.

" The equipment of the schools with desks, black-boards, easels, maps, slates, &c., has been continued, and during the year a sum of one thousand five hundred rupees has been spent on additional equipment.

" Special Educational Efforts.

" The Mengo High School continues its high standard of work. There are now 160 boys under instruction. A technical workshop is in course of construction, and will be in full work in the course of two or three months. Arrangements have now been made by which squads of elder boys are told off for instruction in agriculture in the Government Plantation at Kampala. Thus a knowledge of produce culture, and particularly of cotton planting, will be gained. As most of the boys are sons of chiefs, the ultimate result of this instruction will, I anticipate, be far reaching.

" The Jinja School for sons of chiefs is now well established. Thirty boys are now in residence. They, like the boys of the Mengo High School, are being trained in cotton planting and

culture. An experimental plot of three acres, planted by the boys with cotton, has produced 1,137 pounds of cotton. It is hoped in the course of the present year to enlarge this school and its general scope.

" Similar schools are being established at Iganga, Kaluo, and Kamule. There are now more than 100 sons of chiefs under instruction in these schools in Busoga. At Hoima in Bunyoro, and Kabarole in Toro, similar schools are projected.

" The Gayaza High School of Girls, mostly daughters of chiefs, is prospering. The number in residence has risen during the last twelve months from 50 to 70. A new dormitory has been built and will shortly be opened.

" A similar school at Kabarole in Toro has been built, and will, it is hoped, be shortly opened.

" Secondary Schools.

" During the year a fourth dormitory has been added to the King's School, Budo. In January 56 boys, it is hoped, will be in residence. The Principal (the Rev. H. W. Weatherhead) in his annual report says: ' The school is steadily winning its way, and the keeness of many boys to come in is obvious and a good sign for the future.' In illustration of this keenness I may mention that some 60 boys came together in November to compete for the Government scholarships and to pass the entrance examination. No more interesting sight could be witnessed in Buganda than the sight of these keen intelligent lads sitting for this examination in one of our larger school-rooms. The policy of the Government in granting these scholarships has been more than justified by the great stimulus given to the intelligent youths of the country in their primary school work. It has given them something to strive for.

" The Mackay Memorial Technical School has now been completed, and handicraft classes were commenced last January. The Rev. H. T. C. Weatherhead, the Vice-President of King's School, says with regard to this technical instruction: ' We look upon this addition to our school curriculum as of primary importance, especially as a school for Africans, whose danger is conceit and a tendency to despise manual work of any kind. In the school plantation the boys have been taught to sow various things, including cotton, and have helped a little at the reaping of the harvest. We gratefully acknowledge the help and advice from Government officers in this department.'

" Normal Schools.

" At the basis of all our educational work lies the training of native schoolmasters. This work is carried on at several centres, but mainly at Namirembe, where we have some thirty young men under instruction. The day school of some 400 boys is the practising school for those in training. The Rev. J. Britton is

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the Principal of this Normal School and Head Master of the day school. He combines both offices. It is our great wish to make this Normal School as efficient as possible. We are, however, much hampered by lack of means.

"At Ndeji some twenty youths are being trained as schoolmasters, and at Mukono six are under instruction.

"CONCLUSION.

"As indicating the spread of education in Buganda during the last three years, the following educational materials, books, paper, pens, &c., have been sold to the people at our various stations:—

Sheets of writing paper	452,904
Note and exercise books	35,990
Pencils and penholders	40,515
First reading book	102,609
Bibles, Testaments, &c.	20,578
Prayer Books and hymn books	13,077
Other books	23,361

"These figures will, I think, give some idea of the widespread character of our work, and it will also, I think, enable one to judge of the results it is likely to have on the future welfare of this country."

The following figures give the statistics of the Mill Hill Roman Catholic Mission:—

Number of Christians	19,187
Number of Catechumens	12,426
Children in average attendance at the schools...	1,947
Native teachers	253
Funerals	557
Patients attended	88,441

The following extracts from a report kindly furnished by Monseigneur Streicher, of the White Fathers Mission, show the educational work being done by that Mission:—

"In all our posts where there is a catechist the children are assembled together every day in order to receive instruction. In the posts where we have resident missionaries, there is a regular school where an elementary education is given in reading, writing, arithmetic, singing, and sometimes a little geography. Elementary instruction is given in 362 schools, of which 56 are under the personal supervision of the missionaries (Fathers or Sisters), leaving 306 under the direction of our catechists. The reports show that during the past year the daily attendance in the schools directed by the missionaries has been 2,747 boys and 3,153 girls. To the schools conducted by the catechists 2,157 boys and 1,500 girls have come to receive instruction, thus making the total of 9,557 children. This figure represents the number of regular attendants every day, exclusively of those who only come now and then, and who would carry the figure still higher.

"These 362 schools are quite free, and the construction of the necessary buildings, the teachers' salaries, the books and other

school equipment are all given by the mission, and cost annually £480. About five years ago a class was opened at Rubaga for youths desirous of learning English. The boys were chosen, as far as possible, on account of their good moral and intellectual qualities; up to the present the result of this experiment has been satisfac[illegible]y, and a good number of former pupils are now holding positions as interpreters, &c.

"It is many years since we established a seminary with a view of training some Baganda Christians for the priesthood, and though a good number of boys have left without completing the course, the instruction given has proved to be of value to them, and some have obtained lucrative positions.

"There are actually 62 boarders at the 'Petit Seminaire.' In the 'Grand Seminaire,' we have 10 pupils, of whom four are studying philosophy and six are going through their theological course. This important establishment, to which is attached a printing press and a book-binding workshop, is directed by nine missionaries. The complete course of studies extends over eleven years. This boarding school, which, like the other schools mentioned above, is quite free, costs the mission £500 per annum.

"In the beginning of the year 1907 the need was felt for a school for the sons of chiefs able to pay a small fee, and for a few other boys who, though poor, were well gifted intellectually, and would be likely to profit by a little higher education than that given in the ordinary schools.

"Of course, the first aim of the schools was to make the boys good Catholics, the other aims which we had in view being to prepare these future chiefs for taking their place worthily in society and to qualify some of them for situations with the Government or elsewhere; consequently the boys were to be well grounded in English, which should be the only foreign language taught.

"The Mission of Rubaga sacrificed to the work a number of banana gardens and native houses, and on this property, covering nearly four acres, we have just erected, at a cost of £2,000, two commodious brick buildings, each containing three large class-rooms. These rooms are lofty, fitted with glass windows, the desks are of a modern style, and would be quite up to the requirements of a school in England.

"The fees charged are low, *i.e.*, £1 per annum, although, as the school does not feed or clothe the boy (and we require that he be well and cleanly attired), he costs his father about £3 6*s.* 8*d.* a year.

"All that is necessary in the way of books, stationery, and games is provided by the school without any extra charges.

"The proposed scheme of studies is for a course of five years. Whether this time will have to be extended or not remains to be seen; we think it probably will; at all events, some of the boys, instead of moving up to the next class at the end of the year, will have to be kept back in order to repeat their year's work.

"At the moment of writing, December, 1909, we have 110 boys on the books, of whom some come from Bunyoro and Toro. The attendance leaves nothing to be desired. We have no trouble whatever in getting the boys to school punctually. There is great

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emulation in the studies, fostered by the monthly examinations, and by the annual reports sent to the boys' parents. We do not have to punish much."

MARRIAGES.

The following statement shows the number of marriages registered during the year by the various Missions:—

Church Missionary Society	388
White Fathers' Mission	1,171
Mill Hill Mission...	188
Total number of native Christian marriages	1,747
Muhammadan marriages	62
Total	1,809
European marriage	1

HOSPITALS.

There is a European hospital at Entebbe with sufficient accommodation for the needs of the district. During the year the cloth ceilings have been replaced by match-boarding. Arrangements have also been made for distempering the walls of the wards to do away with the glare from the present white walls.

There is also a Goanese hospital in Entebbe with four beds.

There are 14 native hospitals and dispensaries, not including a special hospital at Kampala for venereal diseases, and the four sleeping-sickness camps.

The attendance at all these hospitals is on the increase.

The Church Missionary Society's hospitals at Namirembe and Toro are under the care of specially competent medical missionaries, and are extremely well fitted with all appliances.

The total number of cases dealt with at Government hospitals was 53,078, with 122 deaths, as against 47,367, with 160 deaths, in 1907. The death-rate was, therefore, 2·2 per thousand, as against 3·3 per thousand in 1907.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

During the year the public health was, on the whole, good. There is a high admission-rate for natives to Government hospitals and dispensaries, due to their increased willingness to attend; yet the deaths amongst the cases treated were not only proportionately, but actually, fewer than during 1907.

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The following extracts are taken from the report of the Principal Medical Officer (Dr. A. D. P. Hodges) for the year 1908:—

"The health of European Government officials was, on the whole, good, as compared with other years. The admissions were fairly evenly distributed over the year, but the greatest number was in April and the least in October.

"The total number that came under treatment was 258, which is equal to 1,200 per 1,000, as compared with 212 cases last year giving a rate of 1,446 per 1,000.

"Malaria was returned as the cause of illness in 96 out of the 258 cases, or 36 per cent., which is a slightly higher percentage than last year. There were only five cases of tick fever as compared with 11 in 1907, and only three cases of dengue as compared with 19 in 1907. There were six cases of blackwater fever against one in 1907. These cases occurred at Kampala, Jinja, Kakindu, Bululu, Hoima, and Bombo, and no case was fatal. There were no cases of enteric fever.

"During the year there were two deaths, one of Dr. Uffmann, already mentioned, and the other, Mr. King, a foreman in the Public Works Department, who died of perforated gastric ulcer at Jinja.

"The following table shows the number of Government officials invalided during the last three years, and the cause of invaliding:—

Cause of Invaliding.	Station from which invalided.	Number invalided.
	1908.	
Blackwater fever	Bukedi, 1	3
	Busoga, 2	
Valvular disease of heart ...	Entebbe	1
Nervous breakdown	Nimule	1
Hemiplegia (partial)	Hoima	1
Pericarditis	Entebbe	1
	Total	7
	1907.	
General debility	Kampala and Unyoro ...	2
Stricture of urethra	Kampala	1
	Total	3
	1906.	
Malaria	Nimule	1
Sleeping sickness	Entebbe	1
Mental disease	Entebbe	1
	Total	3

"During the year there were in addition two Maltese hospital assistants invalided (one, heart disease, and one, chronic malaria), and six Asiatics (two, blackwater fever; three, malaria; and one, phthisis).

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GENERAL.

Had it not been for the drought experienced throughout the Protectorate, the rate of development of the Protectorate would have been best described as rapid, but even with the very unfavourable conditions existing, good progress has made in general development. The peace of the Protectorate, with the exception of two unimportant operations, one in Kavirondo, and one in South Kakole District, was maintained, while the relations between the Government and the various Native Administrations remained as excellent as ever.

Even in the outlying districts, which are slowly coming under administration, more civilised methods of settling disputes than by appeal to the spear are coming into vogue, and it is believed that a desire to live peaceably is really beginning to show itself.

The general depression of trade in the United States of America affected considerably the prices of ivory and skins, and the market in these commodities was, therefore, somewhat restricted; while the price of cotton in the Liverpool market was not a considerable time so low that but little margin of profit remained for the ginning factories in this country. However, a recovery of prices occurred early in 1908, and the exporters reaped the benefit therefrom.

The plantation of the Hunter Moses Syndicate, containing rubber, coffee, and cocoa, promises well, and it is hoped that this will encourage others to start similar plantations.

One of the principal events of the year was the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held at Kampala on His Majesty's Birthday, and this was an undoubted success in every way.

No definite conclusions were come to during the year with regard to railway construction, but it is still under consideration, and it is hoped that a decision will shortly be come to.

Kambala, a new port—Luzira—was decided on, and a road 9½ miles long, from the Collectorate at Kambala to the end of the pier at Luzira, new built. It is along this road the Entebbe monorail was laid. The maximum gradient of 1\30 occurs in one place only going each way. The road is carried throughout impervious material, the carriage being of sugared ironstone in clay mortar, pointed and floored with cement, and stepped with concrete.

The pier embankment at Luzira was also made. It is a plain earth rip bank extending 750 feet into the lake, the sides of the bank being pitched with rough stone rip. The cost of the embankment was £664.

Kampala-Entebbe Road.—Sixty-nine culverts were put in, and nearly the whole road, 35.5 miles, was re-gravelled and rolled so as to make it passable in all weathers for the 14-ton lorry.

Jinja-Iganga Road.—This road was given to 31 miles. It is 30 feet wide between ditches, and is throughout metalled. It will require heavy rolling as soon as possible.

Kampala-Mubendi Road.—This road, which is 152 miles long, was made and gravelled during the year, the cost being £3,801, or £24.3 per mile, including eight timber bridges. The road forms the first section of the road from Kampala to the Congo.

Kampala-Bombo-Karula Road.—This road not only connects the military headquarters with Kampala, but further leads to the southern edge of a rich and fertile cotton-growing district. It was completed during the year under report, 5 miles being formed and gravelled, and 11 miles formed during 1907-8 being gravelled. Culverts were also put in, and a pile bridge over a swamp at mile 7 is all that was needed on March 31st, 1908.

Masindi-Masindi Port Road.—About 24 miles out of 30 miles of this road were completely formed, while culverts of ironstone and stone slab for covering were nearly completed. If still required re-gravelling, and the remaining 6 miles to be completed.

Mbologoma-Mbale Road.—The length of this section of the Jinja-Mbale road is 33 miles, of which 22 miles were completely metalled and 13 culverts made at a cost of £717.

Jinja-Kakindu Road.—A new line from Jinja to Kakindu on Lake Kioga was begun in October, 1908, following in the main the line of the proposed railway between these two points. The road was formed throughout, but no metalling was done nor were any but temporary culverts made. It is example of being made into a first-class road, if desirable.

The building of a new Government House was completed during the year at a total cost of £3,838.

The buildings for the Military Department headquarters at Bombo were also built during 1908-9, as well as many other buildings throughout the Protectorate.

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31st March, 1909, was £,645, an increase for the year of £66. Of these, about £10 returned to native estates. In addition, three were registered, under the Registration of Titles Ordinance, (the Land Officer acting as Registrar), 808 documents, of which 114 related to Crown and 96 to native lands.

Bearing in mind the large areas to be defined, the settlement of native lands is proceeding slowly, but, on the whole, satisfactorily as regards Buganda. The same cannot, however, be said of the other districts of the Protectorate, such as Busoga, Ankole, and Toro, where, owing to lack of surveyors, it is impossible to attempt any work at all.

METEOROLOGY.

The average rainfall for the best nine years at Entebbe is 72·86 inches: whilst the heaviest rainfall of the year occurred at Alperia, where 57·83 inches were recorded as having fallen in 104 days.

The mean daily sunshine at Entebbe for the year under report was 4 hours 36 minutes. The month of most sunshine was January, with a daily mean of 6 hours 42 minutes: July being the dullest month, with a daily mean of 3 hours and 33 minutes. The average hourly velocity of the wind for the year was 5·1 miles, the prevailing direction being from south to south-west. The velocity was least from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m., and the greatest between 7 a.m. and 3 p.m.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on public works during the year under report amounted to £42,717.

Four district engineers were appointed to take in hand the public works required in outlying districts and stations.

Mowotail.—Seven and a half miles of Ewing's monorail were laid down to carry the traffic between Kampala and its new port.

Roads.—Roads have formed the main portion of the works in Uganda during 1908-9.

It may be stated that, for its youth and limited finances, the Uganda Protectorate probably possesses more roads and waterways than any other similar country.

Kampala-Kampala Port Road.—If having been decided that the Mengo landing-place was unsuitable as a port for the

in the Protectorate, and as to the amount which lessees may reasonably be called upon to spend in the development of the forests within a specified time. Owing to the difficulty of reconciling these two opinions, the leasing of the largest forests is at a standstill, as, though several firms of good repute have been negotiating for the lease of the largest forest areas of the Protectorate, no agreements have been arrived at. This is much to be regretted, as a considerable amount of revenue is being lost thereby both in rental and export duties on timber. The difficulty in obtaining suitable lessees is also doubtless due in large measure to the prevailing financial depression. It would, however, be false economy to lease forests to persons who, for the sake of immediate gain, would exploit the native timber instead of planting and developing the forests so as to establish a permanent industry. The Maplia Forest Company is doing good work, and appears to be making satisfactory progress. The quantity of timber exported by the Company during the financial year is about 32,000 lbs.

The nominal area over which timber permits were in operation on 31st March, 1908, was 86 square miles 111 acres: the nominal area leased 120 square miles and 300 acres—a total of 248 square miles, as compared with 118 square miles on 31st March, 1907. The average rental was about £3 per square mile.

On the passing of the "Land Law, 1908," the first batch of about 50 land certificates—in other words, freehold titles to native estates—was issued by His Excellency the Governor before a large gathering of natives at Kambala on 3rd January, 1909. Since then a further distribution has taken place, and this will continue from time to time as the Land Office is able to prepare the certificates for distribution. The issue of these cannot fail to have an excellent effect on the natives.

For some time past it has generally been recognized that the price of land in townships was too high, and also that the building conditions attaching to leases and grants of township were too severe for a new and untried country. As the result of representations made to the Secretary of State, the price of land in townships has been reduced by about 40 per cent., the building covenants have been made less severe, and sale by auction has been abolished. It is believed that these changes will encourage local enterprise, but their effect has not yet had time to make itself felt. Important modifications in the conditions relating to the acquisition of the freehold of agricultural lands have also been made. Shortly put, these provide for the cultivation of one-tenth of the areas leased or the expenditure in development of not less than ten shillings per acre on the total area leased before freehold will be granted. For areas exceeding 1,000 acres the conditions are somewhat more onerous.

There was a large addition to the number of documents registered in the Land Office during the year. The total number of claims, leases, &c., on the books of the Land Office on the

amount of work was also done in connection with the laying out and permanent marking of the townships of Jinja and Mbale.

LAND OFFICE.

The number of leases and grants of Crown lands to those other than natives registered during the year 1908-9 shows a satisfactory increase as compared with the previous year. The number of leases registered was 34, an increase of 26; the number of grants was five, a decrease of one. The number of surrenders and falling in of leases due to grant of freehold was 19. The net gain for the year was therefore 20. In addition, 10-year leases were granted to 30 natives for small plots in Entebbe. The subjoined table gives details of the above, and also of transfers:—

Month.	Leases.					Grants.		Leases cancelled by grant of freehold.
	Township.	Agricultural.	Forest.	Transfers.	Surrenders.	Township.	Agricultural.	
1908.								
April ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
May ...	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
June ...	5	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
July ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
August ...	3	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
September ...	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
October...	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
November ...	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
December ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1909.								
January ...	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
February ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ...	3	—	—	2	1	—	1	1
Total ...	34	1	1	6	17	3	2	2

The total area granted in township (all in Kampala for cotton ginneries) was 16·61 acres: the freehold price was £285 14s. The area of agricultural land granted was 494·75 acres, the purchase price £67 6s. 8d. The township leases were distributed as follows:—Entebbe 10, Kampala 9, Jinja 8, Hoima 3, Masaka 1, and Gondokoro 1. Surrenders: Entebbe 9, Kampala 3, Hoima 2, Jinja 2, and Mbale 1.

There appears to be a considerable difference of opinion between the Administration and the public as to the value of the forests

The average height of the men is 5 feet 7 inches, and the general appearance is decidedly good.

The force was twice called upon during the year under report to take part in repressive measures. Captain Allen, with twenty-six men from the Mbale unit, dwelled a disturbance in Kavirondo caused by a chief named Danga. They were entirely successful, the police losses being one constable killed and one slightly wounded.

At Mbarara the police were called on to arrest certain chiefs, intervention the latter assembled their followers and attacked the police. Slight fighting ensued, but twenty prisoners were taken by the police.

Except for these two occasions, no trouble occurred.

SURVEY.

The topographical branch of the survey was handed over during the year to officers and men of the Royal Engineers specially selected for the work, the department being at the same time reduced by three surveyors and one draughtsman.

No further main triangulation was necessary, and the total area covered by this triangulation remains therefore the same, viz., 7,254 square miles.

Secondary triangulation was completed and computed over an area of 920 square miles, making a total area to date of 7,252 square miles.

Two surveyors were employed for fifteen months surveying in detail, on a scale of 1\62,000, during which time 723 square miles were surveyed.

The area over which tricodolite observation for the cadastral survey was completed during the year was 635 square miles, as compared with 320 square miles during 1907-8, the total to completed to date 1,515 square miles, which detail was completed over 603 square miles, as compared with 593 square miles for 1907-8, thus making the total surveyed cadastrally in Bukedi 1,583 square miles.

The survey of the Mapira Forest, which was being carried out by a party of four surveyors engaged and paid by the Mapira Forest Company, proved so costly that, at the request of the company, the Government has agreed to take up and complete the survey, the cost to be recovered from the Mapira Company.

Several miscellaneous surveys were also carried out, including the survey of 2,315 acres for Europeans and missions in Busoga and Bukedi, while the survey of an area of 95 square miles allotted to a chief in Bukedi was also completed. A considerable

force, smartened considerably from spirillum, due to the old hats being interned with ticks, but new hats were erected and the tick eliminated.

Deaths were far fewer than in the preceding year—one Indian gaoler at Entebbe, and one Indian follower at Bombo, while two African soldiers died at Bombo and one at Kakindu.

POLICE.

The improvement in the force, due to the reorganisation introduced by Captain Edwards, D.S.O., in 1906, still continues, and the presence of the District Superintendents of Police, who were appointed to the force in 1907 and 1908, has greatly assisted in this improvement, more especially in the outlying districts, where formerly the police were under the charge of subordinate officers, most of whom lacked the technical knowledge necessary to maintain efficiency among their men. Owing to the opening of two new stations during the year, some slight alterations in the personnel were necessary to provide men for the new stations.

In October, 1908, a Commissioner of Police was appointed instead of the Inspector General, and the post of Deputy Inspector General was abolished on the appointment of Mr. Nottley to East Africa as Commissioner of Police. The Assistant Inspectors were interested to three during the year.

The police are armed with Martini Enfield rifles and triangular pattern bayonets. Police on beats in townships are supplied with batons.

The cost of the force for the year amounted to £12,175 9s. 10d., as compared with £13,848 15s. 11d. in 1907-8.

Recruits are easily obtained, but many men do not re-engage after their three years' service is completed. It is hoped, however, that this will soon cease now that they will be under their own officers, who can look after them and their interests more intimately than has been possible in the past.

The general conduct of the force during the year has been very good, only four cases of serious crime, viz., three of house-breaking, and one of attempted rape, being brought against the men.

The progress made in signalling has been excellent, and messages both with the flag and from men can now send and receive messages both with the flag and the heliograph, communication between Entebbe and Masaka, with two intermediate transmitting stations, having been established.

Marksmanship has also slightly improved, but there is still ample room for improvement.

The health of the force has also been good, and there has been no epidemic among the men, although, owing to spirillum fever, the police lines at Zomba had to be burnt.

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efficiency than that of the average Indian clerk, and as the supply is at present far greater than the demand, it is hoped that the many difficulties experienced in the past will shortly disappear.

TELEGRAPHS.

The telegraph extension from Kambala to Fort Portal was completed, while an iron-pole line, carrying two wires, was erected between Jinja and Kambala, replacing the previous line erected on wrought iron trees. There is now a complete iron-pole line between Mombasa and Entebbe, carrying two wires.

The iron-tree line has not been wholly satisfactory, though far more economical to erect. In the eyes of the traveller, no doubt, the wrought poles are more picturesque than pare iron poles, but in the eyes of the Telegraph Maintenance Officer the latter are things of beauty.

The new port for Kambala was connected by telephone with Kampala.

There are now 306 miles of telegraph wire in use in Uganda, and 42 miles of telephone wire, but the latter is at present barely for connection between Government offices, no public exchanges having yet come into existence.

The concentration of four companies of the troops at the new cantonment at Rompo was completed in December, 1901, and the Officer Commanding reports that the result has been most satisfactory, the men improving in every respect, and being very contented. The consequence has been a most marked diminution in the number of serious military offences.

A further result of the concentration was that headquarters and four companies of the battalion were available at the shortest notice to proceed to Somaliland; this was the first occasion on which the 4th Battalion of the King's African Rifles has proceeded on active service outside the Protectorate.

The supply of good Sudanese recruits has not been equal to the demand, but advantage was taken of the battalion being called on to furnish an escort to the Uganda Railway Extension Survey to procure some good Bakedi recruits. These men promise well, and should the final result show a corresponding improvement, their enlistment should solve, at any rate to a very great extent, the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory recruits of the class required.

The health of the troops has, on the whole, been satisfactory. There was a marked diminution of sickness from in Rompo, and it is hoped that guinea-worm, formerly so prevalent among the troops in the Nile District, has been exterminated. There has, however, been a good deal of malarial fever at Rompo. part as the clearing of the hill proceeds the number of cases is diminishing. The Home Company, newly arrived from Gondo-

autolonicus

In view of the considerable differences between the prices of commodities purchased locally and in Europe, there is an increasing tendency to obtain stores direct from the home markets by means of the parcel post, and this accounts in some measure for the abnormal increase on last year's figures.

As a result of representations made to the Imperial Post Office, the sender's attention at the time of posting is drawn to the necessity of providing sufficiently stout waterproof packing for parcels despatched to East Africa and Uganda. This has tended to reduce to a minimum the number of complaints of damage to parcels during transit.

A direct parcel exchange has been opened with Egypt, and is being extensively used in connection with the cigarette trade.

Ocean Mail Service.—The exchange of mails with Europe still remains unsatisfactory, but some improvement has been made during the year by obtaining an accelerated speed in connection with the subsidised British India steamers running between Zanzibar, Mombasa, and Aden, and connecting with the outward and homeward bound P. and O. steamers at Aden. The reduction of time on the monthly trip now permits of an 18-day service between Mombasa and London by this route.

The French, German, and subsidised British India steamers have, however, their dates of sailing arranged in different cycles, with the result that they frequently arrive at Mombasa within a day or so of each other, causing the accumulation at Aden of the weekly mails from London, which consequently arrive at Mombasa in batches of two, three, or four mails. This irregular service is most detrimental to the interests of the country, and although the various Companies have been approached from time to time, no re-adjustment in the dates of sailing has so far been effected. At present, the only solution of the difficulty would appear to be a more favourable arrangement in connection with the mail subsidy of £9,000 paid from Imperial funds.

Registered Letter Post.—17,000 registered articles were posted in Uganda.

Money Orders.—The amount of money orders issued in Uganda shows an increase over last year of £7,000, representing an additional 302 transactions. The paid orders show an increase of £317, representing 394 transactions.

Although there is practically no demand at present for a telegraph money order service, special arrangements have occasionally been made on behalf of coast firms for the payment of considerable sums by this means at stations in Uganda, mainly in connection with the purchase of native produce.

An acknowledgment of delivery system has now been arranged with most of the European Administrations and Colonies, and on payment of a fee of 15 cents a certificate, certifying payment of a money order, is returned to the remitter.

The number of telegrams dealt with in Uganda was 32,158, being an increase of 5,291 on last year.

Staff.—As an experiment, a number of suitably educated youths were obtained from Mauritius and Seychelles, and a training school instituted at Nairobi. The majority of these young men show promise of attaining a much higher grade of

The cases dealt with by the High Court on appeal, &c., during 1908, compared with the last two years, are shown below:—

	Appeals.		Confirmation of death sentences.	Revision.		Total.
	Civil.	Criminal.		Civil.	Criminal.	
1907	2	3	2	1	36	20
1907	6	7	3	1	44	32
1908	11	8	3	3	27	20

The special jurisdictions vested in the High Court were exercised as shown below:—

	1908.	1907.	1906.
1. Admiralty	—	—	—
2. Probate and Administration	32	36	32
3. Divorce	2	3	3
4. Lunacy	4	3	1
5. Bankruptcy	3	3	6
6. Companies	—	1	—
Total	36	45	44

Forty-three miscellaneous applications in matters other than cases before the Court were dealt with by the High Court during 1908.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

The combined service for Uganda and British East Africa continued to work very satisfactorily during the year.

The Postmaster-General reports that, in spite of the depression in trade generally during the year, the business performed by the Department shows a steady increase, more particularly in respect to Uganda.

Railway transit services have been further extended during the year by a service between Entebbe and Fort Portal (Toro), Kampala being served by means of a short service from the main route. By this means the time occupied in transit between Fort Portal and Entebbe has been reduced from eight days to 60 hours. This service is the fastest hitherto attempted by means of native transit.

Parcel Post.—There has been a considerable increase over last year in the number of parcels dealt with, the total being 3,484 in excess of last year's figures. The increase in the number of parcels received from overseas was very marked.

"The conditions of housing, clothing, and food among the natives are for the most part primitive and stationary, but among the Baganda many better-class houses are being built, the windowless beehive but giving place to an oblong hut or house on the European model."

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The following tables show the number of criminal cases, the number of persons tried on criminal charges, and the number of civil cases taken out in the High Court and the Courts subordinate thereto (including British Native Courts, but not including other Native Courts), compared with the last two years:—

Criminal.

—	Discharged for want of evidence.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Found insane.	Total number of persons.	Total number of cases per pop
1906	85	728	72	— 2	887	689
1907	170	720	68	— —	958	743
1908	233	961	58	— —	1,252	910

Civil.

—	Amounts of Rs. 150 and under.	Amounts above Rs. 150 to Rs. 500.	Amounts above Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500.	Amounts above Rs. 1,500.	Value not stated.	Total.
1906 ...	244	66	26	11	50	395
1907 ...	279	108	40	19	16	462
1908 ...	433	174	52	39	7	624

There has been a large addition to the number of both criminal and civil cases, and the amounts involved in the civil cases show an even larger increase than in former years.

Thirty-two cases of serious crime were tried during the year, seven by the High Court and 25 by the British Native Courts. The following table compares the cases for the last three years:—

—	1906.	1907.	1908.
Murder and homicide...	17	24	14
Attempt at murder	2	—	1
Rape	6	1	1
Robbery	2	1	2
Housebreaking	1	4	1
Grievous hurt	—	3	2
Mischief by fire	3	1	1
Breach of trust	—	—	1
Other crimes	—	—	3
Total	31	34	32

"The health of Europeans generally. This was good on the whole, as compared with previous years and for a tropical climate. It must be remembered, however, that there are very few European men do not require medical treatment at least once during the year. The number of admissions was greater than last year: the number of deaths about the average.

"The following table shows the total number of European men who have come under treatment and the number of deaths during the last four years:—

Year.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1898	421	2
1899	336	3
1900	432	4
1901	551	3

"The deaths were due: one to trismus, one to Asiatic ulcer, and one to pneumophysia. Neither of them were directly due to climate or to tropical disease.

"The next table shows the number of admissions of the most important diseases during the last three years:—

Year.	Malaria.	Blackwater fever.	Smallpox.	Dengue.	Enteric.	Dysentery.	Diseases. Respiratory	Diseases. Digestive
1898 ...	421	15	2	6	0	38	18	63
1899 ...	101	2	11	35	3	18	8	43
1900 ...	170	14	35	15	0	21	10	17

"The general sanitary condition of the Protectorate continues to show slight improvement, but this is necessarily very slow. It was pointed out in last year's report that the prevalent diseases are to a great extent preventable ones, and that an extended knowledge of elementary hygiene would tend to prevent them. It is a very difficult matter, however, to instil the most elementary principles of hygiene into a native African population with preconceived ideas and established customs which are often diametrically opposed to it. Efforts are, however, being made to this end.

"The Church Missionary Society's Mission now teaches elementary hygiene in some of its schools, and all the Missions cordially assist us in circulating such information and instructions with regard to the cause and prevention of disease as we have been able to prepare.

"The housing accommodation of Government employees is improving year by year.

APPENDIX I.

Summary Statement of Value of the Trade of the Protectorate distinguishing United Kingdom and British Colonies and Possessions from Foreign Countries.

—	Imports.				Exports.		
	From United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.	Domestic Produce.	Other than Domestic Produce.	Total.
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco:—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ale and beer	286	—	632	918	—	52	52
Beans...	—	21	—	21	—	—	—
Chillies	—	—	—	—	725	—	725
Cigarettes	579	33	325	937	—	5	5
Cigars...	26	175	125	326	—	—	—
Clarified butter (Ghee) ...	—	—	—	—	5,356	—	5,356
Coffee...	105	27	178	310	190	—	190
Flour	226	6,014	62	6,302	—	60	60
Fruit and vegetable ...	—	287	54	341	—	—	—
Grain—Dhall	—	325	—	325	—	—	—
„ Maize	—	31	—	31	—	—	—
„ Other kinds ...	—	1,513	102	1,615	—	17	17
„ Rice...	16	2,647	3,183	5,846	—	7	7
„ Wheat	—	19	—	19	—	—	—
Ground-nuts...	—	—	29	29	208	—	208
Provisions	13,177	1,556	5,093	19,826	—	5,520	5,520
Salt	524	403	984	1,911	—	115	115
Sim sim seed	—	—	—	—	2,717	—	2,717
Sugar	2,426	994	1,965	5,385	—	3	3
„ unrefined (Jagree) ...	—	—	—	—	305	—	305
Tea	466	868	51	1,385	—	—	—
Tobacco	479	6	2,374	2,859	—	48	48
Wines and spirits	7,411	17	4,661	12,119	—	1,662	1,662
Unenumerated	—	—	—	—	44	—	44
Total Class I. ...	25,751	14,936	19,818	60,505	9,515	7,489	17,034
Class II.—Raw Material:—							
Castor oil seeds	—	—	—	—	21	—	21
Cattle	—	56	1,167	1,223	—	—	—
Cotton, ginned	—	—	—	—	30,003	—	30,003
„ seed...	—	—	—	—	2,910	—	2,910
„ unginned	—	—	—	—	11,229	—	11,229
Donkeys	—	30	45	75	—	6	6
Hides	—	—	122	122	12,436	127	12,563
Hippo teeth	—	—	—	—	673	—	673
Horses	—	17	—	17	—	113	113
Ivory	—	—	43,804	43,804	27,072	43,804	70,876
Live stock miscellaneous ...	—	18	10	28	714	13	727
Mules	—	—	476	476	—	—	—
Oil, kerosene...	22	—	4,674	4,696	—	50	50
„ other kinds	1,134	306	92	1,532	—	37	37
Rhino horns	—	—	—	—	44	—	44
Rubber	—	—	1,530	1,530	6,366	1,530	7,896
Seeds	137	162	10	309	—	3	3
Sheep and goats	—	2	22	24	—	—	—
Skins—Calf	—	—	—	—	280	—	280
„ Goat	—	—	—	—	21,486	—	21,486
„ Sheep	—	—	—	—	2,581	—	2,581
„ Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	138	—	138
Timber	5,497	204	692	6,393	34	20	54
Unenumerated	194	130	160	484	37	119	156
Total Class II. ...	6,984	925	52,804	60,713	116,024	45,822	161,846

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—	Imports.				Exports.		
	From United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.	Domestic Produce.	Other than Domestic Produce.	Total.
Class III.—Manufactured or Partly:—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural implements ...	1,657	53	36	1,746	—	—	—
Ammunition	2,140	2	170	2,312	—	68	68
Apparel	4,776	710	2,151	7,637	—	1,007	1,007
Bark cloth	—	—	—	—	21	—	21
Bicycles	3,566	9	122	3,697	—	66	66
Brass and copperware ...	1,043	116	325	1,484	—	—	—
Cement	1,810	—	—	1,810	—	12	12
Cutlery	882	20	388	1,290	—	15	15
Drugs, &c.	2,350	43	463	2,856	—	421	421
Earthenware, &c.	1,241	79	365	1,685	—	158	158
Electric goods	1,613	—	2	1,615	—	—	—
Fire-arms	3,735	10	352	4,097	—	636	636
Furniture	2,077	320	116	2,513	496	140	636
Hardware	9,812	1,052	3,007	13,871	—	1,587	1,587
Iron or steel, corrugated iron.	7,839	—	262	8,101	—	41	41
Iron, other kinds	2,977	68	203	3,248	—	88	88
Leather	2,302	107	216	2,625	—	227	227
„ tanned	—	—	—	—	245	—	245
Lime	7	721	—	728	—	3	3
Machinery	8,926	110	12,263	21,299	—	11,768	11,768
Matches	91	3	735	829	—	6	6
Mono-rail	—	366	—	366	—	—	—
Native mats	—	—	—	—	138	—	138
Paper	4,026	218	722	4,966	—	107	107
Scientific instruments ...	1,129	67	150	1,346	—	110	110
Ship and boats	845	—	—	845	—	—	—
Silk	70	20	34	124	—	45	45
Soap	1,418	299	1,331	3,048	—	88	88
Surgical instruments ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Wheeled vehicles	2,677	993	426	4,096	—	66	66
Wool	1,445	83	138	1,666	—	354	354
Yarns, Americani	8,794	1,736	35,302	45,832	—	162	162
„ Bafta	11,606	102	433	12,141	—	4	4
„ other kinds	39,353	1,979	22,811	64,143	—	7,734	7,734
Unenumerated	16,743	2,158	4,876	23,777	706	6,406	7,112
Total Class III. ...	146,952	11,444	87,399	245,795	1,606	31,319	32,925
Class IV.—Miscellaneous ..	3,544	903	816	5,263	—	1,250	1,250
Specie	—	13,561	33,466	47,027	—	43,973	43,973
Grand Total ..	183,231	41,769	194,303	419,303	127,175	129,853	257,028

APPENDIX II

Comparative Statement of Imports for the Six Years 1903–4 *to* 1908–9.

Year.	Imports.	Government Stores.	Specie.	Goods in Transit.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1903–4	114,472	13,000	11,089	8,460	147,021
1904–5	143,297	19,320	21,900	6,294	190,811
1905–6	165,618	9,224	19,438	21,125	215,405
1906–7	222,588	19,922	12,064	41,638	296,212
1907–8	267,967	14,888	28,508	60,204*	371,567
1908–9	281,254	41,740	13,694	82,615†	419,303

* Includes £28,000 bullion from Congo Free State.
† Includes £33,333 bullion from Congo Free State.

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Comparative Statement of Exports—Produce of the Protectorate—for the Six Years 1903–4 *to* 1908–9.

Year.	Exports. £	Year.	Exports. £
1903–4	43,156	1906–7	116,001
1904–5	60,378	1907–8	147,028
1905–6	89,826	1908–9	127,175

Value of re-exports for 1907–8 ... ... £31,580
Value of re-exports for 1908–9 ... ... £47,238

APPENDIX III.

Comparative Statement for the Six Years 1903–4 *to* 1908–9 *of Imports (including Goods in Transit) from British Countries.**

Country.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8	1908–9.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	52,572	67,121	79,671	87,197	142,806	183,231
India, Burma and Ceylon.	12,739	23,903	23,655	19,480	23,826	21,008
East Africa	3,447	784	756	2,309	4,007	6,666
South Africa	Included in these years under Other Miscellaneous Ports.			117	1,520	401
Total ...	68,758	91,808	104,082	109,103	173,159	211,306

Comparative Statement for the Six Years 1903–4 *to* 1908–9 *of Imports (including Goods in Transit) from Foreign Countries.**

Country.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.	1908–9.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	14,093	17,510	16,452	53,930	38,081	29,273
United States, America	19,203	21,652	33,617	45,407	27,410	39,226
Congo Free State ...	8,468	6,328	18,512	32,284	37,676	46,225
France...	3,087	2,531	2,332	4,030	7,047	6,069
German East Africa...	1,782	1,898	1,072	2,798	3,279	4,726
Russia...	Included in these years under Miscellaneous European Ports.			2,336	2,725	1,655
Norway	Do.	do.	do.	—	2,416	720
Italy	2,405	4,474	3,[illegible]	[illegible],385	2,207	1,798
Egypt	698	374	523	268	1,664	738
Miscellaneous European Ports.	2,133	1,744	5,416	10,007	17,701	27,316
Other Miscellaneous Ports.	2,571	1,455	1,618	578	1,694	3,224
Total ...	54,440	57,966	82,778	155,123	141,900	160,970

* Exclusive of specie and bullion.

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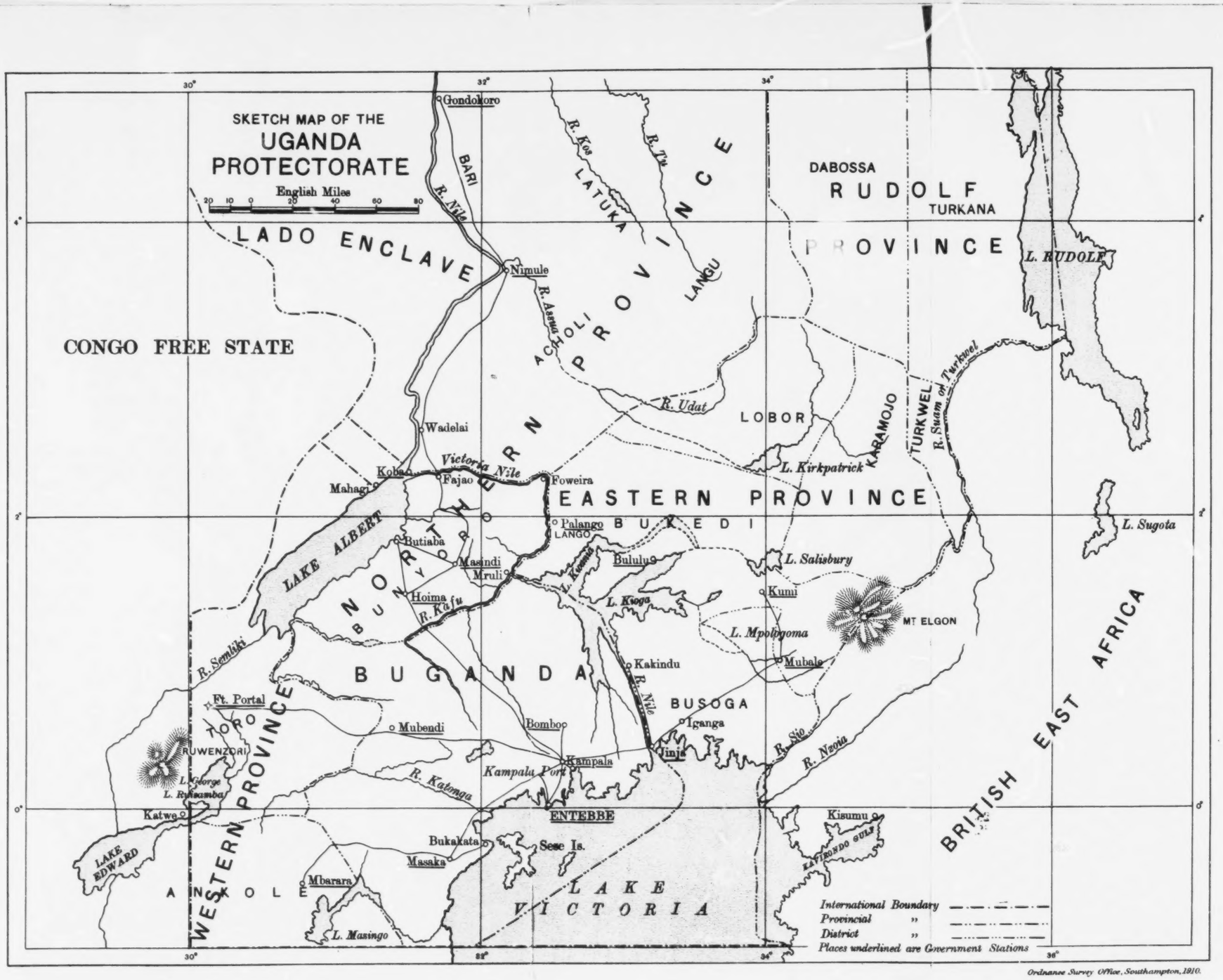

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626	Jamaica	"
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628	Grenada	1908
629	Leeward Islands	1908–1909
630	Southern Nigeria	1908
631	British Honduras...	"
632	British Guiana	1908–1909
633	Northern Nigeria	"
634	Basutoland	"
635	East Africa Protectorate	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
62	Uganda Protectorate	Cotton Industry.
63	Imperial Institute	Gums and Resins.
64	Uganda	Botany and Forestry.
65	Do.	Sleeping Sickness.
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No. 670.

UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1909-10.

(For Report for 1908-9, *see* No. 636.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1911.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
FINANCIAL	5
TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES	8
SAVINGS BANK	12
MARINE	12
INTERNAL TRANSPORT	16
LEGISLATION	16
EDUCATION	17
BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES	21
HOSPITALS	21
PUBLIC HEALTH	22
VETERINARY	25
ENTOMOLOGY	25
JUDICIAL STATISTICS	25
POST AND TELEGRAPHS	27
MILITARY	27
POLICE	30
SURVEY	31
LAND OFFICE	32
METEOROLOGY	33
BOTANICAL, FORESTRY, AND SCIENTIFIC	34
GAME LAWS	39
PUBLIC WORKS	39
GENERAL	41
MAP.	

No. 670.

UGANDA.

(For Report for 1908–9, *see* No. 636.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Uganda,
29th November, 1910.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for this Protectorate dealing with the financial year 1909-10, together with a report thereon which has been prepared by Mr. Alison Russell, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government. The cheerfulness and confidence which are noticeable throughout the report are, I submit, fully justified by the figures upon which it is based.

2. The most important event of the year has been the authorization of the Jinja-Kakindu Railway. That the Protectorate is now to have a railway of its own, a railway which is to be Uganda in fact as well as in name, has been received with gratification by all classes. The absorbing object of officials within the scope of the operations of the railway is to commence and establish the cultivation of produce which will find its way down the new line. The new line is firmly believed in, and it is hoped that it will commence paying almost at once. The benefit which will be derived by the parent line from Kisumu to the coast will have to be taken into account in estimating its success.

3. The increase in revenue for the year as compared with 1908-9 was £62,573. Of this sum £20,700 was in respect of import customs duties collected at the coast and now for the first time paid to this Protectorate. Hitherto the revenues of this Protectorate had not derived any benefit from that source, as all such import customs duties went to swell the revenues of the East Africa Protectorate. This severe handicap on the financial position of this Protectorate is now a thing of the past, and an arrangement has been made by which this Protectorate obtains its fair share of the customs duties. The remainder of the sum of £62,573, namely, £41,873, was derived from an increase in internal revenue.

4. The institution of a Poll Tax of Rs. 5 in Buganda and elsewhere, instead of a mixed system of taxation of Rs. 3 Hut Tax

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and Rs. 2 Poll Tax, was commenced during the year. Though increasing the taxation, this tax has been felt to be in many ways fairer than the old one, and in an indirect manner is likely to prove a much required moral stimulant to the natives. Previously many young men who had to pay the Rs. 2 Poll Tax and not the Rs. 3 Hut Tax refused to marry on account of the extra rupee to be paid by hut holders. Now that all able-bodied men over the age of 18 have to pay the Poll Tax of Rs. 5 this reason for refusing to marry has been removed, and it is hoped that a growing disinclination to marriage among the natives of Buganda, which has been the cause of considerable alarm, will be checked. The increased opportunities which the natives have of earning money, owing to the general increase in employment and the introduction of cotton and other valuable agricultural products, enable them to bear the increased taxation with ease. Suitable exemptions from taxation are made in the case of aged or sick natives.

5. During the year considerable progress was made in the establishment of plantations. Rubber, cocoa, and coffee have mainly been planted, and the rapid and flourishing growth which has been made gives every prospect of this Protectorate becoming a great planters' country. The extraordinary increase in the output of cotton, which is now an established industry in this Protectorate, may also be referred to. In the year 1904-5 the export of cotton, ginned and unginned, amounted to 10 tons, valued at £235. In the year 1908-9, it amounted to 1,152 tons valued at £41,232. In the year under review it amounted to 2,116 tons valued at £59,596.

6. A most interesting feature of the year has been the work done by native artisans, carpenters, blacksmiths, and masons. The Baganda are intelligent and quick to learn, and they are rapidly taking the place of Indians as artisans. This is a matter of satisfaction as the wages of Indian artisans are some six or seven times as much as the wages of Baganda artisans. All the masons and the larger proportion of carpenters and blacksmiths now employed by the Public Works Department are natives.

7. A considerable portion of the year has been spent by the Acting Governor on tour. In this way the districts of Buddu, Ankole, Toro, Unyoro, and nearly the whole of the Buganda Kingdom have been visited. I am confident that these tours are essential for the progress of the country. In no other way can the Governor obtain a personal knowledge of the varied local conditions, while the effect of a visit by the King's representative upon the native mind is very marked. He was received throughout these tours with suitable expressions of welcome and respect.

I have, &c.,

STANLEY C. TOMKINS,
Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Colonial Office, S.W.

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REPORT ON UGANDA BLUE BOOK, 1909-10.

FINANCIAL.

The revenue collected during the year amounted to £165,145. This was more than the Estimates by £30,115, and far exceeded the collections in any previous year. The increase as compared with 1908-9 was £62,573. The following comparative statement shows the increase and decrease under each head of revenue during the past two years:—

—	Revenue, 1908–1909.	Revenue, 1909–1910.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Customs	13,145 6 7	37,033 9 1	23,888 2 6	—
2. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified.	70,013 8 1	104,237 1 2	34,223 13 1	—
3 Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services, and Re-imbursements-in-Aid.	7,519 19 5	11,510 12 7	3,990 13 2	—
4. Rents of Government Property	3,193 8 4	3,273 19 7	80 11 3	—
5. Interest	460 18 2	88 16 11	—	372 1 3
6. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	6,669 14 4	7,553 15 1	884 0 9	—
7. Post Office	1,200 0 0	1,300 0 0	100 0 0	—
8. Land Sales	342 0 1	147 9 4	—	194 10 9
Sale of old Government House (part).	27 8 0	—	—	27 8 0
Total	102,572 3 0	165,145 3 9	63,167 0 9	594 0 0

The increase under the head of Customs is chiefly due to a payment by the East Africa Protectorate on account of the Customs duty on goods imported through that Protectorate into the Uganda Protectorate. Hitherto the funds of this Protectorate have not derived any benefit from that source as all such Customs duties went to swell the revenue of the East Africa Protectorate. This severe handicap on the financial position of this Protectorate is now happily a thing of the past. An arrangement has been made by which the Uganda Protectorate obtains its fair share of the Customs duties. The amount of this payment for the year under review was £20,700. There was a slight decrease in the import duties on goods imported through other territories. Export duties, however, increased by £3,300, and these were chiefly derived from duties on ivory, hides, and chillies.

The following is a statement of the revenue derived from Hut and Poll Taxes for the last five years:—

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Province.	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10.	Increase in 1909–10 on previous year.	Decrease in 1909–10 on previous year.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Buganda... ...	25,662	27,878	29,322	28,905	51,491	22,586	—
Eastern Province	8,995	14,198	18,301	16,516	24,985	8,469	—
Western Province	4,796	6,016	8,348	8,497	11,378	2,881	—
Unyoro District...	4,426	5,121	4,993	5,246	5,401	155	—
Nile District ...	1,819	1,186	993	1,207	986	—	221
Total ...	45,698	54,399	61,957	60,371	94,241	34,091	221

This extremely satisfactory increase in the amount received from direct taxation is undoubted proof of a general improvement in trade and of the development of the country's resources. Throughout the Protectorate payment of taxes is now made in coin, and payments in kind have practically ceased. The great increase in Buganda was due to the Poll Tax Agreement, 1909, by which a Poll Tax of 6*s*. 8*d*. was substituted for the former Hut Tax of 4*s*. A similar Poll Tax was instituted in the Eastern Province and no doubt a far greater revenue would have resulted if the district of Busoga had recovered from the effects of the severe famine which afflicted it in 1908-9. The Western Province also shows a highly satisfactory increase. A Poll Tax is to be instituted in that province during the year 1910-11 in place of the present mixed system of Poll Tax and Hut Tax. The Unyoro District would have shown a larger increase, but a considerable movement of the inhabitants in the district was necessitated to combat the spread of sleeping sickness, and remissions of Poll Tax were made to the natives who were so removed to places of safety. The Nile District is only administered within a short distance of the Government stations, and the tax collection is in consequence somewhat small and precarious.

There was an increase of £543 under Game Licences.

The chief increases under Fees of Court, &c., were Transport Services £2,349, Sale of Crops £397, Land Survey Fees £510. The increase under Transport Services was due to the increased traffic on the Lakes Albert and Kioga, and to the fact that the steamer on Lake Victoria was running during the whole year instead of part of the year as in 1908-9 when she was being lengthened. The increase under Sale of Crops was derived chiefly from the sale of cotton from Government plantations and the sale of rubber seeds to planters. The increase under Land Survey Fees was due chiefly to a fee on account of the survey of the land leased to the Mabira Forest Rubber Company.

The following table shows the total revenue, inclusive of land sales, during the past five years, and also the amounts of the respective Imperial grants-in-aid allowed during the same period:—

—	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	76,789	96,772	111,883	102,572	165,145
Grants-in-Aid ...	103,000	112,000	85,000	95,000	103,262

The following statement shows the actual expenditure of the Protectorate during the past five years:—

—	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure	191,142	191,502	195,528	256,337	240,240

The net decrease in the expenditure for the year, as compared with the previous year, amounted to £16,097. The chief decreases were as follows:—Public Works Extraordinary, £10,156, due chiefly to reduced expenditure on road construction and to the new Government House having been completed in the previous year; Military Special Expenditure, £5,237, due to special provision in the previous year for buildings at the new military cantonment at Bombo; Transport, £3,238, due chiefly to special provision in the previous year for purchase of mono-rail material for a line from Port Bell to Kampala, and a reduced amount paid to the Uganda Railway in 1909-10, for fares and freights; Port and Marine Department, Special Expenditure £3,913, due to the balance only of the cost of the stern-wheel tug for Lake Kioga and the steamer for Lake Albert and Nile having to be provided for in 1909-10. In 1908-9, there was an expenditure of £10,062 in connection with the famine in the Busoga District of the Eastern Province, for which service fortunately no expenditure was required in 1909-10.

The chief increases in the heads of expenditure were as follows:—Treasury, Customs, and Savings Bank £3,071, due to a contribution to the East Africa Protectorate towards the cost of the collection of import duties at Mombasa, for which the Uganda Protectorate by a new arrangement mentioned above receives its share; Land and Survey Department, Special Expenditure £2,055, due to the Topographical Survey party appointed towards the end of the previous year having been employed for the whole year; Medical Department, Special Expenditure £1,606, due to the Commission appointed towards the end of the previous year for dealing with venereal diseases being employed for the whole year; Government Timber Supply (Tero Forest) £2,553, for the purchase of machinery for, and the cost of working expenses of, a new scheme for the supply of local timber for building purposes.

The total assets on the 31st March, 1910, were £73,799, and the liabilities £19,781, showing a balance in favour of the Protectorate of £54,018.

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The Protectorate has no public debt.

The silver rupee is the standard coin of the Protectorate, with a subsidiary decimal coinage. The currency consists at present of:—

(1) Copper.—Quarter anna piece or pice of British India, the late Imperial British East Africa Company, and of the East Africa Protectorate.
(2) Aluminium and Nickel Bronze.—East Africa Protectorate and Uganda Protectorate, 1 cent and ½ cent pieces.
(3) Nickel Bronze.—East Africa and Uganda Protectorate, 10 cent pieces.
(4) Silver.—The British India and the late Imperial British East Africa Company rupee, 8 anna, 4 anna, and 2 anna pieces—also East Africa and Uganda Protectorate 50 cent and 25 cent pieces.
(5) Gold.—British sovereigns which are legal tender at Rs. 15 per £.
(6) Notes.—East Africa Protectorate Government Currency Notes of Rs. 500, Rs. 100, Rs. 50, Rs. 20, Rs. 10, and Rs. 5.

The pice and the 2 anna pieces are being called in and will be eventually demonetized.

The aluminium coins have proved a failure, as that metal corrodes. They are also being called in and gradually replaced by nickel bronze pieces, which are proving very satisfactory.

The only bank at present doing business in the Protectorate is the National Bank of India, Limited, which has a branch at Entebbe.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

The year 1909-10 was a most prosperous one for this Protectorate. The total import and export trade of the Protectorate for the year shows an increase over the previous highest year of £34,955. The following table shows the growth of trade, imports, and exports during the last seven years:—

Imports.

Year.	Private Merchandise.	Government stores.	Specie.	Goods in transit.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1903–4	114,472	13,000	11,089	8,460	147,021
1904–5	143,297	19,320	21,900	6,294	190,811
1905–6	165,618	9,224	19,438	21,125	215,405
1906–7	222,588	19,922	12,064	41,638	296,212
1907–8	267,967	14,888	28,508	60,204*	371,567
1908–9	281,254	41,740	13,694	82,615†	419,303
1909–10	288,876	34,228	36,901	43,395	403,400

* Includes £28,000, bullion from Congo Free State,
† Includes £33,333, " " "

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666 FIFTH A

Exports.

Year.	Domestic Produce.	Re-exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1903–4	43,156	Statistics	43,156
1904–5	60,378	not kept	60,378
1905–6	29,826	in these	89,326
1906–7	116,001	years.	116,001
1907–8	147,028	31,580	178,608
1908–9	127,175	47,238	174,413
1909–10	175,934	49,337	225,271

Imports.—The total value of imports for consumption in the Protectorate has remained more or less stationary as compared with the previous year. Building material, machinery, miscellaneous piece goods, and rice each shows a considerable decrease; while the chief increases are in kerosine oil, agricultural implements, unbleached calico, drugs, cement, salt, and wheeled vehicles. In the two previous years considerable quantities of building material and machinery were imported in connection with the inauguration of cotton ginning factories and rubber estates, and a falling off in the imports of such goods was therefore to be expected. The building operations of the Government were also much more extended in the previous year. As regards miscellaneous piece goods, there was not the usual turnover in this class of goods in the previous year owing to the drought throughout the Protectorate and the famine in Busoga. Stocks accumulated and there was, therefore, a set-back in the imports for the year under review. The falling-off in rice is accounted for by the fact that the imports for the previous year were abnormal owing to the large quantities which were imported by the Government as food for the natives during the famine in Busoga. It is now grown to a considerable extent in the Protectorate.

Raw materials, unmanufactured.—This class shows a decrease of £1,603, due chiefly to a falling off in the imports of ivory. This ivory is brought in from the Congo Free State and re-exported. The imports of the previous year were much above the average owing to the large number of elephant hunters who proceeded to the Lado Enclave on the closing by the Belgian Government of their stations in that district. The attention of the British Government was drawn to the matter and the slaughter of elephants was checked. Now that the Enclave is administered by the Sudan Government the shooting of elephants there is strictly controlled.

Manufactured or partly.—This class shows an increase in value of £4,257. There was an encouraging increase in the imports of agricultural implements. Extended cultivation is taking place in all parts of the Protectorate for the production of cotton, rubber, cocoa, coffee, ground-nuts, sesame seed, &c. The imports include very large quantities of hoes from the United Kingdom.

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The increase in wheeled vehicles is chiefly due to the introduction of motor vehicles. The success of such vehicles for transport purposes has been proved beyond a doubt. The imports of specie increased by £23,207. The value of rupee pieces (the standard coin of the Protectorate) imported was £25,266, and that of the new subsidiary coinage £8,400.

Exports.—The increase in the export trade is most satisfactory and is the outstanding feature of the year in the trade of the Protectorate. The domestic exports show an increase in value of £28,906 over the previous highest year, viz., 1907-8. This increase is mainly due to increased exports of cotton, hides, and rubber, which are all staple articles of trade.

Food, drink, and tobacco.—The net increase in this class was £11,548. The trade in chillies revived considerably during the year. Part of the increase in the value shown is, however, due to the enhanced value of this article. The exports of ground nuts, ghee (clarified butter), and sesame seed were the highest the Protectorate has yet had.

Raw materials, unmanufactured.—The net increase in this class was £36,367. There was a decrease in cotton seed, due to a local firm having started crushing the seed and exporting oil, and to the retention of considerable quantities of seed for planting. A decrease in sheep skins is due almost entirely to fall in prices.

The large increase in the exports of cotton is again a prominent feature of the export trade. Calculating that cotton loses about two-thirds of its weight in ginning, the total quantity of ginned cotton exported during the year would amount to 1,158 tons or 6,488 bales of 400 lbs. each This is an increase of 433 tons over the previous year.

The exports of rubber, hides, and goat skins are the highest on record. The total quantity of rubber exported was 47 tons. Of this quantity 36 tons were shipped by the Mabira Forest Company, who have a lease of a large forest area. Their rubber is chiefly obtained from the West African rubber tree (*Funtumia Elastica*) and it compares favourably with the best Para rubber. Another company has been formed to work another large tract of land, and negotiations for other forest areas are going on.

Amongst new articles of export which appear for the first time and which give promise of success may be mentioned beeswax, cotton-seed oil, and sesame oil.

Direction of trade.—The destination of the exports is not decided, in many cases, until the goods are being shipped from Mombasa, and any detailed statistics compiled in this Protectorate would probably be misleading. The principal destinations of the main exports are, cotton and rubber to the United Kingdom; ivory to the United Kingdom, America, and India; hides to the United Kingdom and America; skins to America; chillies to France and the United Kingdom; ghee to Aden, Zanzibar, and British East Africa; sesame seed to France.

The year under review shows a large decrease in imports from the United Kingdom. This is, perhaps, the only part of this report which cannot be regarded with satisfaction. The

decreases are, however, capable of being explained, with the exception of the decline in yarns and textile fabrics. The chief decreases are timber £5,294, corrugated iron £3,864, machinery £2,701, Americani £3,072, yarns and textile fabrics, other kinds, £19,471.

The bulk of the timber imported comes from the United Kingdom. In previous years it has been declared by importers and has been treated as originating there, but it was found during the year under review that it is mostly of Norwegian origin.

This will account for part of the decrease. The decreases in corrugated iron, machinery, and unenumerated articles are decreases in the quantities imported only, and do not mean that the trade in these goods has been diverted to other countries. The decreases were mainly due, as stated above, to an unusual importation in the two previous years.

As regards yarns and textile fabrics, other kinds, there has been a considerable diversion of trade to foreign countries, chiefly in the various coloured cloths worn by natives. The most serious decrease in goods of British manufacture is in unbleached calico locally known as "Americani." The details of the imports of this article for the last two years, showing countries of origin, are as under:—

1908-9.

	Yards.
United Kingdom	548,202
United States of America	2,252,808
India	108,750
Italy	46,000
Total	2,955,760

1909-10.

	Yards.
United Kingdom	385,419
United States of America	3,567,633
India	37,990
Italy	1,455
Total	3,992,497

The decrease in the imports of this cloth from the United Kingdom is most unfortunate, in view of the large increase of the amount imported. The attention of British manufacturers has been drawn so frequently to this cloth that it seems almost impossible further to urge upon them the desirability of competing for the market. A member of the Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce who has had business connections with East Africa visited Uganda in February last and examined the cloth on sale in various shops at Entebbe. He was of opinion that, in addition to the cloth goods imported and marked as British, many others marked as imported by foreign firms, and in consequence most probably marked as foreign

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goods, emanated from Great Britain. He was therefore of opinion that it was possible that the figures of imported British cloths should in reality be somewhat larger than those actually given. The large increase in the imports from the United States of America is made up almost entirely of the import of this cloth.

The chief increases in the imports from the United Kingdom are agricultural implements, cement, drugs, and bleached calico or long-cloth locally called "Bafta."

Transit Trade.—This trade is chiefly to and from the Congo Free State. The figures for 1908-9 include bullion from the Kilo Gold Mine to the amount of £33,333. The produce of this mine is now shipped viâ the West Coast of Africa and no longer comes through the Protectorate. The year under review followed two years during which large consignments of machinery for the mine were imported and the decrease is entirely accounted for by a falling off under this head. Apart from this the general transit trade has been well maintained.

The transit trade is an important one for the Protectorate as it entails the employment of a large amount of labour for transport purposes.

SAVINGS BANK.

The number of depositors and the amount of deposits have steadily increased during the past year as the following table shows:—

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits during the year.	Total Deposits at credit of Depositors on 31st March.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1907–8	45	581 6 5	567 3 9
1908–9	123	2,400 16 2	2,270 15 0
1909–10	309	2,580 17 0	3,819 6 2

It is satisfactory to find that the Baganda are coming forward in increasing numbers as depositors, though the increase is as yet not very large. A branch bank was opened at Fort Portal during the year, but the results there were disappointing. The natives state that they can utilize their savings more profitably by investing in cattle and goats, and that local traders give them a higher rate of interest than the bank does. These were the reasons given by the Baganda for not opening accounts when the bank was first instituted, and it appears to take some little time to accustom the natives to look upon the savings bank as a place of safe deposit with power of withdrawal at any moment should they require it.

MARINE.

The lakes and waterways upon which the Uganda Marine had vessels during the year were Lake Victoria, Lake Kioga and the Nile, and Lake Albert and the Nile.

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666 FIFTH

Regular communication was maintained throughout the year between the different ports on the above waterways, and the efforts of the Department were mainly concentrated upon dealing with the traffic which proved more than double that of the previous year. The following table shows the increase in traffic for the year:—

—	1908–9.	1909–10.	Increase.
Passengers	2,699	6,559	3,860
Live stock	17	122	105
Cargo ... ... Tons	834	1,751	917

The revenue earned during the year far exceeded that of any previous year. The following is a comparative statement between this and the previous year:—

—	Traffic.	1908–9.	1909–10.	Increase.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Government vessels	Government	2,459 1 7	2,696 3 4	2,505 17 6
	Public ...	Not kept separate last year.	2,268 15 9	
Registration of vessels and boats.	Public ...	27 0 0	49 16 8	22 16 8
Total Revenue ...	Government and public.	2,486 1 7	5,014 15 9	2,528 14 2

Expenditure.—The following is a comparative statement of the actual expenditure between this and the previous year:—

—	1908–9.	1909–10.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Working Expenditure	5,084 17 2	4,960 2 2	124 15 0
Capital Expenditure	10,099 4 8	6,557 16 11	3,541 7 9

The decrease in the amount of the working expenditure from that of the previous year is mainly due to reorganisation. Not only was there a decreased expenditure but increased efficiency was secured; and an amount of traffic twice as much as that of the previous year was dealt with at a reduced expenditure. This is a most satisfactory result.

Lake Victoria Service.

The A.P.V. "William Mackinnon" was employed during the year to maintain a regular connection twice a month between the chief Uganda ports on the lake. She was also used in con-

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nection with sleeping sickness measures and to convey His Excellency the Governor on special tours. In all she made 53 voyages. The following is a comparative statement of the traffic dealt with in the year under review and of that of the previous year:—

——	1908–9.	1909–10.	Increase.
Passengers	473	1,592	929
Live stock	13	99	86
Cargo ... ... Tons	463	864	401

The large increase in traffic on Lake Victoria is due to the regular running of the A.P.V. "William Mackinnon."

Two new vessels were registered during the year, there being now a total of 17 vessels on the register. Although the revenue from this source is but small, the registration of vessels is proving useful in the controlling of traffic in Uganda waters.

The following is the total tonnage of vessels entering the Port of Entebbe during the year:—

	Tons.
Sail	3,913
Steam	90,088

The steamers belonging to the Uganda Railway continue to maintain a regular service between Uganda, British and German East Africa. A public steam ferry was constructed at Jinja by the Mabira Rubber Company and started running with success between Jinja and Bugunga, just above the Ripon Falls, in May, 1909.

Lake Kioga and the Nile Service.

This service consists of:—

1. Stern wheel steamer "Speke."
2. Steam launch "Victoria."
3. Lighters and canoes.

The first keel plate of the s.w.s. "Speke" was laid at Kakindu on the 19th October, 1909, the whole of the material arrived by the 6th December, 1909, and the vessel was successfully launched on the 28th March, 1910, by the Superintendent of Marine. The construction of the "Speke" was carried out under great difficulties as most of the Indian workmen brought from Bombay were useless, owing to fever and other ailments. The best of the crews of the various vessels of the Uganda Marine were put on the work and the result proved very satisfactory.

The launch "Victoria" and the lighters and canoes did excellent service in carrying trade between the various ports on the Lake Kioga waterway. The ports on this waterway worked and developed were Kakindu, Bululu, Rompanga, Masindi Port, and Palango.

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The following is a statement of the traffic dealt with for the year under review on the above waterway:—

—	1908–9.	1909–10.	Increase.
Passengers	434	477	43
Live stock	Nil	5	5
Cargo ... ... Tons	148	590	442

Lake Albert and Nile Service.

This service consists of:—

1. Steam launch "Kenia."
2. Sailing cutter "James Martin."
3. Sailing cutter "Kisingiri."
4. Steel sailing boat "Good Intent."
5. Steel sailing boat "Settima."
6. Paddle steamer "Samuel Baker" (building).

The above vessels were employed during the year in running (*a*) a service twice a month from Butiaba to Nimule, and back viâ Mahagi, Koba, and Wadelai; (*b*) a weekly service for mails, &c., from Butiaba to Koba every Friday; and (*c*) special Government work.

The traffic on this waterway increased so much that it was found necessary to transport the steel sailing boat "Settima" from Lake Kioga to Lake Albert.

The material for the "Samuel Baker" arrived at Mombasa on the 4th May, 1909, and the last consignment was delivered at Butiaba on the 16th April, 1910. The keel plate was laid by Mrs. Boyle, the wife of the then Acting Governor, on the 6th October, 1909.

The following is a comparative statement of the traffic on this waterway dealt with in the year under review and the previous one:—

—	1908–9.	1909–10.	Increase.
Passengers	1,792	4,490	2,698
Live stock	4	18	12
Cargo ... ... Tons	222	296	74

This is the limit in amount which the present flotilla can deal with, but when the "Samuel Baker" is running a much greater increase may be expected.

The increase in traffic on this waterway is due to the Masindi-Fajao road being closed since the 11th May, 1909, and to the water service running regularly. The regular monthly service was only twice suspended. On one occasion this was caused by the transport of the Roosevelt expedition from Butiaba to the

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Congo and from the Congo to Nimule, and on the other occasion for a special visit to the south end of Lake Albert for the examination of the Port of Tonia.

INTERNAL TRANSPORT.

A satisfactory increase in the internal transport in this Protectorate was made during the year. In addition to the ordinary bullock and porter transport, motor transport may be considered to have established itself as a most promising branch of the Transport Department. The monorail between Kampala and Kampala Port carried a tonnage of 743 tons and this would have been largely increased if the traction engine which now works the line had been delivered sooner. A gross tonnage of 450 tons was carried by the motor vans. The running of the motor vans was much handicapped by sickness amongst the drivers. A European chauffeur has been engaged, and it is proposed to rely on Europeans for the driving of these vans, as the Indian and Eurasian drivers seem to be constantly on the sick list.

Attempts were made to train natives of this Protectorate in the driving of motor vehicles, but hitherto this has not been successful. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the building and repairing of ordinary ox transport waggons is carried out by native blacksmiths and carpenters.

During the year two ships for the Marine Department were transported overland. The s.s. "Speke," about 80 tons gross, was transported between Jinja and Kakindu by contractors; the s.s. "Baker" was transported from Kampala Port to Butiaba partly by contractors and partly by the Transport Department. These operations were satisfactorily carried out.

The total weight of goods carried during the year by the transport amounted to 6,204 tons.

LEGISLATION.

During the year three Orders in Council were published:—

(1.) The East African Protectorates (Court of Appeal) Order in Council, 1909, provides for the establishment of a Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa to hear appeals from His Majesty's Courts in the Protectorates of East Africa, Uganda, and Nyasaland. The Court of Appeal is to sit at such places in any of the said Protectorates as may be provided.

(2.) The East African Protectorates (Appeal to Privy Council) Order in Council, 1909, provides for a further appeal to His Majesty in Council.

(3.) The Evidence (Colonial Statutes) Act, 1907, was applied to the Protectorate by Order in Council, dated 18th October, 1909.

Fifteen Ordinances and three Native Laws were enacted during the year. The following were the most important:—

No. 9 of 1909. The Uganda Prisons Ordinance, 1909. This Ordinance provides for the reorganisation of the prisons. It appears to have worked very satisfactorily.

No. 11 of 1909. The Uganda Evidence Ordinance, 1909. This Ordinance deals with evidence within the Protectorate, save that it does not apply to purely Native Courts whose method of taking evidence is naturally somewhat elementary. This Ordinance is based on the Indian Law of Evidence, but incorporates certain rules of English law.

No. 15 of 1909. The Native Courts Ordinance, 1909. This Ordinance provides for the establishment and organization in any district of Native Courts to administer justice between natives of the district.

No. 16 of 1909. The Land (Perpetual Succession) Ordinance, 1909. This Ordinance provides for the establishment of trustees as a body corporate for the purpose of holding land for religious, educational, literary, scientific, social, or charitable purposes.

No. 19 of 1909. The Ostrich Ordinance, 1909. This Ordinance makes provision for ostrich farming and dealings in ostrich feathers, eggs, &c.

EDUCATION.

The following report on the education work done by the Church Missionary Society has been kindly furnished by the Rev. Ernest Millar, the Acting Secretary of the Society:—

"The past year has seen some improvements in the educational work. A beginning has been made in the way of more thorough and sound organization—grading of schools and of classes in the schools. A Code for 1910 was issued early in the year, and though the details are doubtless not being followed universally in our country schools, still the objects to be aimed at are clearly set forth, and we hope in consequence to see a steady though gradual increase in efficiency in all the schools from the informal class in a tiny village church to the boarding schools which come under the head of Secondary Education.

"The desire for learning, if not for education in its real meaning, is as evident as ever amongst the Baganda.

"We have begun to charge fees in a few schools and the result has been excellent, and the system will be extended gradually. The fees are very low at present, and are not charged for reading or for religious instruction. In no case has the attendance at a school permanently suffered since fees have been introduced.

"Minor chiefs are now banding together and, with the help of the county chiefs, putting up schoolrooms at the centres of the counties where their sons may have special teaching in a better equipped place with a better paid native teacher. These are not boarding schools, nor do they have more than the occasional superintendence of a European, but they will, if taken up in the other counties, add greatly to the general level of education throughout Uganda.

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"The *Normal School* at Namirembe, the basis of all educational work in the country, has been reorganised. The number of schoolmasters at present under training is 36, and new buildings are about to be erected for the better carrying on of the work of training these schoolmasters in the art of teaching.

"*Boarding schools* have been started at Hoima in Bunyoro and at Ngora in Bukedi, and a third will be opened by the end of the year at Mbarara in Ankole. The three boarding schools in Buganda, namely, King's School, Budo; the Mengo High School, Namirembe; and the Uganda High School for Girls, Gayaza, are all flourishing and each reports an increase of scholars.

"In conclusion, it appears that the standard of education is very slowly but certainly rising throughout the country, and that the more intelligent classes of native society, chiefs, and others, are determined to make the best use of every educational facility offered to them. More thorough and slower grounding in the first stages in all our schools, and a more systematized use of industrial education are the chief matters for solicitude in the immediate future, and in these matters there has been some improvement in the past year."

Primary Education.—The total number of children under instruction in this Protectorate in connection with the Anglican Church is 36,850. Of these 19,730 are boys and 17,120 are girls. It may be of interest to show by the figures of the last four years the progress of the Anglican Church's primary educational work generally throughout the Protectorate. These figures are as follows:—

1906-7	31,865
1907-8	32,248
1908-9	34,971
1909-10	36,850

The following report on the education work done by the Mill Hill Mission has been kindly furnished by Bishop Hanlon:—

"In the missions of the Vicariate of the Upper Nile which are situated in the Uganda Protectorate, that is to say, in Kyagwe, Kyadondo, Bulondogani, Busoga, and Bukedi, the education of the natives has been part of the daily routine work of our Mill Hill missioners for the past 15 years. In the earlier years it was exclusively religious and industrial. The lack of all but prohibitive means of transport precluded the notion, as far as we were concerned, of importing the necessary requisites for secular elementary schools. Later on the facilities afforded by the railway made it possible to begin in a small way to introduce books and other requirements and thus start teaching reading and a little writing. Meanwhile the industrial works connected with building up of each station, new and old, continued the training of such young men as could be prevailed upon to persevere in brick-making, carpentering, and house-building. Several youths thus trained in our stations are now working for the Government or for other Europeans, and while earning a good salary are assisting in circulating the knowledge of these

trades and handicrafts now so evident in many parts of this Protectorate, not only in the building of mission stations, and of native chiefs' houses, but also in the improved style of windowed native house which is taking the place of the dark native hut. This is one benefit. Another, no less important, is the advance made in the forming of habits of industry among the native young men, who, before, worked spasmodically and at haphazard. Better road-making and tree-planting were also undertaken and persevered in during many years. Now, with a little supervision, many of these important works can be undertaken by the natives themselves. It is surprising to what proficiency those have attained who have persevered in the trade of house-building, carpentering, and road-making. However, many Europeans who have arrived much later in the country, have expected far too much of these native youths, who formerly had no habits of regular industry, and who for years chafed under the restraint necessary in the endeavours made to form these regular habits. The time is yet far off when these natives can profitably be entrusted entirely alone with any of these serious undertakings. Superior supervision is absolutely necessary if good and reliable work is to be done, and in a reasonable time, and at a labour-cost which is not out of all proportion to the class of work produced.

"Meanwhile there has been much progress in the establishment of elementary schools in a simple way, and in the acquisition of reading and writing and a few of the rules of elementary arithmetic. Among our Christians and catechumens the average of these who can read is fully 60 per cent., of those who can write 40 per cent., and of those who know the simple rules of arithmetic 20 per cent. In each mission station a day school is conducted under European supervision. There are, besides, 111 village schools where reading and writing are taught. There is one advanced school with 60 youths under a European master. Here special attention is paid to arithmetic and English grammar and composition. For the past seven years there has been a large convent school for girls and small boys at Nsambya; and for the past 4½ years there has been a similar convent school at Nagalama, Kyagwe. In these reading, writing, counting, singing, sewing, and several native and useful industries are being taught. All these schools have so far been absolutely free. There have been no fees charged; and there has been no compulsion from chiefs or others obliging their people to attend. Yet the attendance has been very good; it averages from 75 to 80 per cent. of children on the books.

"In 1901 we inaugurated at Namilyango, Kyagwe, a boarding school for the better class of native boys. To this school many chiefs readily sent their sons. The princes Joseph and Augustine were educated there during the last two years of their school life. There are 45 boys there at present. After nine years of existence there are several young men, who were educated there, now in Government and other European employ. English grammar is taught, and the ordinary standard books in English are read as in an English school. There are also taught

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geography, arithmetic, music—vocal and instrumental (there is a brass band and a drum and fife band), and indoor and outdoor games. The school is conducted by three European masters. While good behaviour, regularity, and prompt obedience are insisted upon, the discipline is of a homely and paternal kind. Games of chance are forbidden, on account of the strong native propensity to cheating. The course has so far been one of five years. The boys are put into the English class as soon as they arrive. Usually they are boys who have passed some years at one or other of the mission schools. In cases where they have not so passed they are kept in the elementary classes until proficient enough to join the youths in the English and other special classes. Geography is taught in all its branches and instruction is given in elementary physics. Calisthenics are taught as part of the ordinary curriculum. Arithmetic presents some difficulty when it comes to problems; this subject, as taught at Namilyango school, includes everything practical which the boys may have to deal with in after life, whether engaged in money transactions, or in the sale, transfer, or measurement of land. The regular fees for ordinary tuition are 60 rupees a year. This was the first school of its kind in Uganda—the pioneer of this class of education in the Protectorate. It has never received any grant or scholarship or exhibition from the Government or elsewhere. The entire cost of the buildings and the upkeep of the school and its staff and all educational requirements have been borne by the mission."

The following extract from a report kindly furnished by Bishop Streicher, of the White Fathers Mission, shows the work which is being done by that Mission.

The Bishop desires to acknowledge that on account of the £300 subsidy which was given to the Mission towards the cost of native teachers and rural schools, the number of both schools and pupils has made a satisfactory increase: from 306 native rural schools in 1909 the total has increased to 366, and the number of boys attending those schools has increased from 2,197 to 4,130, and the number of girls from 1,900 to 2,069.

10,785 pagans were baptised since July, 1909, of whom 4,098 were adults and 3,739 were children of Catholic parents. 2,948 natives were duly prepared at their death bed and assisted at their last moments. From July, 1909, to July, 1910, 387,400 patients have been gratuitously attended to at the mission stations. Moreover, at 16 of the stations there are hospitals, very poor indeed, but where cleanliness and devotedness try to supply the place of up-to-date and comfortable appliances. All who apply to these shelters are received, irrespective of their religious beliefs. During the last twelve months 1,104 of these people have been in the hospitals, of whom 206 are permanently bedridden. In Buddu there is a lazaretto where 15 patients are attended to.

Mention must be made of the printing and binding work at Bukalassa, belonging to the Mission. They have given most encouraging results this year, and the cleverness of the natives engaged there, far from being put out of countenance by the big

andronicus
666 FIFTH

and complicated machinery, can now be relied on to do the work. In a few months it is hoped that the first number of a monthly Luganda Review will be ready to do its part in the work of civilisation and enlightenment which for many years already the Mission has been carrying on in the Protectorate.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

The following statement shows the number of native Christian marriages for the years 1907, 1908, and 1909, registered by the various Missions:—

—	1907.	1908.	1909.
White Fathers Mission	1,155	1,171	850
Mill Hill Mission, Nsambya...	218	188	131
Church Missionary Society	582	388	407
Total	1,955	1,747	1,388

—	1907.	1908.	1909.
Muhammadan marriages	11	62	20
European marriages	2	1	6
European deaths	3	7	14
European births	1	8	15

HOSPITALS.

In addition to the hospital for Europeans and the Goanese Hospital which are maintained in Entebbe, there are 13 native hospitals and dispensaries in various districts of the Protectorate. The attendance at the native hospitals is on the increase. There are also three segregation camps for sufferers from sleeping sickness. Though the Church Missionary Society and the Roman Catholic Missions maintain several excellently equipped hospitals at their principal stations, it is hoped that in the future the Government will be able to increase the number of their dispensaries at the smaller and more distant stations. The Church Missionary Society's hospitals at Namirembe and Toro are under the care of specially competent medical missionaries and are admirably equipped.

The total number of cases treated at Government hospitals during 1909 was 56,380, as against 53,078 in 1908.

The following extracts are taken from the reports of the Principal Medical Officer (Dr. Hodges) and the Acting Principal Medical Officer (Dr. Wiggins) for the year 1909:—

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PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health during the year was good.

There is again an increase in the number of admissions of natives to Government hospitals as well as in the number of out-patients treated at the Government dispensaries, and this, it is expected, will continue to be the case year by year as the natives acquire greater confidence in the European methods of treatment. There was a marked increase in the number of deaths during the year as compared with the number recorded in 1908, viz., 204 as compared with 122. One factor in this increased mortality rate, which is not so great comparatively as it appears to be, is the lessening dread of hospitals by the natives, and accordingly natives bring in their sick and allow them to die in the hospital instead of, as formerly, removing them when in a critical condition to die at home. Another factor was an outbreak of plague in the Mbale District, and 37 deaths from this disease are included in the returns from Mbale Dispensary.

The health of European Government officials was on the whole good. The admissions occurred chiefly in the first half of the year, May contributing the highest number, while December contributed the lowest.

The total number, including children, placed under treatment was 342 as compared with 258 last year, the percentage being very slightly larger than that of last year.

Malaria caused 134 (or 39 per cent.) of the total admissions as compared with 96 (or 36 per cent.) last year. 33 of the cases occurred at Entebbe, 41 at Kampala, 16 at Jinja, 11 each at Hoima and Mbale, 10 at Nimule, and 8 at Bombo.

The other causes of sickness amongst European officials were:—

Diseases of the Digestive System	70
Diseases of the Respiratory System ...	16
Local Injuries	13
Tick Fever	12
Dengue Fever	10

Only two cases of blackwater fever are recorded as against 6 in 1908. One occurred at Kampala and one at Fort Portal.

The health of Europeans generally was on the whole satisfactory considering the climatic conditions. The chief causes of sickness were malarial fever, which contributed 170 of the admissions as compared with 154 in 1908, diseases of the digestive system, which contributed 71 admissions as compared with 60 in the preceding year, and diseases of the respiratory system, which gave 34 admissions as compared with 38 in 1908.

Tick fever gave 15 admissions as compared with five in the previous year. This should be very considerably reduced next year as all tick-infested bandas have been destroyed and directions are given to all officials not to use old rest-houses or camping grounds.

Blackwater Fever.—Under this head 10 admissions and 4 deaths are recorded as compared with 12 admissions and no deaths during 1908.

The following table shows the number of admissions and deaths among Europeans during the past five years:—

Year.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1909	475 ...	8
1908	457 ...	3
1907	339 ...	2
1906	435 ...	4
1905	227 ...	2

The deaths were due to blackwater fever 4, dysentery 1, meningitis 1, Bright's disease 1, and cerebral embolism 1.

The following table shows the number of admissions of the most important diseases during the last four years:—

Year.	Malaria.	Blackwater Fever.	Spirillum.	Dengue.	Enteric.	Respiratory Diseases.	Digestive Disorders.
1909 ...	170	10	15	14	0	34	71
1908 ...	154	12	5	9	0	38	60
1907 ...	101	5	11	32	3	18	64
1906 ...	170	14	22	12	0	10	71

Health of natives including Asiatics.—The total number of cases treated at Government native hospitals and dispensaries was 35,905 with 204 deaths, as compared with 53,078 and 122 deaths in 1908.

The death-rate among cases treated was 3·6 per 1,000, as compared with 2·2 per 1,000 last year and with 3·3 per 1,000 in 1907.

The cases of small-pox and malarial fever among natives have largely decreased; but cases from tick fever have shown a large increase, notwithstanding that the natives are now well aware of the cause of the disease. They seem, however, to be almost incurably careless in taking ordinary precautions against being bitten by the ticks.

Of the total admissions five were due to scorpion stings and nine to snake bites.

General Sanitary Condition of the Protectorate and of the Chief Towns.

The general sanitary condition of the Protectorate is improving, though very slowly.

The housing accommodation of Government employees is improving, especially in the out-stations.

There has been no serious outbreak of any disease in the Protectorate during the year (except a fairly mild one of plague near Mbale), and there has been no distress from famine.

Sleeping Sickness.—The success which attended the preventive measures enforced against sleeping sickness in 1908 has continued during 1909. The rules under the sleeping sickness Ordinance have been carried out, on the whole, most satisfactorily, in spite of many natural difficulties. The process of

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removal of natives from contact with fly areas is being steadily extended, and has included the removal of the people from Bugungu to a location in Unyoro and the depopulation of the islands of Lake Victoria. From the Bugungu District on Lake Albert and the Nile over 5,315 persons had been removed at the end of June, 1909, and subsequently 1,095 persons who had migrated from that District across the Nile to Koba were removed to the Bagungu location.

The deportation of the Sesse islanders was effected chiefly during June, July, and August, and 11,766 persons were removed to the mainland either by canoes or by the Government steamer. Some 2,500 cattle, sheep, and goats were removed in addition.

Later in the year 5,820 persons were removed to the mainland from the Buvuma Islands, together with a large number of cattle, sheep, and goats. Thus a total of 23,996 persons have been removed during the year from contact with the fly, and, although it is to be feared that many of these persons are already infected, it is to be hoped that further infection among them will be either prevented or of quite exceptional occurrence.

The local clearings at stations and on traffic routes have been maintained, and in many cases extended.

The return of deaths from Buganda Kingdom has been regular and, so far as can be ascertained, complete. The returns from Busoga and Unyoro have been regular and are much improved in regard to completeness. It has not become possible to obtain returns from the Nile Province, and the few cases recorded are those which have come under observation in the stations.

The figures given in the following table include deaths at the sleeping sickness camps:—

Table of Deaths from Sleeping Sickness in the Uganda Protectorate during the years 1905 *to* 1909.

Year.	Buganda.	Busoga.	Unyoro.	Nile Prov.	Totals.
1905...	8,003	No record.	No record.	—	8,003
1906...	5,304	849	369	—	6,522
1907...	3,407	593	170	5	4,175
1908...	1,723	1,478*	461	—	3,662
1909...	925	603	254	—	1,782
Totals	19,362	3,523	1,254	5	24,144

* The famine in Busoga in 1908 was responsible for the increase.

It is difficult to draw any certain conclusion from any but the returns from Buganda. It is believed, however, that sleeping sickness is beginning to show a satisfactory decrease in Unyoro and Busoga, and that the returns for the last two years are fairly accurate. No doubt the returns for these two provinces will become more complete and reliable in the near future as the natives become accustomed to the returns being made.

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On the whole, the results of the preventive measures in the Uganda Protectorate against sleeping sickness must be regarded as highly satisfactory. The removal of the inhabitants from the banks of the Nile in Northern Unyoro and from the shores of Lake Albert in Western Unyoro has now been decided on.

VETERINARY.

During the year a Veterinary Officer was appointed and considerable progress was made in investigating the diseases affecting animals in this Protectorate. The Veterinary Officer toured throughout the Protectorate, and the Department may now be considered definitely begun on a scientific basis.

ENTOMOLOGY.

A Government Entomologist was appointed in December, 1908, and during the year under review he carried out many investigations in entomological research. His report for the year is of such value to the Protectorate that it has been ordered to be printed as a whole.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The following tables show the number of criminal cases, the number of persons tried on criminal charges, and the number of civil cases taken out in the High Court and the Courts subordinate thereto (including British Native Courts but not including other Native Courts) compared with the last four years:—

Criminal.

—	Discharged for want of evidence.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Found insane.	Total number of persons.	Total number of cases.
1905	81	744	109	—	934	646
1906	85	728	72	2	887	689
1907	170	720	68	—	958	742
1908	233	961	58	—	1,252	910
1909	163	1,171	95	—	1,429	1,057

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Civil.

—	Amounts of Rs. 150 and under.	Amounts above Rs. 150 to Rs. 500.	Amounts above Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500.	Amounts above Rs. 1,500.	Value not stated.	Total.
1905... ...	232	40	15	9	—	296
1906... ...	244	66	26	11	50	395
1907... ...	279	108	40	19	16	462
1908... ...	433	126	52	39	7	624
1909... ...	433	134	73	19	3	662

Thirty-eight cases of serious crime were tried during the year, 8 by the High Court, 4 by the Courts of Sessions, and 26 by the British Native Courts. The following table compares the cases for the last five years:—

—	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Murder and homicide	15	17	24	14	31
Attempt at murder	—	2	—	1	—
Rape	4	6	1	1	3
Robbery	—	2	1	2	—
Housebreaking	1	1	4	1	2
Grievous hurt	3	—	3	2	—
Mischief by fire...	1	3	1	1	2
Breach of trust	—	—	—	7	—
Other crimes	—	—	—	3	—
Total	24	31	34	32	38

The cases dealt with by the High Court on appeal, &c., compared with the last four years, are shown below:—

—	Appeals.		Confirmation of death sentences.	Revision.		Total.
	Civil.	Criminal.		Civil.	Criminal.	
1905	5	2	3	—	2	12
1906	5	3	5	1	36	50
1907	9	7	3	1	46	66
1908	11	8	2	2	27	50
1909	7	15	3	—	28	53

The special jurisdiction vested in the High Court was exercised as shown below:—

—	1905.	1906.	1907	1908.	1909.
1. Admiralty ...	—	—	—	—	—
2. Probate, &c. ...	40	25	36	35	31
3. Divorce	6	5	2	2	—
4. Lunacy	—	4	3	1	—
5. Bankruptcy ...	—	2	3	6	5
6. Companies ...	—	—	1	—	—
Total	46	36	45	44	36

Twenty-eight miscellaneous applications in matters other than cases before the High Court were dealt with by the High Court during 1909.

His Honour the Principal Judge records a marked improvement in the manner in which the Magistrates and Judges of the Subordinate Courts have carried out their judicial work.

The Native Courts in Buganda were organized at the end of January, 1909. The supervision of these Courts is carried out by administrative officers sitting as judicial officers in the British Native Courts.

The organization of the Native Courts in Busoga was effected by Proclamation of 11th August, 1909, under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1909, which was enacted to provide for the organization of Native Courts as the districts became settled.

The Native Courts have now been organized in Buganda, Bunyoro, and Busoga; and during 1909 the organization of the Native Courts in Ankole was under consideration.

The first Law Examination was held in July of the year under report. There were only two candidates, one of whom passed.

A new Chronological Table to the end of 1908, and a new Index of Uganda Laws to the 15th July, 1909, was prepared by the Judges and published during 1909.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The combined service for Uganda and the East Africa Protectorate continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The Postmaster-General reports that there has been a noticeable advance in the standard of work throughout the service, which has been reflected in the reduction in the number of complaints from the public.

The financial position of the department in regard to profit and loss on its working in Uganda is approximately as follows:—

	£
Revenue	4,457
Free Services to Government ...	3,800
Total	£8,257

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	£
Expenditure	6,142
Profit	2,115
Total	£8,257

These figures take no account of the cost of construction and maintenance of telegraphs and telephones in the Protectorate. Construction is an item of capital expenditure, but the cost of maintenance would probably almost balance the apparent profit shown above.

The estimated number of postal articles, excluding parcels, dealt with during the year is 712,925, being an increase of 7 per cent. over the previous year.

The number of parcels dealt with during the year shows a slight increase over last year's figures, being 15,920 as against 15,727 for 1908-9. The increase is largely due to additional postings in the East Africa Protectorate for delivery in Uganda, the number having increased by 680 or 13 per cent. The slight decrease shown in the parcels received from the United Kingdom is partly due to the cheapening of letter postage. The reduction, in 1907, of the letter rate from the United Kingdom to one penny per ounce presents possibilities of sending small packages weighing less than 11 ounces by letter post at a cheaper rate than the parcel post. This advantage is apparently becoming better known to the public generally with a corresponding reduction in the number of small packages sent at the parcels rate.

Money order business shows a slight falling off both in the number and value of orders issued on places overseas, and of orders issued abroad and paid in the Protectorate. The principal decrease is in the figures relating to the exchange with the United Kingdom, and is undoubtedly due to more extensive use now being made of the postal order as a means of remittance. Arrangements have been made for the direct exchange of money orders between British Somaliland and the Uganda and East Africa Protectorates. The new service took effect as from the 1st February, 1910. The postal order transactions show a considerable increase on the 1908-9 figures, and there can be no doubt that as a means of remitting small sums the postal order is taking the place of the money order, the change being accounted for by the lower rate of commission and the ease and promptness with which postal orders can be cashed

Ocean Mail Service.—The European mail service has been improved during the year by the more frequent sailings of the intermediate steamers of the German East Africa Line. The mail connections with South Africa and India have also derived advantage from the interest shown by the South African shipping lines in the East African trade, the Union Castle Company having established a regular monthly service between Mombasa and Natal, and the Bullard-King steamers having made several calls at Mombasa *en route* to India.

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Inland Mails.—The inland mail services, by relays of native runners, have, on the whole, been well maintained during the year. Unfortunately in the case of the Nile Province the arrangements have suffered on account of the prevalence of sleeping sickness, and although the difficulty has been met by the utilisation of the sailings of the Nile flotilla of boats and launches, the results have not been quite so good as those formerly obtained by a runner service throughout.

Telegraphs.—During the past financial year 33,278 telegrams and cablegrams were dealt with as compared with 32,158 in 1908-9, being an increase of 4 per cent. In this number is included 11,461 State messages, representing at tariff rates about £1,680 worth of telegraph service performed free for other departments of the Government. During the year under review the telegraph lines have been extended to Mbale, Port Bell, and Kakindu. A gratifying feature is a general increase in the paid telegraph traffic beyond that accounted for by the extended telegraph facilities, thus indicating the commercial development of the Protectorate. The receipts for telegrams despatched by the public were 22 per cent. more than in the year previous, whilst the number of official telegrams represented only 33 per cent. of the whole as against 50 per cent. for last year.

No fresh issue of stamps was made during the year, but a supply of telegram forms in duplicate bound in books of 20 and embossed with a rupee stamp has been placed on sale at the more important post offices.

Telegraphs.

A telegraph extension from Jinja to Mbale was constructed during the year. 65½ miles of poles were used; 30½ miles were growing poles of the fig tree, and 35 miles were nsambya. It is hoped that the nsambya dead-wood poles will prove to be satisfactory. It is a hard and bitter wood and has a reputation amongst natives for resisting white ants, and is much in use in the building of native huts.

The telegraph extension from Jinja to Kakindu, 45½ miles long, was completed on March 4th. Lake Kioga with its water transport is thus brought into communication with the rest of the Protectorate.

There are now 14 telegraph offices open for public telegrams, and 41 telephones in use. The latter, however, are only used for connection between Government offices. There has been during the year a satisfactory diminution in the number of interruptions.

MILITARY.

For the first time in its history a part of the battalion has been employed for very nearly a year on foreign service. In January, 1909, orders were received for headquarters and four

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companies to proceed to Somaliland, and they embarked at Mombasa in February. The headquarters and four companies of the battalion returned to Bombo from Somaliland on the 5th February, 1910.

The health of the troops has, on the whole, been satisfactory, and there have been only three deaths in Uganda. Plenty of recruits were forthcoming.

POLICE.

The cost of the force for the year amounted to £16,097 as against £15,271 in 1908-9, the establishment remaining the same.

In February a new detachment was formed at Lango, the men being drawn from other units. In January the detachment at Munyonyo was withdrawn and transferred to Port Bell. During the year the Mbale company was divided to supply a detachment for Kumi.

Of the natives forming the police the Baganda are considered to make the best policemen as they are the most intelligent of the natives, although the Nubians are considered to be the best from the military point of view. In no case is any particular tribe of native allowed to predominate to any great extent in any unit.

No difficulty has been experienced as regards quantity, but the quality of the recruits often leaves much to be desired. The physique generally throughout the force was good, and the average height is 5 ft. 7 in.

The conduct of the force has, on the whole, been good, and punishments for serious offences have been few, while the behaviour of the force towards the public generally has been very satisfactory. No censure has been passed on their conduct by superior administrative or judicial officers, nor have any serious complaints been made.

The number of men discharged unfit is 29 as compared with 46 last year. This is satisfactory, and it is hoped that the number of such discharges will decrease still more in the future. A system of fortnightly health inspection has been introduced. The number of desertions is also less, but the number of men taking their discharge as time-expired is more than could be wished.

There is now a detachment of one sergeant and eighteen men who may be described as fully qualified signallers. In January, communication was established by heliograph between Entebbe and Masaka, with two transmitting stations at Kiango and Nsumba; they were withdrawn in March, the huts being left for future use should it be necessary. Communication was again opened up for a short time in July. In August and throughout the remainder of the year communication has been kept up between the Sleeping Sickness Camp at Mpumu and Kampala, which was a great boon to the Sleeping Sickness Commission. This progress is most satisfactory.

On two or three occasions small repressive measures had to be adopted against turbulent natives in outlying districts, and on every occasion the police performed their duties with credit.

There has been very little serious crime in the Protectorate during the year, and as a whole the year may be described as a very good one as far as absence of crime is concerned. The natives are now more ready to report crime than they were, and the amount of undetected crime is therefore now less than formerly and is diminishing every year.

SURVEY.

Cadastral Survey.—The area over which observations with the theodolite for the cadastral survey were completed during the year was 512 square miles, as compared with 632 for 1908-9, making the total area to date 1,924 square miles. Detail was completed over an area of 584 square miles, as compared with 608 for 1908-9, making the total area surveyed cadastrally in Buganda 1,867 square miles approximately. The staff was diminished by the equivalent of two assistants during the year, and this is the best average return so far obtained, and is very satisfactory.

Mabira Forest Survey.—As stated in last year's report, the survey of the Mabira Forest was, at the request of the Company, taken over by the Government. This survey was commenced in June, 1909, and is now complete. The total area surveyed was 273½ square miles. This area is included in the total of 584 square miles mentioned above. The greater portion of the work stated in last year's report to have been completed by the Mabira Company's surveyors had to be done over again, as native estates were not demarcated by them; credit has therefore been taken this year for the entire area surveyed.

Miscellaneous Surveys.—Numerous miscellaneous surveys have been carried out. Of these the principal were the surveys of Kakindu (the terminus of the new projected railway on the River Nile), the laying out of Iganga, Kaliro, and Kamuli, and the surveys of various mission plots in Busoga and Buganda. A certain amount of work has also been done in the townships of Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, and Masaka, where it is frequently necessary to peg out fresh plots for lease or sale.

Topographical Survey.

Field work was commenced in the Buddu District, with Masaka as a centre, on March 10th, 1909. The work in this sheet was completed on November 11th. The party was then moved up to 30′ N. and carried out the survey northwards up to 1° 30′ North, between Lake Albert and 32° E. Longitude. Part of the country near Lake Albert is very difficult to get about in, notably the Bugoma Forest.

The area surveyed during the financial year 1909-10 was 8,935 square miles. The strength of the party consisted of two officers

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and five non-commissioned officers from March to the end of July; and two officers and six non-commissioned officers from August to March 31st, 1910.

The scale of the map is $\frac{1}{250000}$ or four miles to one inch (approximately), and the cost of survey was about 10 shillings per square mile.

LAND OFFICE.

Leases and Grants of Crown Lands.—The number of leases and grants of Crown Lands, other than grants to natives under the Uganda Agreement of 1900, was 28. The number of leases was 19, the number of grants 9. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 34 and 5. The number of surrenders and falling in of leases due to grant of freehold was 13. The net gain for the year was therefore 15 as compared with 20 for 1908-9. The table below gives details of the above and also of transfers:—

—	Leases.			Grants		Leases cancelled by grant of freehold, &c.
	Township.	Transfers.	Surrenders.	Township.	Agricultural.	
1909.						
April	1	1	1	1	—	—
May	1	2	1	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	1	—	1
July	2	—	2	2	—	1
August	1	—	—	—	—	—
September	2	—	—	—	1	—
October	1	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	1	—	—
December	3	2	—	—	—	—
1910.						
January	2	—	1	—	—	—
February	1	—	2	—	1	—
March	5	—	3	—	2	1
Total	19	5	10	5	4	3

The total area granted in townships was 10·65 acres, of which 9·33 acres were granted at nominal rates for religious or other similar purposes. The price paid for the remainder was £290 16*s.*, being at the rate of about £220 per acre. The area of agricultural land granted was 20 square miles 75·76 acres, of which 20 square miles 58·76 acres were granted at nominal figures; the remaining 17 acres realised £4 1*s.* 4*d.* or about 4*s.* 9*d.* per acre. The township leases were distributed as follows:—Entebbe 5, Kampala 6, Jinja 4, Port Bell 3, and Masaka 1. Surrenders:—Entebbe 4, Kampala 2, Mbale 1, Hoima 2, and Agricultural 1.

Inquiries concerning Land.—Inquiries with regard to land from persons outside the Protectorate continue, as noted in last year's report, to show a marked diminution. Locally the demand seems to be increasing, and several important properties are now being developed. The success or failure of these initial ventures will probably have a far reaching effect on the future agricultural development of the Protectorate.

Lease of Forest Areas.—No further forest areas of importance have been leased, though negotiations have been proceeding for a long time for the lease of the Budonga Forest. It seems likely that these are at last nearing completion, and that portions at least of this important area will soon be exploited. Subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, an important though, comparatively speaking, small area of some 7 square miles of forest land will shortly be leased to a local syndicate, which, judged by the work which it has already done, will quickly develop this property. The Mabira Forest Company continues to make steady progress.

The nominal area of forest land leased on the 31st March, 1910, was 150 square miles 290 acres, an increase of 90 acres for the year. The nominal area over which permits to collect rubber were in force was 68 square miles, a decrease of 30 square miles 119 acres. The average annual rental obtained was about £2 per square mile.

Native Lands: Final Certificates.—A further number of final certificates for native estates was issued during the year. The total number of final certificates issued during the year was 71 only, compared with 94 in 1908-9.

Regulations for acquisition of Lands.—The regulations under which township plots and agricultural lands can be acquired, approved in 1908-9, have worked satisfactorily and seem to be generally appreciated by merchants and others. The grant of freehold in townships has, however, been stopped temporarily.

Registration of Land Titles.—There was a further large addition to the number of documents relating to land registered in the Land Office during the year. The total number of claims, leases, grants, &c., registered to the 31st March, 1910, was 8,048, an increase for the year of 500. Of these 356 were new claims for native estates, while 71 were final certificates for same. The number of documents registered under the Registration of Land Titles Ordinance (the Land Officer acting as Registrar) was 103, of which 72 related to native and 31 to Crown Lands.

METEOROLOGY.

Additional rainfall stations have been opened during the year, missionaries and others having been supplied with rain gauges. The number of rainfall stations at the end of 1909 is 32, which is an increase of 14 over that of last year.

The average rainfall for the last ten years at Entebbe is 57·82 inches. The heaviest rainfall of the year occurred at Mbarara where 80·06 was recorded as having fallen in 105 days.

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The mean daily sunshine at Entebbe for this year was 6 hours 48 minutes. The month of most sunshine was February with a daily mean of 8 hours 24 minutes. April was the dullest month with a daily mean of 4 hours 5 minutes.

The average hourly velocity of the wind for the year was 2·1 miles. The prevailing direction was from S.W. to S. The velocity of the wind was least from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. and the greatest between 7 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The maximum and minimum temperatures for the year are as follows:—

Station.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.
	°F.		°F.	
Entebbe	87·5	30th January.	57·0	Various dates.
Masaka	86·0	Various dates.	57·0	Do. do.
Mbarara	88·0	13th February.	34·0	17th March.
Fort Portal... ...	86·0	1st March.	45·0	13th February.
Jinja	93·0	12th February.	56·0	Various dates.
Koba	105·0	24th March.	63·0	Do. do.
Nimule	106·0	24th April.	54·4	20th January.
Gondokoro	104·2	17th April.	58·4	8th January.
Mpumu	87·0	12th February.	57·0	Various dates.

BOTANICAL, FORESTRY, AND SCIENTIFIC.

Early in the year the Assistant Superintendents of the Cotton Department, who were appointed during the past year, arrived and took up their duties. The Agricultural Department was placed in charge of an Officer who was appointed manager of the Government plantations. A Veterinary Officer was appointed in charge of the Veterinary Department.

Museum.—The exhibits in the museum at present housed in the Lukiko Buildings at Kampala comprise a fairly representative collection of domestic utensils, curios, &c., from the various provinces of the Protectorate. The natives evince great interest in the exhibits and large numbers daily visit the museum. The new museum building is not quite finished, but it is hoped that it will be ready for the reception of the exhibits at an early date. The building is situated on the top of Kampala Hill within the old Kampala Fort.

The collection of minerals has been added to considerably during the year, and in many instances duplicates of the specimens were sent to the Imperial Institute for examination and report. The collection at the Uganda Court at the Imperial Institute, which represents the principal economic products of this Protectorate, has been systematically arranged in the public galleries.

A considerable number of improvements were made in the beautiful Botanic Gardens at Entebbe. A new road was made from the main entrance half way down the Gardens, and most

of the walks have been remade and gravelled. The rockery was rearranged and a large number of the plants were labelled.

The total number of plants distributed by the Botanical Department during the year was 160,679, being 102,217 in excess of last year's distribution. The demand for Para rubber and cocoa seeds from trees in the Botanic Gardens greatly exceeded the supply, and in addition to the plants and seeds distributed from the Botanic Gardens a large number of seeds were imported through the Department for the Government Plantation, Kampala, and on behalf of planters. Large numbers of seeds, principally of Para rubber, were imported direct by planters.

Rubber.

The Para rubber trees in the Botanic Gardens continue to make most satisfactory growth, and tapping experiments show that the prospects of Para rubber cultivation are most encouraging. The growth of *Funtumia elastica* trees is slow when compared with that of Para. The results of an experimental tapping of a 6½ year-old tree indicate that they are not of a tapable size at this age. The *Castilloa* rubber tree grows well, but it is very subject to the attacks of a borer (*Inesida leprosa*, Fab.) which does very great damage to the trees, and accordingly it must be considered to be of little economic importance to the Protectorate.

Manihot glaziovii, Muell Arg., grows very rapidly, and an experiment with tapping this tree during the year has given very good results.

Two new varieties *Manihot dichotoma* and *Manihot piauhyensis* have been introduced through the kindness of the Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and of these the former has made exceedingly rapid growth, and a few trees will be of tapable size in another year.

As in previous years, the crop of cocoa seeds produced in the Botanic Gardens has been utilised for seed purposes. The cocoa fly, *ceratitis punctata*, did considerable damage to the crop this year. The larvæ of this insect feed on the pulp which surrounds the seeds, and thus prevent the development of the seeds.

During the year 17,823¼ ounces of lemongrass oil were exported by the Government, and the prices realised in the London market ranged from 2*s*. 3*d*. to 2*s*. 8*d*. per pound.

A sample of the Kafumbo fibre, which is obtained from the inner bark of the *Asclepias semilunata*, was forwarded to the Imperial Institute for examination; but the results of experimental cultivation and hand preparation of this fibre indicate that this product cannot be grown at a profit.

A sample of sisal fibre prepared from plants grown in the Botanic Gardens was forwarded to the Imperial Institute for examination. It was reported that the fibre from Uganda was of the same character as the sisal hemp prepared in British and German East Africa except that it was of rather less regular length, and that it was of excellent quality and readily saleable.

A small quantity of the seeds of Mazzagua corn was received from the Imperial Institute. These seeds were distributed to various parts of the Protectorate for experimental purposes, but,

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with few exceptions, the cultivation of this grain has been a failure. It promises best in the Toro District, where a further experiment is to be carried out.

Within the last year great attention has been paid to the development of the beeswax industry. Native instructors have been stationed in nearly all the districts, under the supervision of the District Commissioners, to teach the natives how to build hives and to prepare wax. A pamphlet containing instructions for the care of the bees and the extraction of the wax has been distributed, for at the present time there is an unnecessary loss of bees in removing the combs from the hives. The industry promises to be a success: in some districts, Masindi in particular, progress has been decidedly rapid. The amount of wax exported this year was 4,043 lbs.

Cotton.

Three Assistant Superintendents were appointed to the Cotton Department in March, 1909. These officers have had experience in cotton-growing in Egypt, the United States of America, and Ceylon.

In order that the origin of the seed which constituted the spring and autumn distributions of 1909 may be thoroughly understood, it should be stated that in 1908, 56 tons of cotton seed were distributed. Of this amount 35 tons were "Black Rattler" imported direct from America and sown mainly in Buddu and Busoga, whilst the remaining 21 tons, representing the best Upland seed then obtainable in Uganda, were sown in the Buganda Kingdom. It was from the crop resulting from this 56 tons of seed—partly "Black Rattler" and partly the seed in ordinary use in Uganda—that the seed in 1909 had to be obtained. Very little cotton came in during the months of February and March, 1909, so that there was not much choice of seed, but it was obtained from Buddu, Buganda, and Busoga. Natives were employed to pick out all naked seed with a view to eradicating Egyptian. The same plan was followed for the autumn distribution, which took place in August and September. Approximately 58 tons were distributed during March, April, May, and June, and 22 tons during August and September, making a total of 80 tons for the year. From this it will be seen that the seed distribution in 1909 was partly the progeny of the imported "Black Rattler" and partly that of ordinary Uganda cotton. The seed available therefore for the spring of 1910 was that resulting from the above kinds. The method of selection followed was simply the choice of the seed-cotton of longest staple and cleanest appearance, followed by careful hand-picking and separate ginning.

An account of the spring seed distribution of 1910 would not be complete without at this point mentioning the kindly interest which all the ginners have shown in the matter. They were ever ready throughout the months of January, February, and March to throw open their premises to Government porters for the purpose of hand-picking the seed-cotton, and though doubtless they benefited by having their lint graded in this way free of

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cost, their assistance must be acknowledged with gratitude. The seed thus selected was supplied to Government at Rs. 10 a ton, and about 60 tons in all have been distributed. It is believed that this seed will germinate freely and produce strong plants.

Variety tests, cultural tests, and manurial tests have been commenced in selected plots throughout the Protectorate, but these tests are not sufficiently advanced to enable any definite statements of the results to be made.

Another important branch of the work now being carried on consists in the touring of the various districts by the officers of the Cotton Department for the purpose of giving practical demonstrations to native growers. In order that this plan might be put on a properly organised basis the Protectorate was divided for purposes of inspection into three sections: (*a*) the district lying south of the Mubendi-Kampala road, (*b*) the district from the Mubendi road to the Nile, and (*c*) the district lying to the east of that river. Officers of the Cotton Department are continually on tour through these districts, and come into daily touch with chief and peasant alike. Their work is interesting, but requires great patience and perseverance. The rapidly increasing desire on the part of the natives to cultivate cotton shows that the work which is being done in this way is already having a marked effect. It may confidently be expected that year by year as the peasant comes to understand his crop more thoroughly, and as transport facilities develop, cotton cultivation will become firmly established as the staple industry of the country.

The following figures show the remarkable growth of the industry. In the year 1904-5, the export of cotton, ginned and unginned, amounted to 10 tons, valued at £235. In the year 1908-9 it amounted to 1,152 tons, valued at £41,232. In the year under review, it amounted to 2,116 tons, valued at £59,596.

Government Plantation at Kampala.

The plantation was started late in 1908 and considerable progress has been made. The objects of the plantation are experimental and educational. It also forms a source of supply for seeds and plants for the whole Protectorate, and its existence has already been amply justified.

Climatic conditions during the year were favourable with the exception of a dry period from the middle of March to the middle of April. The rainfall was fairly well distributed, 56·40 inches falling on 164 days. The temperature has been equable throughout the year and generally quite satisfactory.

Cocoa and coffee trees and sisal plants have been planted with good prospects of success, the plants appearing to be hardy and free from disease, and a large number of rubber trees are in nurseries ready for planting out. Ginger and areca nuts have been planted, but it is too early to state with what success. Experiments are being made with tea, and a consignment of Assam tea has germinated freely. Experiments with Kafumbo fibre have been disappointing, and the further cultivation of this plant has been abandoned. The cultivation of rice has been

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carefully investigated. Great hopes were entertained of the Upland varieties, but although for some time the crops were extremely promising unfavourable weather prevented the ripening of the grain, pointing to the conclusion that the rainfall is just insufficient for this class of paddy. Some of the swamp kinds, however, have given promising results in spite of the fact that they were planted under somewhat adverse conditions. The only varieties which appear to be suitable to Uganda are those from Bombay; all the varieties from Bengal and Madras have proved either total or partial failures. This is interesting as pointing to some similarity between the conditions in Uganda and those in the Bombay Province. The rice industry has been taken up with eagerness by the chiefs and people, and there are now a large number of plots, particularly in the county of Kiadondo.

Rice should become an industry of first rate importance to this country.

Exhibitions have been given in ploughing, and numbers of chiefs on visiting the plantations expressed themselves as desirous of purchasing ploughs for working their own estates. It is hoped that great progress will soon be made in the general adoption of the use of ploughs. A considerable number of the Mengo High School boys have visited the plantations twice a week for instruction in agriculture, and the increasing interest shown by the younger men of the better-class natives in questions of agriculture promises well for the agricultural future of the Protectorate.

The following table shows the cost per acre of the Government plantations at Kampala. Superintendence has not been included, as a considerable portion of the manager's time has been occupied in other agricultural work:—

	Cost per acre. Rs.	Total cost per acre. Rs.
Cocoa Estate:		
Clearing 24 acres	15·04	
Weeding 24 acres	22·23	
Holing and lining 24 acres ...	2·07	
Planting cocoa 24 acres	2·65	
Planting plantains 24 acres ...	0·97	
	——	42·96
Sisal Estate:		
Clearing 8 acres	23·21	
Weeding 8 acres	18·63	
Planting sisal 8 acres	4·65	
Holing and lining 8 acres ...	2·98	
	——	49·47
Coffee Estate:		
Clearing and ploughing 34 acres	14·01	
Weeding 20 acres	17·54	
Holing and lining 20 acres ...	1·34	
Planting coffee 20 acres	2·08	
	——	34·97

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Tea Estate:	Total cost per acre. Rs.
Clearing and ploughing 10 acres	7·00
Nurseries, 102 acres	5·56
Roads	6·79
Drains	2·99
Survey	2·68
Incidental expenses	0·45

GAME LAWS.

Unlike British East Africa, Uganda is not overrun by sportsmen in pursuit of big game. The number of such persons who visited the Protectorate during the year under review was moderate, and their operations did not have much effect on the number of wild animals.

Public Officers and the principal native chiefs are allowed game licences on special terms, and most of the wild animals killed during 1909-10 were dealt with by them.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on the Public Works Department during the year 1909-10 was £38,874.

A great deal of attention was paid to the improvement of the housing accommodation for officers and subordinates on the staff and a corresponding improvement in health is evident.

Tero Forest: Government Timber Supply.—Tero Forest is situated at the mouth of the Bukora River, about 15 miles from the German boundary, on the north bank of the river. There is a belt of papyrus swamp two miles wide between the shore and the lake, through which a canal 4,400 yards in length has been cut. The machinery for the saw-mills in the forest was got to its destination by means of the canal by the end of March. The total cost of the machinery delivered at Tero Forest was £1,778, and it consists of a 50 h.p. double cylinder semi-portable engine by Robey and Company, Lincoln, a large log frame saw, a circular saw, and a high speed moulding machine for flooring and matching, together with the necessary accessories. The output of the saw mill will be floated down the canal to the edge of the lake. It will be stored on a jetty ready for loading into lighters, which will be picked up by the Uganda Railway steamers and towed to Entebbe, Jinja, or Port Bell, as required. The forest furnished a contribution of £540 to revenue during the year, and it is hoped that in future it will supply almost all the timber required for use in this Protectorate.

Swamp at Kampala.—The drainage of the large swamp at Kampala has been taken in hand. This swamp was an ideal breeding place for mosquitoes, and has been the cause of a great deal of malaria at Kampala. The total area to be dealt with is nearly a square mile; a part of this area has been cleared this

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year and the remainder will be dealt with next year. A clear channel has been excavated through the swamp, and the ground which has already been cleared consists of a rich soil suitable for cultivation.

Museum Buildings at Kampala.—This building has been completed at a cost of £466, of which £200 was subscribed by the Uganda chiefs and people.

Roads.—Every effort was made, subject to the limitations imposed by considerations of finance, to improve internal means of communication through the Protectorate.

Kampala-Congo Road.—The work on the trunk road from Kampala to the Congo border, Mubendi-Fort Portal section, was steadily pushed on, and it is hoped that the whole road will be completed in the year 1911-12.

Jinja-Mbale Road.—Considerable progress was made in this road, and it is hoped that it will be completed in the year 1911-12.

Jinja-Kakindu Road.—This road was completed, but it was decided not to metal it, owing to the proposed construction of the Jinja-Kakindu Railway.

Considerable sums have been spent on bridging rivers and swamps which have hitherto proved serious obstacles to traffic. Many districts have been brought into closer communication with administration, and the general welfare of the country and its inhabitants has been markedly improved thereby.

Native Artisans.—A most interesting feature of the year has been the work done by native artisans, carpenters, blacksmiths, and masons. All the masons now employed by the Public Works Department are natives. The following table shows the number of artisans working in the Public Works Department shops at headquarters during the last three years:—

—	March, 1908.	March, 1909.	March, 1910.
Indian Carpenters	10	32	12
Native Carpenters	Nil	21	30
Indian Blacksmiths	5	5	Nil
Native Blacksmiths	Nil	3	13

It is certain that the number of native artisans will steadily increase.

The work done by the natives shows great improvement, and it is, of course, considerably cheaper than the work of Indian labour; the wages of the natives average Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 a month, as against Rs. 70 a month for Indian workmen. We may, therefore, congratulate ourselves that the value of the native as an artisan is established, and that the time when he will entirely replace the Indian is not far off. A Muganda clerk was employed in the headquarters office during the year, and the result was to a great extent successful.

GENERAL.

The Lango District was opened up for the first time in February, 1909. It comprises the country lying in the bend of the Nile between Foweira, Mruli, and Lake Kwania. The country is low and undulating and covered with thick scrub. It is watered by three rivers, the Toshi, the Koli, and the Parosa. The main population is found near these rivers and the Nile. The Lango are a Nilotic tribe, closely related to their neighbours the Acholi, to the tribes of the Bukedi District and to the Kavirondo, to all of whom their language is intelligible. They are of the same tall spare build, and they have much the same habits as these tribes. The peculiar characteristic among the men is the dressing of their hair with red clay, moulding the mass into a casque, which is then usually ornamented with pieces of bright metal or with white or red and white beads. A few men wear a headdress of long cock's plumes. The only covering of the body is an apron of goat skin which is worn suspended indifferently in front or behind. Women wear a long girdle made of a thong of thin hide, sometimes beaded, from the front of which a few bead strings or a small square of hide is suspended. Married women suspend from the back of the girdle a tail of leather, and in some cases, but chiefly among young unmarried women, a short stick is fixed on to the back of this girdle to stand out from the body. Ornaments of beads and brass wire are in general use among both sexes. The arms of the men consist of spears and narrow shields of rhinoceros or other thick hide ornamented at the top with a bunch or ball of black feathers. The Lango villages are composed of substantially built beehive huts with high pitched roofs. They are more or less compact but not stockaded.

There are few big chiefs in the country. Every village or collection of villages situated near one another is a separate community living in constant fear of a neighbouring village stronger than itself, and ready at any time to raid and rob those weaker than itself. The natives are extensive cultivators. Their shambas or gardens are made in the bush behind the villages, sometimes three or four miles away.

Some difficulty has been experienced in administering the country, as was inevitable in the case of a people brought under authority for the first time. The Lango have never been subject to any control, and their own chiefs, as they themselves admit, have no influence over the people. The chiefs only retain their position so long as they are willing and able to lead their people in their annual raids on their neighbours. For the purpose of administration the district has been divided into three parts or counties, each under a principal chief.

The population in the parts of the Lango country visited during the first year of administration is estimated at 40,000. The natives are large cultivators for their own account, but cultivate little that is saleable or capable of being exported. The principal products are wimbi, sweet potatoes, sem-sem, beans, and a few ground-nuts. As the prosperity of the district depends

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entirely on cultivation it is essential that products with an export value, such as sem-sem and cotton, should be encouraged.

The relations between the Government and the Native Administrations continued to be excellent, and the peace of the territory was unbroken. A few minor police measures were necessary to quell fighting among the tribes in outlying districts who had not submitted to our authority, and consented to forgo their customary intertribal raids, but none of these operations were of any importance. The year under review, it is submitted, may be considered to be one of steady peace and prosperity.

ALISON RUSSELL,

Acting Chief Secretary.

Entebbe,
28th November, 1910.

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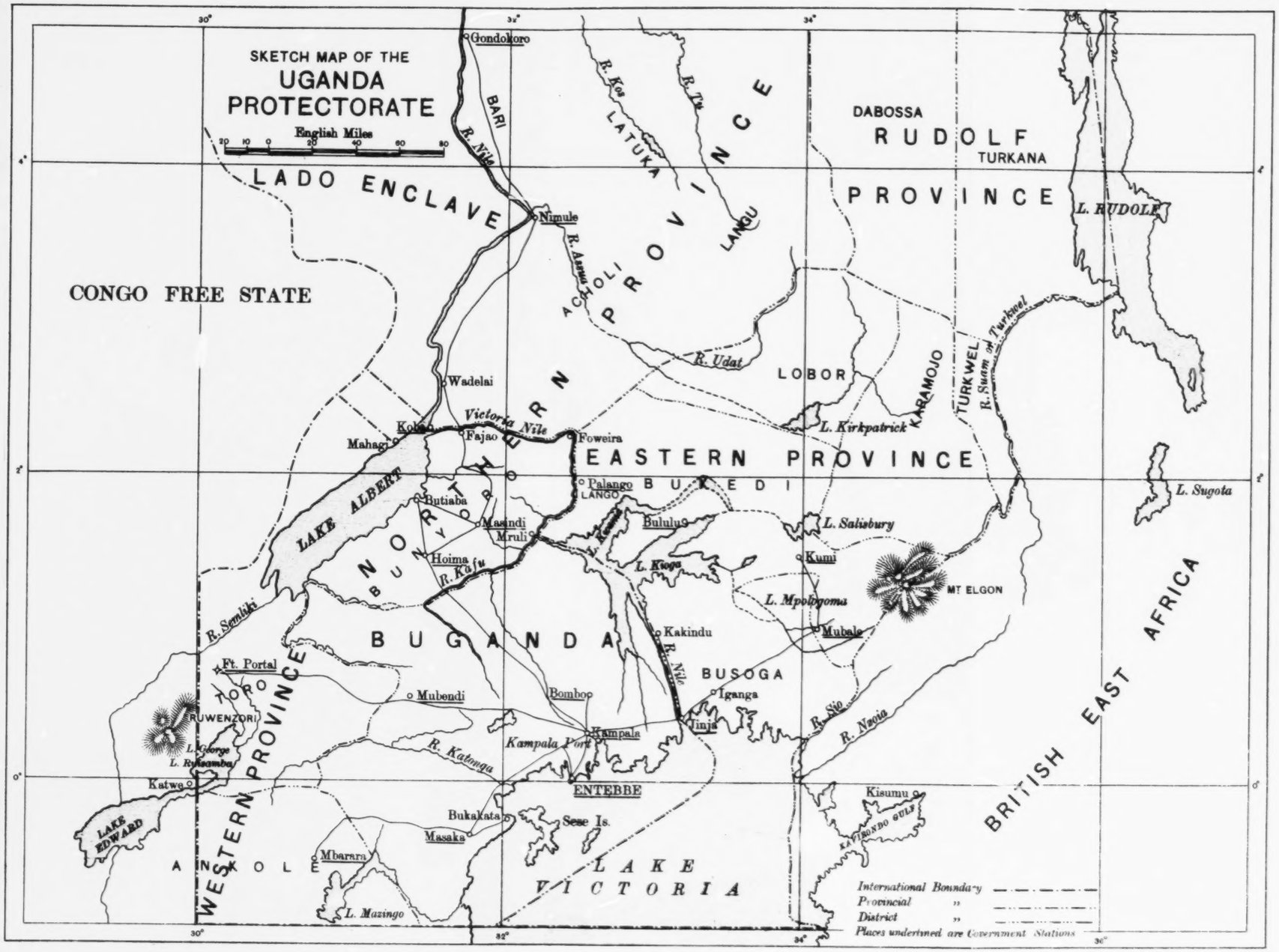

NOTE.—The boundary shown between the Western Province and Congo Free State has been modified by a recent agreement between the British and Belgian Governments. The new line is not yet incorporated in the map of the Protectorate.

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669	East Africa Protectorate	"

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64	Uganda	Botany and Forestry.
65	Do.	Sleeping Sickness.
66	Gold Coast	Forests.
67	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1905–6.
68	Do. do.	Do. 1906–7.
69	St. Helena	Fisheries.
70	Colonies	List of Laws relating to Patents, Trade Marks, &c.
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Surveys, 1906–7 and 1907–8.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 708.

UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1910-11.

(For Report for 1909–10, *see* No. 670.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

February, 1912.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
I. FINANCIAL	4
Savings Bank	5
II. TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES	5
III. LEGISLATION	8
IV. EDUCATION	9
V. TRANSPORT :—	
A. Marine	11
B. Internal Transport	12
VI. JUDICIAL	13
VII. VITAL STATISTICS :—	
A. Population	13
B. Births, Deaths, and Marriages	14
C. Public Health	14
VIII. POST AND TELEGRAPHS	16
IX. ARMED FORCES :—	
A. Military	17
B. Police	18
X. PUBLIC WORKS	18
XI. LAND AND SURVEY :—	
A. Survey	19
B. Land	20
XII. AGRICULTURE	21
A. Veterinary	22
B. Entomological	23
XIII. BOTANICAL, FORESTRY, AND SCIENTIFIC :—	
A. Botanical, &c.	23
B. Forestry	24
C. Meteorological	24
XIV. GENERAL	25
MAP.	

No. 708.

UGANDA.

(For Report for 1909–10, *see* No. 670.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Uganda,
9th December, 1911.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Report on the Blue Book of the Uganda Protectorate for the year 1910-11.

I have, &c.,

F. J. JACKSON,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

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REPORT ON UGANDA BLUE BOOK, 1910-11.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The following statement shows the revenue, grant-in-aid, and expenditure for the past five years:—

—	1906–7.	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10.	1910–11.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	96,772	111,883	102,572	165,145	191,094
Grant-in-aid ...	112,000	85,000	95,000	103,262	96,000
Totals	208,772	196,883	197,572	268,407	287,094
Expenditure ...	191,502	195,528	256,337	240,240	252,374

2. The revenue for the year under report showed an increase over the estimate of £30,634, and over the actual revenue for 1909-10 of £25,949.

3. *Increases.*—Two-thirds of the total increase was derived from Poll Tax, which is the principal source of revenue of the Protectorate. The total collections for the year amounted to £113,440, an increase of £19,199 on the previous year. The increases were derived from the following sources: £10,400 from the Eastern Province, principally from the Bukedi District, due to the successful crops of cotton, &c., grown by the natives; £3,361 from the Ankole District of the Western Province, where the Poll Tax was raised from 4*s.* to 6*s.* 8*d.* during the financial year; and £3,870 from the Province of Buganda, due to increased prosperity in that province. These satisfactory increases demonstrate the continued prosperity of the native population due to the development of the natural resources of the country.

Customs show an increase of £4,025 over the estimates, principally derived from export duties on ivory, chillies, and hides.

Road and wharfage dues show a satisfactory increase of £1,382, due chiefly to the large increase in the import trade of the Protectorate.

The principal increases over the estimates on Miscellaneous Receipts were on account of contraband ivory, £2,488; found ivory, £986; and political fines, £815. It is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the receipts from these sources. Over £1,000 worth of the contraband ivory was obtained from persons trading illegally in the closed District of Karamoja. The increase in political fines was in connection with chiefs fined in the Nile District.

The increase of £388 under the heading Post Office and Telegraphs was the excess revenue derived from the previous year's working of the telegraphic traffic of the Protectorate.

Although a net decrease of £137 occurred on the estimate for Fees of Court, &c., there were increases under several of the sub-heads.

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The increase on sale of crops, £733, was chiefly derived from cotton from the Government plantations.

4. *Decreases.*—The chief decreases were Land Survey Fees, £257; Lumber Works, Tero Forest, £921; and sale of Lemon Grass Oil, £298. The decrease in Land Survey Fees is accounted for by some difficulty which was experienced in the issue of final certificates for native estates. As regards the receipts from the lumber works, owing to delay in the erection of the machinery less timber was cut than was anticipated. The lemon grass distillery was closed down as it was found that without additional expenditure on machinery it could not be worked profitably.

A decrease occurred on the estimated amount for rents of Government property due to the anticipated leases of the Budonga and Bugoma Forests not having been effected.

5. The total expenditure for the year was £20,581 less than the amount sanctioned in the Estimates, due to savings which it was found possible to effect and to works which it was found impossible to complete during the year. The expenditure does not include the amount of £180,000 specially authorised for the construction of the Jinja-Kakindu Railway.

6. The excess of assets over liabilities at 31st March, 1911, exclusive of the loan for the construction of the railway, was £88,839.

Savings Bank.

7. The following comparative statement shows the number of depositors at the 31st March of each year since the institution of the Savings Bank:—

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits during the year.	Total Deposits at credit of Depositors on 31st March.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1907–8	45	581 6 5	567 3 9
1908–9	123	2,400 16 2	2,270 15 0
1909–10	309	2,580 17 0	3,819 6 2
1910–11	322	1,703 6 2	3,502 2 10

8. The natives of the Protectorate still seem disinclined to use the bank to any extent; they are, however, steadily becoming enriched by trading and agriculture, and they will no doubt in course of time learn to appreciate the objects of the bank.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

9. The following tables, showing the imports and exports during the last five years, amply demonstrate the progress which is being made in the development of the Protectorate:—

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Imports.

Year.	Private Merchandise	Government Stores.	Specie.	Goods in Transit.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1906–7	222,588	19,922	12,064	41,638	296,212
1907–8	267,967	14,888	28,508	60,204*	371,567
1908–9	281,254	41,740	13,694	82,615†	419,303
1909–10	288,876	34,228	36,901	43,395	403,400
1910–11	347,823	32,428‡	123,383	51,724	555,358

* Includes £28,000 bullion from the Belgian Congo in transit to Europe.
† " £33,333 " " " " "
‡ " £6,007 railway material for construction of Jinja-Kakindu Railway.

Exports.

*Re-Exports.**

Year.	Domestic Produce.	Merchandise.	Specie.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1906–7 ...	116,001	No record	No record	116,001
1907–8 ...	147,028	29,077	2,503	178,608
1908–9 ...	127,175	36,598	10,640	174,413
1909–10 ...	175,934	43,910	5,427	225,271
1910–11 ...	306,609	30,947	2,870	340,326

* Exclusive of goods in transit. For value of goods in transit, *see* Statement of Imports above.

Imports.

10. The principal increases in imports are in respect of provisions, £6,638; salt, £2,685; sugar, £1,676; wines, £3,086; tobacco, £1,730; timber, £1,119; ivory, £18,721; corrugated and other iron, £4,903; hardware, £1,276; brass and copper ware, £3,523; agricultural implements, £3,687; yarns and textile fabrics, £34,213; drugs and chemicals, £1,625; stationery, £2,816; apparel, £4,699; bicycles, £3,986; bags and sacks, £5,005; beads, £1,336; and lamps, £1,919.

11. *Food, Drink, and Tobacco.*—This class shows an increase of £19,982. The increase in provisions is due to a great extent to the larger demands for imported provisions by the natives. Local salt can be obtained from the salt lakes in the Toro and Bunyoro Districts, but owing to the cost of transport it cannot compete with imported salt at any distance from the sources of supply. The quantity of rice imported is still very considerable notwithstanding the efforts to encourage the local cultivation of the grain. Large quantities are obtained from German East Africa, where special machinery for cleaning the grain has lately been imported, with the result that the quality has been much improved, and it is now more generally used by all classes. The tobacco imported is chiefly of the "shag" kind, which is made up

by the natives into cigarettes. The local cultivation of tobacco is receiving the attention of the Agricultural Department.

12. *Raw Materials, Unmanufactured.*—This class shows an increase of £20,088, chiefly derived from ivory brought from the Belgian Congo and re-exported.

13. *Raw Materials, Manufactured or Partly.*—This class shows an increase of £67,550. The increase is largely due to the importation of cotton cloths of all descriptions, principally fancy cloths of the cheaper kinds. There is also a large importation of cheap cotton blankets. The importation of bags and sacks rose from £3,258 to £8,263. These are used principally for packing cotton and other produce for export, and the increase is due to the expansion of the trade in these articles. The increase in agricultural implements, chiefly hoes, is due to extended cultivation. A large saw-mill plant, additional machinery for cotton ginning, weighing machines, and a number of sewing machines were imported during the year. The imports of specie show a remarkable rise from £36,901 to £123,383. Silver coins to the value of £110,860 and subsidiary coinage to the value of £8,294 were imported. The bulk of the money has been used in the purchase of cotton, and the wealth of the natives has considerably increased, especially in outlying districts.

EXPORTS.

14. The great expansion of the export trade is phenomenal, an increase of £130,675 on domestic produce being recorded. The amount of the increase in domestic exports over the previous year exceeds the value of the total exports of the Protectorate of five years ago. The articles chiefly responsible for the increase are cotton, chillies, ivory, hides, cotton seed, and ground-nuts. The figures would have been still further increased had not transport been seriously affected by an unfortunate outbreak of rinderpest along the main routes from the cotton fields. Large quantities of produce remained in the outlying districts towards the end of the year, which could not be moved. A railway is, however, in course of construction between Jinja and Namasagali, and additional steamers and lighters are being placed on Lake Kioga, which will effectively deal with all the produce from the fertile Bukedi District.

15. *Food, Drink, and Tobacco.*—The increase under this head was £13,918. The quantity of chillies exported was nearly double that of the previous year and ground-nuts show a satisfactory increase.

16. *Raw Materials, Unmanufactured.*—The increase under this head was £115,791. The greatest expansion in the export trade is shown under this class and is largely due to the increase in cotton export, the value of which—ginned, unginned, and seed—increased from £60,445 in 1909-10 to £168,620 in 1910-11. The approximate quantity of lint cotton exported during the year under review was 2,470 tons, as compared with 1,158 tons in 1909-10. Hides show a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value. The decrease is due to the outbreak of rinderpest and consequent prohibition of the export of hides. A slight decrease

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is shown in the value of wild rubber exported owing to the trees and vines being rested for a few months during the year. Plantation rubber is now being exported and extensive planting of rubber trees of different varieties is being carried out.

17. *Raw Materials, Manufactured.*—The increase under this head was £966. The exports of cotton-seed and sesame oil show an improvement and a still further extension of these industries is anticipated.

18. *Direction of Trade.*—As the destination of exports cannot always be given in Uganda, this heading deals only with imports. A satisfactory increase is shown in the imports from the United Kingdom, although the total value does not reach that of two years ago. The articles in which the largest decreases are shown are cement, hardware, machinery, and americani (unbleached calico). In americani the falling off from the United Kingdom has been from 385,419 yards to 31,035 yards. The imports from India have increased from 37,990 yards to 49,150 yards.

19. The chief increases from the United Kingdom are in agricultural implements, apparel, bags and sacks, bicycles, brass and copper ware, corrugated iron, stationery, and cotton goods. In most cases the better class of all goods comes from the United Kingdom and the cheaper qualities from foreign countries. The chief exception is americani, of which article the United States of America supplies 95 per cent. of the trade. Another article of which there is a large import into the Protectorate is hoes, which come from the United Kingdom and Germany in almost equal quantities. With regard to cotton cloths, it has been ascertained that many of the kinds which were formerly considered to have their origin in foreign countries come from the United Kingdom. Several of the largest importers at Mombasa are Germans and French, who have their own labels fixed to the cloths, and this appears to have given rise to the impression that they were of foreign manufacture. A very marked interest has been taken by British manufacturers in the trade of the Protectorate during the year. A list of the chief articles imported into the Protectorate was forwarded to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade, and it was intimated that the Treasurer of the Protectorate as Commercial Correspondent of the Board of Trade would file catalogues for reference. Many catalogues have been received and many requests for information have been attended to.

20. *Transit Trade.*—This trade is almost entirely with the Belgian Congo and shows a very satisfactory increase over the previous year. Other than ivory, which accounts for £3,594 of the total, the chief articles of increase in the traffic are provisions, hardware, and cotton goods.

III.—LEGISLATION.

21. During the year two Orders in Council were published dealing with the mutilation of currency notes and making pro-

vision for offices of the Currency Board. Twenty-one Ordinances, one Native Law, and two Native Agreements were enacted or entered into. The following were the most important Ordinances:—The Customs Tariff Ordinance, Newspaper Surety Ordinance, Motor Traffic Ordinance, Collective Punishment Amendment Ordinance, and the Uganda Railways Ordinance.

IV.—EDUCATION.

(A.)

22. The following report of the educational work of the Anglican Church of Uganda for the year 1910-11 has been furnished by the Church Missionary Society.

23. *Primary Education.*—The total number of children under instruction at the close of the year was 46,780—25,500 boys and 21,280 girls. The following table shows the rate of progress in each division of the Protectorate for the last four years:—

——	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10.	1910–11.
Buganda	25,257	28,400	26,890	32,188
Northern and Western Provinces	5,521	5,652	7,295	9,692
Eastern Province	1,470	919	2,565	4,900
Total	32,248	34,971	36,850	46,780

The large increase in the numbers for the year under review is due to the action taken by the local Board of Education in issuing special instructions to all its teachers to organise the educational work of their districts on more thorough lines than hitherto.

In each Province there has been a notable advance in the number of children under instruction. In the Eastern Province the numbers have almost doubled during the last twelve months, showing clearly that there has been a distinct recovery from the state of disorganisation into which the famine of three years ago had thrown the educational work of the Province. The Lunyoro-speaking peoples (Northern and Western Provinces) are evidently making steady progress, the 5,652 children of two years ago having increased to 9,692 recorded in the foregoing table.

24. *Normal School.*—The prosperity of educational work depends entirely on the supply of native teachers, trained for the important work of laying a foundation on which the whole of the educational fabric is reared, and a considerable advance has been made in this part of the educational organisation. The most important of these normal schools is that at Mengo, where some 56 young teachers are now in residence. The course of training is for two years. The practising school is the Namirembe day school of some 400 boys. The sum of £500 is being

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spent this year in providing new dormitories and living rooms for the students.

25. *Technical Education.*—The introduction into our primary schools of training in native industries has been developed largely during the year. Mat and basket making for the girls, and pottery making, bark cloth making, and blacksmith work for the boys are the industries specially taught. In Toro, lace making and weaving form part of the training in the girls' school. The latter industry is being very specially pressed with a view to making it a means of providing employment for large numbers of women who have very little to do.

26. *Special Educational Efforts.*—During the year considerable progress has been made in the direction of providing suitable schools for the sons of chiefs. Mengo High School, with its 160 pupils, continues a career of much prosperity and usefulness. Agriculture has now taken a definite place in the curriculum. The planting of cotton, coffee, and rubber forms a regular part of the school work. The Jinja School for sons of chiefs has been removed to Kamuli, where some 100 boys are in residence. A grant of £200 for a new school has just been made from Diocesan funds. Agriculture is made a special feature in the training given in this school. The headmaster, in his report, states that of the 100 acres of land acquired for the purpose from the Government, already 20 acres are under cultivation. Cotton is being largely sown and several thousand rubber seedlings are ready for planting out. It is hoped eventually that the boys will spend half the day in school and half on the plantation. The school will accommodate 200 boys. It is believed that such a training as is given here will give the leading natives in Busoga a healthy respect for sound manual labour and an anxiety for the development of their country. At Ngora, in the Eastern Province, another school for sons of chiefs has been founded on the same lines and is doing somewhat similar work. There are 54 boys in residence. The sum of £250 is being spent on school buildings. Similar schools have been founded at Mbarara in Ankole, Kabarole in Toro, and Hoima in Bunyoro. If the natives of these countries are to develop their own lands—and it is of primary importance they should do so—it is absolutely essential that every encouragement should be given to these central schools, which have as one of their principal aims the training of sons of chiefs on sound practical lines.

The Gayaza High School for the daughters of chiefs still continues its high standard of work. Seventy girls are now in residence. At Kabarole, in Toro, a similar school has been started, and it is hoped before long that other schools of a like nature will be opened.

27. *Secondary Education.*—At King's School, Budo, boarding accommodation has had to be increased at a cost of £400, which has been granted from Diocesan funds. Through the munificence of Bishop Wilkinson, of Northern and Central Europe, a chapel is now in course of erection, the cost of which will be £1,000. Sixty-eight boys are now in residence. The aim of this school is to provide a higher education on public school lines,

the formation of character being regarded as of primary importance.

28. *School Buildings and Equipment.*—The equipment of primary schools is proceeding apace. During the past year large sums have been spent on school furniture and on new school buildings. Grants from Diocesan funds of over £2,500 have been made for this purpose. This large expenditure on the part of the Mission on purely educational work will illustrate the extreme importance which is attached to educating the youth of the country and the sacrifices which the Mission is prepared to make on this behalf.

(B.)

Very considerable educational work is also being carried on by the Algerian and Mill Hill Fathers Roman Catholic Missions.

V.—TRANSPORT.

(A) Marine.

29. The fleet of the Marine Department consists of three steamers with carrying capacities of 100, 68, and 50 tons, respectively, two lighters carrying 30 and 10 tons each, two steam launches, four sailing boats, and a flotilla of native canoes. Regular communication is maintained between the different ports on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, and the navigable section of the Nile in Uganda territory. The efforts of the Department were concentrated during the year on dealing with the greatly increased traffic. The number of passengers carried was 8,202, as compared with 6,559 in the previous year; live stock, 238, as compared with 122; and cargo, 1,835 tons, as compared with 1,751 tons.

30. *Lake Victoria Service.*—The s.s. "William Mackinnon" was employed during the year in conveying cargo between Entebbe, Port Bell, Jinja, and Bukakata, on sleeping sickness work, and conveying the Governor on special tours. In all, she made 36 voyages.

31. *Lake Kioga and Victoria Nile Service.*—The stern wheel steamer "Speke" made her first voyage on 1st July, 1910, and on the 29th July struck a submerged rock below Kakindu which damaged one of her foreplates. When refloated after repairs she commenced running on 2nd November, but after making two trips was again laid up for lack of a commander. She re-started running on 1st February, 1911. Nine voyages in all were made during the year. The steam launch "Victoria" with a lighter in tow maintained a regular bi-monthly service between all ports on Lake Kioga. The Lake Kioga slipway was completed on the 25th November, 1910. The ports on this waterway worked and developed during the year were Kakindu, Bululu, Rompanga, Masindi Port, and Palango. New ports were opened at Lali, Bugondo, Sambwe, Namasali, and Kubala.

At Bugondo, the Uganda Company established an agency and erected a warehouse. Several thousand tons of cotton are

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expected to be shipped from that port during 1911. At Sambwe a canal was cut to Ngoro, opening up another cotton district. A new channel was cut between the mouth of the Victoria Nile and the open water. This channel has been dredged to a depth of six feet, which will allow a steamer with a draught of five feet to run between Namasagali and Bululu.

32. *Lake Albert and Nile Service.*—With the exception of the paddle steamer "Samuel Baker" all the vessels in this service were employed in running a bi-monthly service from Butiaba to Nimule and back viâ Mahaji, Koba and Wadelai, a weekly service for mails, &c. from Koba to Butiaba, and for special Government work. The erection of the "Samuel Baker" was commenced on 11th April, 1910. She was successfully launched on 11th August, and made her first voyage on 10th December, and was then laid up for lack of a commander.

The ports on this waterway developed and worked during the year were Butiaba, Mahaji, Koba, Wadelai, and Nimule. On 27th February, 1911, Koba was officially closed as a port.

33. *General.*—A little sudd cutting and clearing of channels was carried out on Lake Kioga, but very little could be attempted for want of expert supervision. When this has been systematically undertaken, new centres will be opened up and channels cut to other lakes, thus opening up all the lakes adjoining Lake Kioga and tapping a large tract of fertile country.

(B) Internal Transport.

34. A satisfactory increase in the internal transport was made during the year, the total weight of goods carried being 8,903 tons, an increase of 2,700 tons on last year's figures.

Two new motor vans arrived during the year, but owing to breakdowns and lack of drivers, through illhealth and other causes, the service was seriously handicapped.

A through motor and cart service between Kampala and Fort Portal was inaugurated, the motor proceeding for 130 miles along the Toro Road where the goods were transferred and the journey completed by bullock carts. The time occupied in transit is from 10 to 14 days.

The rates charged for local produce and general merchandise are less than porter rates, and more freight is offered than can be dealt with.

The mono-rail between Kampala and Port-Bell carried 2,053 tons, an increase in tonnage over last year of 1,310. This tonnage represents but a small proportion of the traffic on the road, but the mono-rail has been taxed to its utmost capacity and is unable to cope with the traffic, the bulk of which has to be carried or hauled in carts by porters.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

35. The number of criminal cases tried in the High Court and the subordinate courts was 1,170 as compared with 1,057 for the preceding year, an increase of 113, and the number of civil cases, 547, as compared with 662, a decrease of 115.

36. Fifty-five cases of serious crime were tried during the year, 11 by the High Court, 5 by Courts of Session, and 39 by the British Native Courts. The cases were classified as follows:—

Murder and homicide	20
Rape	5
Offences against property with violence to the person	1
Other offences against property	15
Other offences against the person	13
Miscellaneous offences	1
	55

37. Fifty cases were dealt with on appeal as compared with 53 during the previous year. The special jurisdictions vested in the High Court were exercised in 31 probate cases and three bankruptcy cases. 23 miscellaneous applications in matters other than cases before the High Court were dealt with.

38. A large increase occurred in the number of civil and criminal cases at Kampala, probably due to the appointment of a Town Magistrate there. A decrease occurred at Entebbe, for which the shifting of a section of the commercial community from that centre to Kampala is responsible.

39. The Native Courts appear to be working smoothly, and the organisation is being extended to Ankole. No data as to the number of cases tried in native courts is yet available.

40. The Laws of Uganda to the end of 1909, and the Proclamations, Rules, and Notices having the force of law, were completed for reprinting and publication in one volume.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A) Population.

41. The population of the Protectorate as ascertained by the census taken on 2nd April, 1911, is as follows:—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	484	156	640
Asiatics	1,852	364	2,216
Natives...	1,113,047	1,349,422	2,462,469
Natives in unadministered districts..	—	—	378,000
Total	—	—	2,843,325

The approximate population given last year was 2,400,267.

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(B) Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

42. The following table shows the native Christian marriages registered by the various missions during the year 1910: —

White Fathers Mission	933
Church Missionary Society	416
Mill Hill Mission	142
	1,491
Mohammedan Marriages	38
European Marriages	2
European Births	10
European Deaths	11

(C) Public Health

43. *Hospitals.*—The public health continues good on the whole. The number of admissions of natives to Government hospitals as well as the number of outpatients treated at the Government dispensaries continues to increase. There is also a marked increase in the number of deaths in Government hospitals. This is explained by the increasing tendency of the natives to bring in their sick and allow them to die in the hospitals instead of removing them in a critical condition to die at home, as was the former practice.

44. The total number of admissions of European Government officials, not including wives and families, was 366 as compared with 342 last year. The principal causes of admission were:—

Malaria	134
Diseases of the Digestive System ...	68
Diseases of the Respiratory System ...	14
Local Injuries	32

There were no cases of tick fever this year as compared with 12 last year. Debility caused 10 admissions and dengue fever and febricula 5 each. Blackwater fever caused 4 admissions and 2 deaths as compared with 3 cases and 1 death last year.

45. With regard to the European community generally, there was a marked increase in the number of admissions into the hospitals, the number being 680 as compared with 475 in the previous year, while the deaths recorded were 5 as compared with 8. The increase is due to an increase in the number of Europeans and to the fact that slight illnesses are carefully recorded.

The chief causes of sickness were: —

Malaria	225
Diseases of the Digestive System ...	130
Local Injuries consisting principally of contusions, sprains, and abrasions ...	38
Diseases of the Respiratory System chiefly catarrhal bronchitis	35

Tick fever contributed only three admissions as compared with 15 in the previous year, the reduction being due to improved general knowledge of the circumstances which lead to the infection, greater precautions taken in travelling, the destruction of old infected rest-houses and camps, and the addition of cement floors not only to dwellings but to servants' quarters, offices, and outhouses in place of the mud floors which formerly existed.

Blackwater fever contributed 9 admissions and 3 deaths as compared with 10 admissions and 4 deaths in 1909.

46. *Health of natives including Asiatics.*—The total number of cases treated at the Government native hospitals and dispensaries was 66,365 with 263 deaths, as compared with 55,905 and 204 deaths in the preceding year.

The death rate was 3·9 per 1,000 as compared with 3·6 per 1,000 in 1909.

47. *Sleeping Sickness.*—The preventive measures against sleeping sickness have been carried out satisfactorily during the year. Additional infected areas have been declared on Lake Albert and along the Victoria Nile. Further investigations of fly-areas have been made in the region of Lakes Edward and George in Western Ankole and Toro, on the Victoria Nile, and in the Bugoma and Budongo Forests. The condition in the Victoria Nyanza area remain quite satisfactory. The deaths from sleeping sickness continue to decrease in number and fresh infections have been rarely met with. Some anxiety was caused by the return to the Buvuma group of islands in stolen canoes of over 1,000 of the inhabitants who were removed last year. These people have been again removed and there is no evidence of the spread of infection from the islanders who have been removed to the interior.

The conditions as regards the Bunyoro (Lake Albert) epidemic area remain satisfactory. The location to which the Bagungu natives were removed is reported on favourably, and deaths from sleeping sickness among them are decreasing.

There is no sign of the extension of sleeping sickness in the Nile valley, but the disease is still present in the villages. Infection has not, so far as is known, spread in epidemic form north of Nimule or more than some 15 miles up some of the larger streams. Fly, however, is known to extend to within some 30 miles of Gondokoro, and there is reason to believe that it may exist far up the course of some of the big rivers.

48. The following table shows the deaths from sleeping sickness in the Uganda Protectorate for the last six years:—

1905	8,003
1906	6,522
1907	4,175
1908	3,662
1909	1,782
1910	1,546
	25,690

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49. *Small-pox.*—Twenty-four admissions and 2 deaths are recorded as due to small-pox, as compared with 19 cases and 2 deaths in the preceding year. These figures represent the cases attended at Government hospitals and dispensaries only, but the disease is endemic throughout the Protectorate. A considerable outbreak occurred in the Mbale District from which 2,194 cases and 646 deaths were reported. The infected area was visited by a medical officer and numerous vaccinations performed.

50. *Plague.*—Seventeen cases, of which 13 were fatal, came under treatment during the year, as compared with 74 cases and 37 deaths in the preceding year. All of those cases occurred at Mbale. Forty-two cases with 38 deaths occurred within a three mile radius of Mbale, as against 143 cases with 98 deaths in 1909. Altogether the cases occurring at Mbale and reported from outlying parts of the district during the year numbered 1,929 with 1,659 deaths. Anti-plague measures have been vigorously carried out, by means of which it is hoped that the mortality may be considerably lessened in the near future.

51. *Dysentery.*—A severe epidemic of dysentery occurred during the year in the Ankole and Toro districts. A medical officer and dispenser toured the affected districts, with the result that the disease was eventually checked.

52. *Tick Fever.*—775 admissions and 19 deaths on account of this disease are recorded, as compared with 1,296 admissions and 12 deaths in 1909.

53. *General.*—Much remains to be done in improving the general sanitary condition of the Protectorate and chief towns, though considerable improvement in this direction has already been made; quarters are better built and are better protected against mosquitoes; water supplies are more carefully protected and guarded from contamination, and greater care is taken in the siting and laying out of stations and the siting of dwelling houses, markets, and offices. As far as the financial position would allow, measures have been taken during the year to eradicate malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases, by the clearing of bush and undergrowth, protection of dwelling houses by gauze wire, and the drainage of stations and swamps.

VIII.—POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

54. During the year there was a substantial advance both in the scope and quality of the post and telegraph services.

The estimated number of postal articles, excluding parcels, dealt with during the year was 737,220, being an increase of 3½ per cent. over the previous year. The number of parcels dealt with was 17,631, an increase of 1,711 over the previous year. The value of the parcels imported amounted to £10,040.

55. *Ocean Mail Service.*—The ocean mail service has been considerably improved by the inauguration of the Union Castle sailings of steamers to and from Europe viâ the Suez Canal.

56. *Inland Mails.*—The runner mail service has been extended in the Eastern Province to Kumi and Bululu.

During the year under review the regular service by relays of native runners has been well maintained.

57. *Money Orders.*—A very considerable increase is shown in postal order and money order transactions. There has been no extension of the scope of the money order service during the year, but postal order business has been extended to Fort Portal in the Western Province. Arrangements are being made by which British postal orders will be issued and paid at all money order offices in the Protectorate.

58. *Telegraphs.*—There has been a considerable increase in the volume of the telegraph traffic coupled with improved efficiency, the latter being due to the better quality of the staff engaged.

42,697 telegrams and cablegrams were dealt with as compared with 33,278 during the previous year, an increase of 28 per cent. The telegraph line has been extended to Masindi Port in Bunyoro, and new offices opened at Kumi and Bululu.

59. *Telegraph construction.*—A telegraph extension in Bunyoro from Masindi to Masindi Port, a distance of 29¼ miles, was constructed during the year, and a 15 line telephone switchboard installed at Jinja, with nine connections.

An unusually large number of interruptions were recorded, due in many cases to lightning, falling trees, and the depredations of cattle and wild animals. The greater portion of the telegraph line is erected on growing poles of the fig tree, and interruptions are apt to be of frequent occurrence in consequence.

There are now 17 postal telegraph and telephone offices and eight maintenance telephone stations with 61 telephones in use.

IX.—ARMED FORCES.

(A) Military (4th Batt. King's African Rifles).

60. During the year there was a high percentage of cases of malaria amongst the Europeans at Bombo, the headquarters. Every effort has been made to make that station as sanitary as possible, and planted grass has now taken the place of the former rank growth. The station is situated on a hill and allows of good drainage by gravitation. The water supply is from wells and is of good quality. The health of the troops has on the whole been good. At Bombo 94 cases were admitted into the hospital, one proving fatal. 28 per cent. of the cases were for malarial fevers, 10 per cent. on account of spirillum fever, and about 7 per cent. on account of venereal diseases. The troops are well housed and their lines are in a very satisfactory condition. The health of the companies at out-stations and on detached duty was good.

61. Recruiting tours were made in the Nile District and the Bukedi District of the Eastern Province. In the latter place recruits of good physique, amenable to discipline, and good workers, were obtained.

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62. Three British officers and a composite company accompanied a political officer on a political mission to the district of Turkhana in the Rudolf Province, proceeding viâ Nakuru in East Africa in November, 1910, and returning to headquarters in March, 1911.

(B) Police.

63. A training depôt for recruits was established at Kampala, the police headquarters, during the year, and the institution has proved of great benefit to the force. On completion of their course of training the recruits are drafted off to the various units throughout the Protectorate. These units are systematically instructed by the officers and non-commissioned officers by means of lectures, parades, &c. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining recruits and their training has been satisfactory.

64. *General.*—The conduct of the force has on the whole been good and serious offences have been few. The number of casualties in the force is 40 in excess of last year, due to men being discharged as unfit, or to time-expired men not re-enlisting. Units have not been up to full strength, but when this can be arranged for, it is hoped that the men will re-engage instead of taking their discharge.

The results of examinations for promotion have been very satisfactory, 53 passes having been granted as compared with nine last year. A good all-round improvement in musketry has been experienced during the year.

The health of the force has very much improved and is satisfactory. The systematic medical examination of the police, their wives, and families has been attended with good results.

On several occasions slight displays of force were made against turbulent natives in outlying districts, and a number of guns and rifles were captured. These measures were under European supervision in each case and have resulted in tribal dissensions being, for the present, discontinued.

The Native Government have given every assistance in their power, and their relations with the police have been most satisfactory.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

65. The expenditure on public works during the year amounted to £36,867. The works carried out were of little individual importance, and consisted mainly of quarters erected for officials.

66. *Timber Supply.*—The sawmill plant erected in the Tero Forest for the supply of Government timber commenced working in September, 1910. Nurseries have been established in close proximity to the sawmill. It is proposed to procure a steam lighter for transporting the timber to Entebbe and Port Bell, and to convey fuel to Bukakata, the port for Buddu, for the Uganda Railway steamers.

67. *Roads.*—The expenditure on roads during the year under review amounted to £5,588, and was used chiefly on the maintenance and improvement of existing roads. The construction work carried out was as follows:—

(i.) *Jinja-Mbale Road (Eastern Province).*—A section of this road, 28 miles in extent, between Jinja and Iganga was completed.

(ii.) *Kampala-Congo Boundary Road.*—The section of this road between Kampala and the Buganda-Toro boundary was repaired. The section between the Toro boundary and Fort Portal was cut through to Fort Portal and almost all the forming done. The road is passable for carts in most weathers. No work has yet been done on the section from Fort Portal to the Congo boundary. No survey has been made, but the descent of the escarpment will present considerable difficulties.

(iii.) *Masindi Port-Butiaba Road. (Bunyoro).*—As much as possible was spent on the section from Masindi Port to Masindi to improve the worst parts of the road. It is not yet, however, fit for motors in all weathers. The section between Masindi and Butiaba has been surveyed and laid down, but very little work has yet been done. The descent of the escarpment will be difficult and expensive. It is hoped to begin construction during 1912-13.

(iv.) *Kampala-Jinja Road.*—A section of this road was partially constructed and next year it will be completed as a first-class motor road.

68. *Native Artizans.*—The number of native artizans in the Department workshops is steadily increasing, while the number of Asiatic artizans is decreasing. The cost of production of articles manufactured in the shops has decreased by more than half, while the efficiency has been doubled. The cost of labour is now only one-third of the cost of the finished article instead of, as before, one-half. For shop work, except for fine cabinet making, the native is proving almost as good as the Indian, but he requires more supervision. The result, however, is amply justifying the employment of native artizans under European foremen, and as they are being taught their trades and gradually improving, the future of the native as an artizan is very hopeful.

XI.—LAND AND SURVEY.

(A) Survey.

69. *Cadastral Survey.*—The area over which theodolite observations for cadastral survey were completed during the year was 509 square miles, as compared with 512 for 1909-10, making a total area to date of 2,433 square miles. Detail was completed over an area of 409·44 square miles, as compared with 584 square miles the previous year, making a total area completed to date of 2,276 square miles.

70. *Miscellaneous Surveys.*—Very important work was done in the marking out with concrete blocks of the townships of Masindi,

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Hoima, Butiaba, and Fort Portal. A large number of plots were blocked out in Kampala and Jinja, and surveys made of a number of Crown lands estates and blocks of forest land.

71. *Topographical Survey.*—The topographical survey of Buganda was completed during the year.

(B) Land.

72. The number of leases and sales of Crown lands, other than grants to natives under the Uganda Agreement, 1900, was 41, being 31 leases and 10 sales, as compared with 19 leases and nine sales during the preceding year. The number of surrenders and falling-in of leases due to grant of freehold was 14. The net gain for the year was therefore 27, as compared with 15 in 1909-10.

The total area sold in townships was 2·53 acres. The average price paid for trader's sites was £184 11*s*. 3*d*. per acre, and for residential plots, £115 7*s*. 7*d*. per acre. The area of agricultural land sold was 435·33 acres at an average price of 2*s*. 8*d*. per acre.

73. *Forest Areas Leased.*—The nominal area of forest land leased on the 31st March, 1911, was 150 square miles 290 acres. The permits to collect rubber, which were in force over an area of 68 square miles, have either been cancelled or voluntarily surrendered.

74. *Legislation.*—The only important legislation relating to land enacted during the year was the Crown Lands Amendment Ordinance, 1910. This Ordinance enables Crown land, on which there are native squatters, to be disposed of in a more equitable manner than before, and provides for the issue of temporary licences for Crown lands to Europeans.

75. *Native Estates: Final Certificates.*—The number of final certificates issued during the year was 85, as compared with 71 the preceding year. The total number issued to date is 250.

76. *Registration of Land Titles.*—The total number of claims, leases, and grants, &c., registered to date is 8,450, being an increase for the year of 402.

77. *Sales of Native Land.*—Under the Uganda Agreement, 1900, large tracts of land have been granted as freehold estates to natives, and it is not an infrequent occurrence for a native to hold eight square miles or more, of which only a small area is under cultivation. As a rule the native possesses neither the means nor the desire to develop his large holding. The procedure for the alienation of such land to an intending non-native purchaser is as follows:—When the consent of the Native Council has been obtained, the application is referred to the Governor, and the purchase price, the amount of land the native has, and the amount he will retain if the sale is sanctioned, carefully considered. If the alienation is approved, the purchaser pays the full price agreed upon. The land is then transferred to the Crown and by the Crown leased for a term of three years at a nominal rental to the purchaser. If within that time the necessary area, as required for a sale of Crown lands, is put under cultivation, or if the necessary amount is expended on improve-

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ments, a freehold is granted. During the year four native estates, of a total area of 3,087·77 acres, were sold to non-natives at an average price of about 2*s*. 10*d*. per acre, or 2*d*. per acre more than Crown land.

78. *Demand for Land.*—Practically no inquiries were received from persons outside Uganda and East Africa for land. The local demand amongst those having a knowledge of the country and its possibilities has, however, increased rapidly, and all pieces of Crown land in what are regarded as good planting districts have been taken up almost as soon as they became available by the operations of the Survey Department. Planters of a very desirable type, some having come from home, some from East Africa, but the majority men having a personal acquaintance with the country through Government service, and recognising its possibilities, have taken up land and are energetically developing it to qualify for a freehold. One estate only, that of the Kivuvu Rubber Company, is as yet approaching the dividend stage. Rubber, coffee, and cocoa have been planted on the estate, and all reports regarding these typical tropical products are of a most favourable character.

XII.—AGRICULTURE.

79. The year has been notable as one of very marked agricultural progress, particularly in Buganda and the Eastern Province. Cotton stands out pre-eminently as the chief product, but this has not been developed at the expense of the other products of the country. Great activity has been shown in coffee cultivation, and there is little doubt that in the next five years this commodity will rival cotton in importance. The export of chillies shows a considerable increase. Rubber will not show any great increase until the large areas now being planted come into bearing, but last year plantation rubber, as distinct from wild rubber, appeared for the first time in the export list.

80. Amongst the imports of agricultural interest a large increase is recorded in implements, clearly indicating that substantial progress is being made. Development on a large scale is impossible until machinery replaces hand labour in the more arduous agricultural operations.

The importation of wheat flour continues to increase and suggests a promising local market for the wheat produced by natives in Toro and on the foot-hills of Mount Elgon, where an altitude of 5,000 to 8,000 feet prohibits the cultivation of tropical products.

81. The great variation in climate to be found in different parts of the Protectorate offers a very broad agricultural outlook. Plants requiring such widely different conditions as cacao and wheat can here be grown within 150 miles of each other. Exotic fruits are now being introduced. Mangoes, pineapples, and the choicer varieties of banana all mature to perfection, and a number of European fruits, including peaches, have been grown with a considerable measure of success, but the cost of transport will render export prohibitive.

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82. *Cotton.*—Remarkable progress was made in the production of cotton. Since October, 1909, the value of cotton has been high and the result has been that highly remunerative prices were paid to the natives for the crop sown in that year. Increased demands were made for seed for the 1910 sowing, and the amount distributed reached 133 tons, as compared with 79 tons the previous year. While the seed distributed thus nearly doubled in one season, the crop considerably more than doubled, a result which was due to the efforts of the European and native instructors, to a better use being made of the seed, and also to more efficient methods of cultivation.

During the year under review the system of native cotton instructors was inaugurated and has already proved a most valuable addition to the organisation of the Agricultural Department. By these agents individual instruction is given instead of in a general way by the few European officers available for touring the vast area over which the population is scattered.

The most marked advance in cotton cultivation has taken place in Bukedi in the Eastern Province, where a rich soil and a well defined dry season make conditions exceptionally favourable for cotton. It has recently been decided to restrict cotton-sowing to the spring rains only, and to cause the old plants to be uprooted as soon as the spring rains of the following year bring the picking season to a conclusion. It is anticipated that this action will check the rapid multiplication of insect pests, and will greatly reduce the amount of stained and dirty cotton which under existing conditions often finds its way on to the market.

Work in connection with the propagation of cotton seed of varieties of long staple is progressing favourably, and it is anticipated that in 1912 such seed will be available for distribution on a large scale.

83. *Plantations.*—At the end of the year there were 19 European plantations under cultivation including 407 acres of coffee, 1,443 acres of Para rubber, 119 acres of Ceara rubber, and 163 acres of cacao. These are being greatly extended.

The Government plantation at Kampala continues to make satisfactory progress and is a useful indication of the average growth which may be expected from the usual plantation crops of Uganda.

(A) Veterinary.

84. Steps were taken by the Veterinary Officer to check the spread of cattle disease which broke out in the Eastern Province in May, 1910, and which was indistinguishable from ordinary rinderpest except for the fact that the mortality in the herds affected did not exceed 80 per cent. Strict quarantine regulations were enforced. The epidemic practically died out during the height of the dry season, but in the following spring rains there was a revival of the outbreak, when drastic measures were again resorted to. Combined action was taken with the East Africa Protectorate in order to prevent the spread of the disease southward.

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(B) Entomological.

85. The Entomologist collected and submitted to the Secretary of the Entomological Research Committee for Tropical Africa a large number of insect specimens for identification. There have not been any very serious cases of attack by insect pests during the year.

XIII.—BOTANICAL, FORESTRY, AND SCIENTIFIC.

(A) Botanical, &c.

86. *Herbarium, Museum Collections, &c.*—During the year a number of new and interesting specimens were collected, mounted and systematically arranged.

87. *Museum.*—The new museum building was completed on 10th May, 1910, and the exhibits installed in November. Great satisfaction is expressed with this museum, which is considered one of Kampala's greatest attractions.

88. *Mineral Collections.*—Several interesting specimens of minerals were received from Government officials and others. The majority were forwarded to the Imperial Institute for analysis and report.

89. *Uganda Court at the Imperial Institute.*—Two boxes of local curios were, with other exhibits, forwarded to the Uganda Court during the year.

90. *Botanic Gardens, Entebbe.*—No improvements of great importance were carried out during the year.

(i.) The following exotic plants flowered and fruited for the first time:—

Fruit.—Achras sapota "Sapodilla fruit": Fruited. *Mangifera indica* "Rupee mango": Fruited. *Carica papaya* "Papaw fruit" (Ceylon and Madagascar varieties): Fruited.

Spice.—Eugenia caryophyllata "Clove": Fruited. *Monodora myristica* "Calabash nutmeg": Fruited.

Rubber.—Manihot dichotoma "Manico rubber": Fruited.

Ornamental.—Magnolia grandiflora: Flowered. *Michelia fuscata*: Flowered. *Jacaranda mimosaefolia*: Flowered. *Sterculia Dawei*: Flowered. *Cassia alata*: Flowered.

(ii.) *Rubber.*—The Para rubber trees, *Hevea braziliensis*, made exceedingly satisfactory growth. A tapping experiment was carried out on these trees with very satisfactory results.

The *Funtumia elastica* trees have made no improvement. Tapping experiments were undertaken but the results proved very unsatisfactory.

On the *Castilloa elastica* trees the borer beetle, *Inesida leprosa*, Fab. wrought considerable damage, and many of the trees succumbed to the attacks of this pest.

The Ceara trees, *Manihot glaziovii*, Muell Arg. have made good progress. Two tapping experiments made were very satisfactory.

With regard to the two new varieties, *Manihot dichotoma* and *Manihot piauhyensis*, introduced from Kew, the former cannot

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be said to have made gratifying progress, and the latter died off soon after germination.

(iii.) *Cocoa.*—The cocoa plants have done very well. The seed crop reached expectations, the actual crop being 99,077 seeds. During the months of February, March, and April, the plants were affected by the scale insect *Lecanium nigrum*, Nicter., but they do not appear to have damaged the trees in any way.

(iv.) *Lemon-grass.*—Previous to leasing the lemon-grass plots, and the disposal of the distillery, 12,420 ozs. of oil were extracted. The oil was forwarded to the Imperial Institute for disposal.

(v.) *Fruits.*—All the exotic fruit trees in the gardens have done well.

91. *Plant and Seed Distribution.*—The total number of plants distributed during the year was 6,153, being 154,526 less than last year. Of these 1,030 were sold and 5,123 distributed gratis. The demand for Para rubber and cocoa seeds greatly exceeded the supply. 230 packets of economical and ornamental seeds were distributed, and 136 packets were presented to the Department. 365,000 Para rubber seeds and 50,000 cocoa plants were imported from Ceylon on behalf of planters.

92. *Roadside Rubber Planting.*—The rubber trees planted on both sides of the Entebbe-Hoima Road on the whole have not made good progress; few are of tapable size. Some of the Para trees have made fair progress, but the most adaptable for roadside planting appears to be Ceara rubber trees.

93. *Forest Planting of Funtumia.*—The majority of the plants in the experimental plantation in Bweya Forest are making satisfactory progress. The best trees are growing where the canopy formed by the forest trees is scanty.

94. *Determination of Botanical Specimens.*—A number of botanical specimens received from various sources were examined and named by the Department during the year.

(B) Forestry.

95. The examination of the Bugoma Forest in Bunyoro was completed and that of the Budongo Forest, also in Bunyoro, continued. The following forests were also examined and reported on during the year: Mabira, Nkubya, Kabasanda, Mytentya or Mugoga, Nabagulo, and Nabukongoso.

(C) Meteorological.

96. This report is for the year from 1st January to 31st December, 1910.

Three additional rainfall stations were opened during the year, the total number now being 35. The average rainfall for the last eleven years is 58·21 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurred at Mbarara (Western Province), where 92·09 inches were recorded as having fallen in 110 days.

The mean daily sunshine at Entebbe for the year was 6 hrs. 38 mins. The month of most sunshine was February with a daily mean of 8 hrs. 29 mins. April was the dullest month with a daily mean of 4 hrs. 29 mins.

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The average hourly velocity of the wind for the year was 2·7 miles. The prevailing direction was from S.W. to S.

The maximum and minimum temperatures for the year were as follows:—

Station.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.
Buganda—	°F.		°F.	
Entebbe	86·0	Various dates.	57·0	18th February.
Masaka	86·0	Do. do.	55·0	23rd July.
Kampala	91·0	3rd March.	57·0	25th June.
Western Province—				
Mbarara	96·0	24th April.	40·0	23rd January.
Fort Portal ...	85·0	8th February.	47·0	7th February.
Eastern Province—				
Jinja	92·0	14th March.	54·0	4th August.
Northern Province—				
Koba	106·0	11th March.	62·0	22nd January.
Nimule	102·3	12th March.	60·1	14th August.
Gondokoro ...	104·2	12th March.	59·4	25th June

XIV.—GENERAL.

97. In the early part of 1910, an expenditure of £160,000, subsequently increased to £180,000, was authorised for the construction of a railway, about 62 miles in extent, to connect the Lake Kioga waterways with the Victoria Nyanza at Jinja, the headquarters of the Eastern Province. The amount was granted as a loan repayable as, and when, the finances of the Protectorate would permit. The new line is to be worked as an extension of the Uganda Railway, and the construction and working are to be entrusted to the administration of that railway, Uganda being entitled to any profits eventually earned. The survey of the route was begun on 17th June, 1910. The construction of the earthworks was commenced at Jinja Pier on 8th September, 1910, and on 24th November, 1910, the first rail was laid by the Acting-Governor. It is anticipated that the new railway will be opened for traffic in December, 1911. The line is being constructed by native labour under European supervision, and from four to five thousand natives have been employed monthly. An administrative officer was detailed to control the labour and food supply. The construction of this railway will materially assist in the development of the fertile Bukedi District, the future main source of the cotton supply, and, in conjunction with the Lake Kioga flotilla, will ultimately form the main traffic route for goods and produce to and from Bunyoro and Lake Albert. Transport difficulties between Jinja and Kakindu have always been serious, and blocks have frequently occurred at the latter place.

98. The widespread outbreak of rinderpest in the Eastern Province caused much anxiety. The disease apparently reached

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the Protectorate from the Ketosh country near Mumias and then spread south-west along the [illegible] River, appearing almost simultaneously at Mbale, Iganga and Jinja. Everything possible was done to combat the disease, but the mortality amongst transport and other cattle was very great.

99. During the year an Anglo-Belgian Boundary Commission proceeded to the Western frontier of the Protectorate to delimit the new boundary between Uganda and the Belgian Congo. When the work of the Commission has been completed, a large tract of country to the north of Lake Kivu will be brought under administration.

100. The relations between the Government and the native administrations were of the most friendly nature, and the peace of the territory was unbroken. A few minor punitive measures were taken against natives in outlying districts to quell inter-tribal raiding, but none of these operations were of any importance. A party of Abyssinians occupied in illegal trading in the closed district of Karamoja were captured and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at Mbale.

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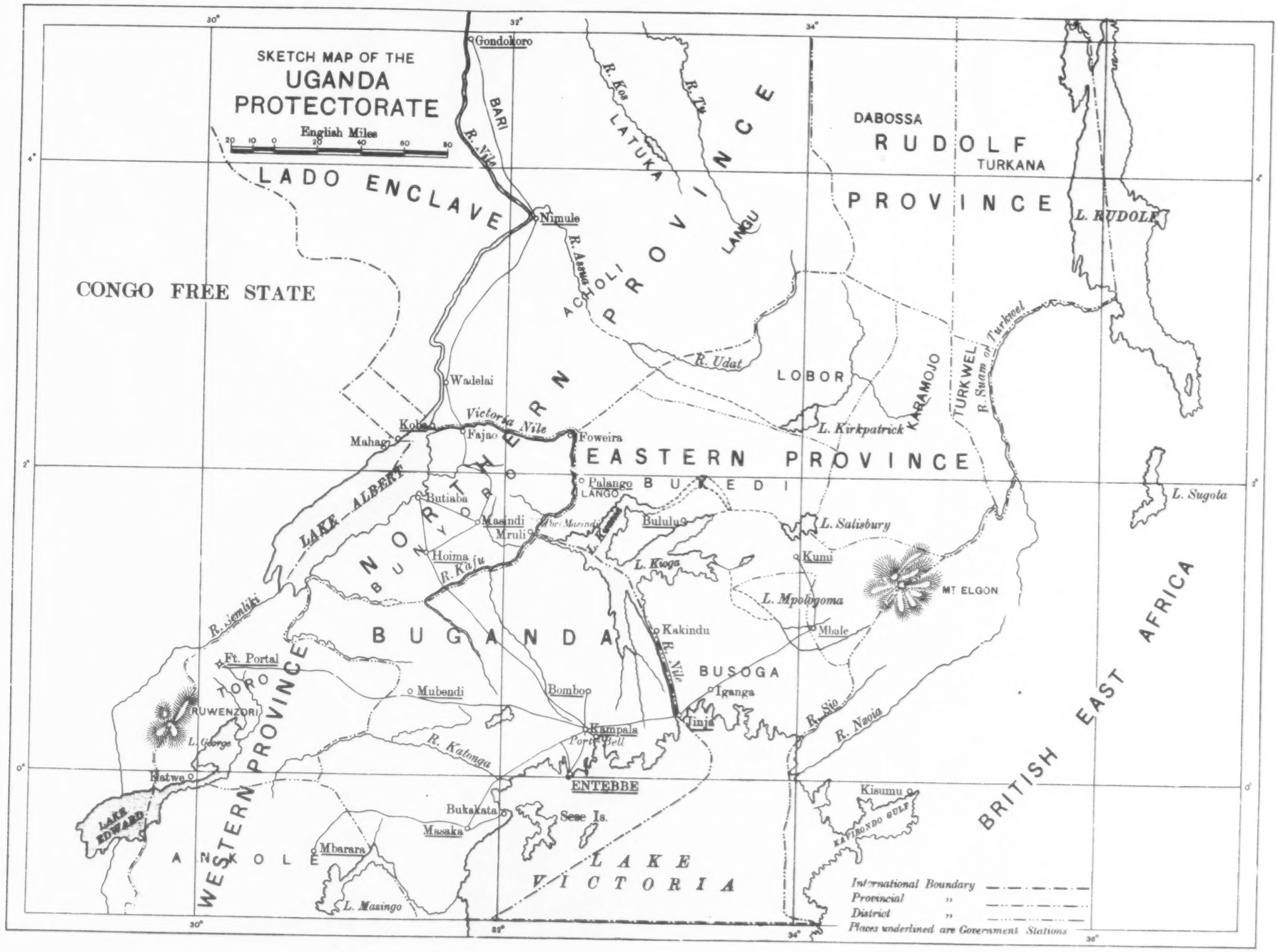

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No.	Colony, &c.	Subject
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
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75	West Indies	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8.
77	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement Fund.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
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No. 743.

UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1911-12.

(For Report for 1910-11, *see* No. 708.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
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CONTENTS.

	Sections.	Page.
I. FINANCIAL	1–6	4
Savings Bank	7–8	5
II. TRADE	9–20	5
III. LEGISLATION	21	8
IV. EDUCATION	22–28	8
V. TRANSPORT :—		
A. Busoga Railway	29–31	10
B. Marine Transport	32–35	11
C. Road Transport	36–39	11
VI. JUDICIAL	40–44	12
VII. VITAL STATISTICS :—		
A. Population	45	13
B. Births, Deaths, and Marriages	46	13
C. Public Health	47–59	13
VIII. POST AND TELEGRAPH	60–62	16
IX. ARMED FORCES :—		
A. Military	63–65	17
B. Police	66–70	17
X. PUBLIC WORKS	71–75	18
XI. LAND AND SURVEY :—		
A. Survey	76–78	19
B. Land	79–84	19
XII. AGRICULTURE :—		
A. General	85–90	20
B. Veterinary	91	21
C. Entomological	92	22
XIII. BOTANICAL, FORESTRY, AND SCIENTIFIC :—		
A. Botanical	93–97	22
B. Forestry	98	22
C. Scientific	99	23
D. Meteorological	100	23
XIV. NATIVE AFFAIRS	101–110	23
XV. GENERAL	111–113	25

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No. 743.

UGANDA.

(For Report for 1910–11, *see* No. 708.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Uganda,
4th November, 1912.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Report on the Blue Book of the Uganda Protectorate for the year 1911-12.

I have, &c.,

H. R. WALLIS,
Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

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I.—FINANCIAL.

The total revenue for the year was £203,492, an increase over the estimate of £27,965, and exceeding by £12,398 the actual revenue collected in 1910-11.

2. The estimated expenditure was £280,339 and the actual expenditure £283,689. The following table shows the revenue, grant-in-aid, and expenditure for the last five years:—

—	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	111,883	102,572	165,145	191,094	203,492
Grant-in-aid	85,000	95,000	103,262	96,000	65,000
Total	196,883	197,572	268,407	287,094	268,492
Expenditure	195,528	256,337	240,240	252,374	283,689

Revenue.

3. *Increases.*—The principal source of increased receipts was under Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue, which showed an excess of £23,335 over the estimate, and an increase of £11,892 over the receipts under this head for the year 1910-11. Of the £23,335 collected in excess of the estimate, £18,962 was derived from increased receipts from Poll Tax. The Poll Tax collected in the Eastern Province exceeded the estimate by £12,000, and in the Buganda Kingdom and Bunyoro District by £2,600 and £2,700 respectively. This increase is due in part to the greater prosperity of the native population owing to the development of the cotton industry, and in part to increased administrative control.

"*Miscellaneous Receipts*" showed an increase of £4,413 chiefly due to the capture by a military patrol in the Northern Territories of a considerable amount of illicit ivory. Other increases were under the heads of Post Office and Telegraphs, £758; Land Sales, £685; and Interest, £680.

Receipts from the rents of Government property showed an increase in Land Rents of £1,071 due to the general development of the Protectorate, but this was counterbalanced by a decrease in the estimated receipts from Forest Rents of £683.

4. *Decreases.*—Customs showed a decrease of £1,609 due to the falling off in the imports of ivory and rubber from the Congo. Export duties show a decrease of £417 caused by a decrease in the value of skins and rubber exported. The Protectorate is credited with a fixed sum on account of its share of Customs duties on goods imported at Mombasa, so that the receipts from this source are not affected by any unforeseen increase in the value of goods imported during the year.

Road and Wharfage dues, the receipts from which are governed entirely by the imports have increased £2,918 owing to the increase in imports.

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Expenditure.

5. The total expenditure shown, viz., £283,689, is exclusive of a sum of £98,486 spent during the year on the construction of the Busoga Railway. This outlay is met from a special loan of £170,000 granted for this purpose from Imperial funds.

Of the total expenditure a sum of £16,289 spent on the provision of steamers and lighters for the Lake Kioga waterway was of an extraordinary nature, and was met from surplus balances. The actual normal expenditure for the year for purposes of comparison is therefore £267,400, as against £252,374 for 1910-11 and a saving of £12,938 on the estimate for the year. The increase in expenditure is due to the general development of the Protectorate.

Assets and Liabilities.

6. The statement of Assets and Liabilities on the 31st March, 1912, shows an excess of Assets over Liabilities of £121,373, but after deducting various amounts made up of the balances of appropriations to be spent during the coming year, and a sum to be devoted to the reduction of the grant-in-aid, the total net surplus on the year's working is £23,617.

Savings Bank.

7. The number of depositors and the total amount at credit on the 31st March of each year since the institution of the Savings Bank are as follows:—

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Total amount at credit of Depositors on 31st March.
1907-8	45	567 3 9
1908-9	123	2,270 15 0
1909-10	309	3,819 6 2
1910-11	322	3,502 2 10
1911-12	306	3,596 19 6

The accounts show an increase of deposits during the year of £94 16*s*. 8*d*. and a decrease of 16 in the number of depositors. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor has increased by 17*s*. 7*d*. This is due to the fact that a number of very small accounts, opened by members of the police force in Kampala, have been closed.

8. The natives of the Protectorate have not yet learnt to appreciate the objects of the bank.

II.—TRADE.

9. The following tables show the imports and exports for the past five years:—

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Imports.

Year.	Private Merchandise.	Goverment Stores.	Specie.	Goods in Transit.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1907–8	267,967	14,888	28,508	60,204°	371,567
1908–9	281,254	41,740	13,694	82,615†	419,303
1909–10	288,876	34,228	36,901	43,395	403,400
1910–11	347,823	32,428‡	123,383	51,724	555,358
1911–12	428,199	51,753§	96,374	48,211	624,537

° Includes £28,000 bullion from the Congo in transit to Europe.
† ,, £33,333 ,, ,, ,, ,,
‡ ,, £6,007 value of railway material for the Busoga Railway.
§ ,, £14,806 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

Exports.

Including Re-Exports.°

Year.	Domestic Produce.	Merchandise.	Specie.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1907–8 ...	147,028	29,077	2,503	178,608
1908–9 ...	127,175	36,598	10,640	174,513
1909–10 ...	175,934	43,910	5,427	225,271
1910–11 ...	306,609	30,847	2,870	340,326
1911–12 ...	367,575	17,125	7,891	392,591

° Re-exports are exclusive of "goods in transit," the value of which is shown under Imports.

Imports.

10. The principal increases in imports for local consumption are in respect of provisions, £4,961; rice, £2,394; flour, £1,292; sugar, £1,223; tobacco, £1,111; kerosine oil, £2,280; hardware, £9,428; manufacturing machinery, £6,208; machinery (other kinds), £1,779; ships and boats, £7,279; furniture, £1,339; yarns and textile fabrics, £52,150; soap, £2,158; cement, £1,684; bicycles, £6,512; other wheeled vehicles, £4,391; bags and sacks, £4,139; railway material, £8,799; drugs and chemicals, £1,835.

The principal decreases are shown against timber, £1,508; ivory, £17,918; rubber, £7,032; brass and copper ware, £2,812; and specie, £27,009.

11. *Food, Drink, and Tobacco.*—This class shows a total increase of £10,893 as compared with an increase during 1910-11 of £19,982. Efforts to encourage the local cultivation of rice have not met with success. The natives do not take readily to the cultivation of this grain, which they do not adopt as a food except under pressure of necessity. The increase in imports of rice is due mainly to a larger demand among the Indian population.

Though the imports of tobacco show an increase there is a curious decrease under cigarettes, which is probably accounted for by a larger demand for locally-made cigarettes amongst natives. The manufacture of cigarettes from imported tobacco is quite a thriving petty industry in native markets.

12. *Raw Materials, Unmanufactured.*—This class shows a decrease of £23,367 which is mainly accounted for by a large decrease in the amount of ivory and rubber imported from the Congo. The greater part of these imports came from the "disputed zone" at the south of Lake Albert. Since the delimitation of the boundary in April, the indiscriminate slaughter of elephants in that area has ceased, while what is left of the rubber, which is all on the Congo side of the boundary, goes mainly to the West Coast.

13. *Raw Materials, Manufactured or Partly.*—A very remarkable increase of £110,804 is observed under this head. The import of cotton cloths for native use is rising rapidly and testifies to the increasing prosperity of the native population. The total increase in the imports of yarns and textile fabrics was £52,150, of which £24,935 occurs under "bafta" and "americani."

Exports.

14. The expansion of the export trade continues to be most satisfactory, the increase in export of domestic produce being £60,966, but, as was to be expected, the extraordinary rate of increase observed last year has not been maintained.

15. *Food, Drink, and Tobacco.*—The net increase in this class is £1,624. Coffee shows an increase of £2,180. Some of the earliest plantations of this crop are now coming into bearing and a steady increase under this head of export may be anticipated.

16. *Raw Material, Unmanufactured.*—The net increase under this head was £56,873. The principal items of increase were, ginned cotton £63,975, cotton seed £2,701, and hides £5,647.

There is an increase of £1,463 in the amount of unginned cotton exported for ginning at Kisumu, but more ginneries are being erected locally, and it is probable that the export of unginned cotton will shortly be greatly reduced. Hides have increased both in quantity and value, but the trade is still considerably hampered by the regulations necessary to prevent the spread of rinderpest.

There is a decrease of £9,295 in the export of rubber, due to the falling off in the quantity of wild rubber exported and to the cessation of supplies from the country west of Ruenzori upon the delimitation of the Congo boundary. Ivory shows a decrease of £8,054. This was anticipated as the large quantities purchased in previous years have naturally somewhat exhausted the stores in the hands of natives.

17. *Raw Material, Manufactured or Partly.*—The total increase under this head amounts to £2,469. The export of cotton-seed oil has increased by £2,454 and that of "sim-sim" or sesame oil shows a decrease of £355.

18. *Direction of Trade.*—Imports only are dealt with, as reliable statistics affecting the ultimate destination of exports are

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unobtainable. It is satisfactory to note that imports from the United Kingdom show a steady increase and now amount to £226,485 as against £223,055 from all foreign countries. The total value of imports from the United Kingdom and British Possessions is £305,108.

19. The most striking increases in imports from the United Kingdom are in textile fabrics, bicycles, hardware, manufacturing and other machinery, and soap.

The total imports from the United Kingdom of textile fabrics are for americani, bafta, and other kinds, £2,661, £19,110, and £46,042 respectively, as against £411, £11,905, and £39,622 during the previous year. The amounts of these commodities imported from foreign countries are valued at £73,661, £1,768, and £46,560. The United States still hold the market for americani which is a very important item of import, but the British-made article is beginning to find its way in. The increase in the import of bafta is encouraging.

20. *Transit Trade.*—There is a net increase in this trade, which is entirely with the Congo, of £3,513, the principal increases occurring under provisions, hardware, manufacturing machinery, chemicals and drugs, and agricultural implements.

There is a large decrease of £9,386 in the outward trade in ivory.

III.—LEGISLATION.

21. Two Orders in Council were promulgated during the year and one was promulgated at the end of the year 1910-11. The last named Order in Council revoked sub-article 2 of Article 15 of the Order in Council, 1902, and provided that the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the courts should be exercised in conformity with the Indian Civil, Criminal Procedure, and Penal Codes, and, so far as these did not apply, in conformity with the general law of England as in force on the 11th August, 1902. The first two dealt, one with the treatment of fugitive offenders from Zanzibar, and the other with Admiralty jurisdiction in Uganda, revoking the provision of the Uganda Order in Council, 1902, which provided that jurisdiction might be conferred on subordinate Courts in Uganda. Ten Ordinances were enacted, the most important of which were the King's African Rifles Ordinance, dealing with the constitution and discipline of that force, and the Courts Ordinance, which consolidated the law relating to the Courts in this Protectorate.

IV.—EDUCATION.

22. There are no Government schools in the Protectorate. Educational work is carried out by three mission societies—the Church Missionary Society (Anglican), the White Fathers'

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666 Fi

Mission of Algeria, and the Mill Hill Mission (Roman Catholic). The sphere of the Church Missionary Society's activities covers the greater part of the administered area, that of the White Fathers' Mission is confined to Buganda, Bunyoro, and the Western Province, and that of the Mill Hill Mission to the Eastern Province.

These societies receive grants from Government funds to assist them in educational work. The amounts of these grants for 1911-12 were:—

	£
Church Missionary Society	850
White Fathers' Mission	300
Mill Hill Mission	100

23. The Church Missionary Society give instruction to some 19,000 boys and girls in various primary schools, and there are over 37,000 children who receive elementary instruction at the various village churches presided over by native teachers. The total number of pupils under instruction at all schools during the year was 56,482 as compared with 46,780 in 1910-11.

There is a normal school at Mengo for the training of native school masters, and nine boarding schools at various centres, where more advanced instruction is given than in the primary schools. There are also three central day schools under direct European supervision. At the more advanced schools a small fee is paid by the pupils, who are principally the sons and daughters of chiefs. At the King's School at Budo, near Kampala, a good general education is given to the sons of chiefs, which includes instruction in English and typewriting.

A number of the pupils of this school and of the Mengo High School are employed in Government offices as interpreters and clerks.

24. *Technical Education.*—Manual training is given in the principal schools in native industries such as mat and basket making, pottery, and blacksmith work. Carpentry is also taught. At Toro, in the Western Province, instruction is given in spinning and weaving cotton in the hope of introducing this industry into that Province. The cloth woven at the school is eagerly purchased by the natives. At all the schools a certain amount of manual outdoor labour is insisted upon, and special agricultural instruction is given at two schools in the Eastern Province, one of which is largely supported by the sale of cotton cultivated by the pupils.

25. *White Fathers' Mission.*—The number of pupils at the schools of this Mission during the year was 19,157 as compared with 13,328 in 1910. There are 29 schools for boys and girls at the various mission stations, and the remainder are village schools where the teaching is done by native schoolmasters.

There is a normal school for the training of teachers, and a school at Rubaga, near Kampala, where the pupils are mainly sons of chiefs, and where the course of instruction is sufficiently advanced to fit the pupils for employment in the Government offices and by commercial firms, as native clerks and interpreters. The course includes instruction in English.

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26. *Technical Education.*—At all the mission stations there are plantations of coffee, rubber, fruit, and timber trees, which are largely tended by the pupils of the various schools, who thus receive a valuable agricultural training. Carpentry and blacksmith work is taught at Kisubi, near Entebbe, and elementary instruction in carpentry and masonry is given at all the stations. All the Mission buildings have been erected by masons trained by the Mission under supervision of the Mission fathers.

Training in brick and tile making is also given at three of the more important stations.

27. *Mill Hill Mission.*—The Mill Hill Mission controls 12 primary schools, at which the number of pupils is 1,512, and a number of village schools with native schoolmasters, at which the average attendance for the year was 4,843. There are two boarding schools for the sons of chiefs and natives of superior rank, who pay a small fee for instruction. The system of training followed is designed to fit the pupils for their duties as chiefs or for Government or commercial employment in subordinate clerical posts. Agricultural and industrial training is given in connection with all the principal schools.

28. *General.*—The number of pupils at all the Missions' schools totals 81,994, which is sufficient to show the wide scope of the educational work carried on by the Missions and its extreme importance as a factor in the future development of the Protectorate. It is satisfactory to note that due attention is given to industrial and agricultural training in connection with the Mission schools. The value of training of this nature can scarcely be over-estimated in the education of natives and it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to maintain and improve the instruction given in agriculture and handicrafts.

V.—TRANSPORT.

A. Busoga Railway.

29. The railway from Jinja to Kakindu, on the Victoria Nile, was officially opened for traffic by His Excellency the Governor on the 1st January, 1912. Traffic was, however, accepted for carriage along the completed section before that date. In order to provide better facilities for the Lake Kioga steamers and to avoid the danger of sleeping sickness infection by tsetse fly, the line is being extended to Namasagali, a point seven miles below Kakindu. It was decided that this railway should be known as the Busoga Railway.

30. The receipts from traffic since the opening of the railway have been highly satisfactory, and the provision of additional rolling stock is already required.

31. The railway runs in connection with the steamer service on Lake Kioga, and arrangements are being made for the through booking of goods from Mombasa to Lake Kioga ports.

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666 Fi

B. Marine.

32. The fleet of the Marine Department consists of three steamers and a number of subsidiary craft. One steamer serves the ports on Lake Victoria; another, with a steam launch, lighters, and dug-out canoes for towing, constitutes the Lake Kioga service; while the third sails between Butiaba, on Lake Albert, and Nimule.

33. The number of passengers carried over the whole service was 6,210 compared with 8,202 in 1910-11, and the amount of cargo 2,712 tons as against 1,835 tons last year. The decrease in the number of passengers was due to the interruption of the Lake Albert service during the dry season, owing to the difficulty of finding a channel. Dredging operations will be necessary to maintain the regularity of this service.

34. The Lake Kioga vessels serve the cotton-growing districts bordering on this lake, and had to deal with a very large increase in the output of cotton. The service is not adequate to meet the needs of these districts and is being largely augmented. This service runs in connection with the Busoga Railway, and is being linked to the Lake Albert service by a road now under construction from Masindi Port, on the Victoria Nile, to Butiaba.

Some difficulty is experienced on Lake Kioga in keeping open the cuttings through the sudd, which are necessary to reach some of the ports on this Lake, but extensive sudd-cutting operations, which are now in contemplation, will probably remove this difficulty.

35. A temporary ship-building yard was opened at Kakindu for the erection of the new vessels for the Lake Kioga service. Two steamers and several large lighters for towing are under construction and it is hoped that the service will be able to deal with the large and increasing output of cotton from this part.

C. Road Transport.

36. The Government motor service has been extended by the purchase of six new motor lorries during the year, only two of which, however, arrived before the end of March. A regular service is in operation between Entebbe and Kampala and between Kampala and a point 130 miles along the Toro Road.

Arrangements are being made for the institution of services between Jinja and Iganga, in Busoga, and between Masindi Port, on the Lake Kioga waterway, and Masindi.

37. Experiments have been made in the training of natives as motor-drivers with marked success. If the employment of native drivers on a considerable scale is found possible, appreciable economies in the cost of the service can be effected.

38. Transport to outlying parts is carried on by carts, or, when that is not possible, by porters. The monorail between Kampala and Port Bell has not been a success, and it is proposed to replace it by a railway during the year 1913-14.

39. The total weight of goods carried by Government transport was 7,837 tons as compared with 8,903 tons in 1910-11.

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The amount carried by carts and motor transport shows an increase of 785 tons and that carried by human porterage a decrease of 846. The decrease in the employment of human porterage is gratifying, but much remains to be done in this respect.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

40. Statistics of the cases tried in the Protectorate Courts are rendered for the calendar year, and not for the financial year.

41. The return of criminal cases tried before British Courts during 1911 gives a total of 831 cases, in which 1,243 persons were concerned as accused, a decrease of 339 in the number of cases tried, and 630 in the number of persons accused as compared with the figures for the preceding year.

The number of civil cases dealt with was 527, a decrease of 20 from the figures for 1910.

The table given below shows the number and classes of cases of serious crime dealt with during the year, compared with figures for 1910:—

	1910.	1911.
Murder and homicide	20	28
Rape	5	3
Offences against property with violence to the person ...	1	—
Other offences against property	15	4
Other offences against the person	13	2
Miscellaneous	1	—
Total	55	37

Of these five were tried by the High Court, two by Courts of Session, and 30 by British Native Courts.

The decrease in the number of criminal charges is accounted for by a large decrease in the number of persons charged with minor offences against Rules under the Townships Ordinance, and is probably due to the police supervision being more fully realised by the native population.

42. Sixty-two cases were dealt with by the High Court on appeal and under its powers of revision as compared with 50 in 1910. The special jurisdictions vested in the High Court were exercised in 24 probate cases, one divorce, one bankruptcy and one lunacy case.

43. Until the end of 1911 District Officers presided over two different classes of Courts, namely the Courts established under the Subordinate Courts Ordinance, 1902, and those established under the Native Courts Ordinances of 1905 and 1909.

By the Courts Ordinance, 1911, which was enacted on the 16th of December, a District Court was established in every station in the Protectorate, and the different Courts formerly in existence

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666 FIFTH A

were merged in the District Court, which was made the central judicial authority for the district.

44. The organisation of the Native Courts, *i.e.*, Courts presided over by native chiefs, reached a further stage of development during the year under review. In March, Native Courts were established with definite powers in Ankole, and the Courts Ordinance, 1911, referred to in the last paragraph, consolidated the various Ordinances for the establishment of Native Courts, and provided for their supervision by the District Courts.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A) Population.

45. No further estimate of population has been made since the compilation of the census returns in April, 1911, which showed the total population as 2,843,325. As far as can be ascertained, the native population appears to be decreasing in Buganda and increasing in the Eastern Province.

(B) Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

46. The following table gives the figures for the last five years, so far as they are ascertainable by the machinery for registration at present existent:—

—	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
European births	1	8	15	10	18
European marriages	2	1	6	2	4
European deaths	3	7	14	11	11
Asiatic deaths	No figures		—	27	9
Native Christian marriages:					
White Fathers' Mission ...	1,155	1,171	850	933	1,233
Church Missionary Society...	582	388	407	393	578
Mill Hill Mission (Roman Catholic).	212	188	131	142	166

Returns of births and deaths are rendered by certain of the Native Governments, but these are not sufficiently reliable to be used for statistical purposes.

(C) Public Health.

47. The general health continues good. There is an increase of nearly 5,000 in the number of cases treated by the medical staff, but this is accounted for by the fact that a larger population has been dealt with than formerly.

48. *Health of European Officials.* The health of European officials has been good. 395 cases were placed under treatment,

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as compared with 366 last year, the increase being doubtless due to the increase in the number of officials resident.

Malaria and diseases of the digestive system were responsible for the greatest number of admissions. The number of cases classified under these heads which have been treated during the last two years are:—

	1910.	1911.
Malaria	134	140
Digestive diseases	62	86

There were four deaths of officials caused by illness during the year, and four cases of invaliding.

There were two cases of blackwater fever, both of which recovered.

Mr. A. A. Byne, head gaoler, was accidentally drowned in Lake Victoria while hunting hippopotamus.

The total number of officials resident during the year was 230.

49. *European Population Generally.*—The number of admissions to hospital was 662 as compared with 680 last year. There were seven deaths as compared with five in 1910. The principal causes of admissions and the numbers treated for diseases mentioned during the last three years are shown below:—

Year.	Malaria.	Blackwater Fever.	Spirillum.	Dengue.	Enteric.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Digestive Diseases.
1911 ...	203	4	5	5	5	18	152
1910 ...	225	9	3	11	—	35	130
1909 ...	170	10	15	14	—	34	71

Complete medical statistics of the European community are not, however, obtainable, as a large proportion of the non-official population do not come under the treatment of Government Medical Officers.

50. *Health of Natives and Asiatics.*—The health of Asiatic officials in Government employment is only moderate. There were 748 admissions to the sick list during the year, and five deaths. Of these numbers, 334 admissions were due to malaria, and five to blackwater fever, which terminated fatally in two cases.

Natives.—The total number of cases treated in all Government hospitals and dispensaries was 70,571 with 251 deaths, as compared with 66,365 with 263 deaths in the previous year.

51. The rate of infant mortality among natives is alarmingly high, and is influenced, probably, by the prevalence of venereal disease and by the practice of unhygienic customs amongst natives at the time of childbirth.

52. *Sleeping Sickness.*—During the year under review measures for the control and suppression of sleeping sickness have been greatly extended. Additional areas were mapped out and de-

clared "infected areas" on the shores of Lake Albert, in the Nile District, and in the region of Lakes George and Edward.

Porter traffic to the Lado Enclave has been stopped altogether, and that to the Congo has been limited to journeys to certain selected routes which are believed to be practically free from danger of infection. Porters are permitted to proceed only as far as the Congo posts near the border and a limited time is allowed for the journey. All porters proceeding along these routes are medically examined and registered.

Extensive clearing was commenced on the banks of the Victoria Nile between Foweira and Masindi Port to render the waterway safe.

A considerable movement of population from the infected area of Unyoro is in course of arrangement.

53. In the Nile districts, owing to the scattered distribution of *Glossina palpalis*, and to the present uncertainty in regard to the local efficiency, as carriers of sleeping sickness, of *Glossina morsitans* and *pallidipes* which abound in this region, no extensive movements of population are at present advisable.

54. The total number of deaths from sleeping sickness reported was 1,487 as compared with 1,546 last year. There was a very satisfactory decrease in the district of Bunyoro and the Buganda Province.

55. *Plague.*—Thirty-four cases came under treatment, of which 29 were fatal; the returns for last year were 17 cases and 13 deaths.

According to native returns the distribution of deaths from plague was as follows:—

Buganda	613
Busoga	1256
Bukedi	1773
Unyoro	31
Toro	22
Total	3695

As stated above, these returns cannot be regarded as entirely reliable, but the Medical Officers are of opinion that the disease is on the increase in Bukedi. As has been previously reported, plague is widely endemic in this Protectorate, and minor epidemics, which are seldom heard of, occur from time to time among the natives of various parts.

A temporary plague hospital, with an isolation ward for contacts, exists at Mbale, which is the centre of the endemic area. Chiefs are encouraged to build segregation huts in villages, and are instructed to report all cases immediately on occurrence. Native inspectors are employed to see that these instructions are carried out, and also to supervise the isolation of infected persons and contacts and the burning of infected clothing and huts. No case of plague has yet occurred among the Asiatics in the endemic area.

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56. *Small-pox.*—Medical Officers visited epidemic areas, vaccinating contacts and many others and destroying infected clothing and huts. The epidemics which occurred were effectively checked.

Vaccination was performed in 3,003 cases as compared with 2,491 in 1910 and 1,654 in 1909.

A permanent isolation hospital exists in Entebbe. At other stations temporary huts are erected as required and destroyed when the outbreak is over.

57. *Leprosy.*—Arrangements have been made with the native chiefs in Buganda and Bunyoro for the local segregation of lepers in small settlements. Difficulties are experienced in providing for regular food supply and in ensuring adequate supervision.

58. *Enteric Fever.*—The first epidemic known in this Protectorate occurred during the year at Jinja. The local source of infection was traced to a water supply which was closed and placed under guard for several months. The epidemic was energetically dealt with by Dr. J. M. Collyns, the District Medical Officer, and the disease was effectually stamped out. The most careful precautions are being taken to prevent a recrudescence of the disease.

59. *General.*—The sanitary condition of the principal stations is reported to be improving steadily. Organized systems for the removal and disposal of sewage and rubbish exist in larger townships and are being gradually extended. It cannot be said, however, that the sanitary organization of any of the stations is as yet completely satisfactory. Lack of funds prevents more rapid progress.

Clearing of bush and jungle in the vicinity of stations is being extended by degrees so far as funds allow.

Considerable improvement has been made in conditions in the larger stations by the planting of short "French grass."

VIII.—POST AND TELEGRAPH.

60. The post and telegraph service was well maintained, with the exception of a serious interruption of cable communication with Europe between July and September, which caused considerable local inconvenience and appreciably affected the receipts from telegraph service.

The number of postal packets dealt with was 782,125, an increase of six per cent. over last year. The number of parcels was 19,447, an increase of 1,816. The value of articles imported by parcel post was £13,288.

There was a further increase in money order business, the value of orders issued being £40,793 and of those paid £12,480. The amount remitted to India by money order was £18,789, an increase of £2,386.

Postal orders also show a considerable increase and as a means of paying small sums are replacing money orders.

61. *Ocean Mails.*—The sailings of the various lines from Europe often clash, and consequently the ocean mail service is

not as frequent or as regular as the number of sailings might allow. The belated arrival of the steamers also causes much delay in the receipt of up-country mails. It is hoped that better arrangements may be possible next year.

The inland mail service has been satisfactory.

62. *Telegraphs.*—The number of telegrams dealt with was 45,951 as compared with 42,697 in the year 1910-11.

The principal construction work undertaken was the dismantling of 53 miles of the main line to East Africa and the relaying of this line via Mbale in Bukedi District. This necessitated 36 miles of new construction to connect Mbale with the East African system. The object of this diversion was to remove the line from the sleeping sickness area in Busoga.

Interruptions in the service are still fairly frequent, especially on lines erected on growing poles.

The provision of an efficient service over long lines passing through high elephant grass, swamp, and forest country is no easy matter.

IX.—ARMED FORCES.

(A) Military (4th Battalion, King's African Rifles).

63. Owing to the effective measures taken for the clearing and planting out of the headquarters station at Bombo there has been a considerable improvement in the health of the officers and troops.

Malarious fevers have markedly decreased and Bombo, which was formerly looked upon as somewhat unhealthy, may now be said to compare favourably, from a health point of view, with any part of the Protectorate.

There has been a notable decrease in the prevalence of venereal disease amongst the troops, due to the institution of a periodic medical examination.

64. The number of recruits enlisted was small, but a considerable number of old soldiers were re-enlisted under the terms of the King's African Rifles Ordinance, 1911, and the battalion has been kept up to the established strength.

65. One company and two half companies have been engaged in operations among the native tribes of the Nile hinterland and on patrol duty.

A company was also detailed to patrol the Lango District, but this was reduced later to a half company.

(B) Police.

66. The strength of the native ranks was 1,026, drawn from nearly all the tribes of the Protectorate. The Buganda and Kavirondo people supply the majority of recruits. The supply of recruits during the year has been quite satisfactory. The depôt, which was established last year, is now in full working order and the results of the improved system of training recruits should soon be observable throughout the force.

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With the advance of administration in the more distant parts of the Protectorate the area under the supervision of the police has greatly increased.

67. There has been a considerable improvement in the standard of shooting, which may now be considered very satisfactory.

68. The health of the force has been good and the general physique leaves little to be desired. Discipline has been fairly well maintained, few serious offences being reported. The relations of the police with the native population have been very satisfactory.

69. A heliograph party was sent to the East African Protectorate to keep up communication for telegraphic purposes between Nandi and the Uasin Gishu plateau pending the completion of a telegraph line. The party was successful in maintaining communication and was well reported on.

70. There were two minor instances of collisions between touring officers' escorts and the natives of outlying districts.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

71. The expenditure on public works during the year amounted to £43,227, an increase of £6,360 over the amount spent in 1910-11. A large number of minor works and buildings, mainly official quarters, were carried out, and considerable progress was made in the construction and improvement of main roads. The most important building work was the erection, at a cost of £1,179, of a large garage and workshop for the Transport Department at Kampala.

A timber pier 120 feet long was erected at Butiaba on Lake Albert.

Roads.

72. *Kampala—Congo Border.*—A section of 16 miles was metalled, making a total length of 142½ miles completed.

Culverts and bridges have been completed as far as Fort Portal, 30 miles from the Congo border. The road is passable for waggons to Fort Portal.

Masindi Port—Butiaba.—The first section of this road, viz., Masindi Port to Masindi, was completed and metalled, and this section is now open for motor traffic. The second and more difficult section from Masindi to Butiaba, which includes the descent of the Lake Albert escarpment, will be undertaken in 1912-13.

Kampala—Bombo.—The road from Kampala to Bombo, the military headquarters, was continued for 32 miles into the cotton and planting districts of Bulemezi in the Buganda Province.

73. *General.*—Considerable improvements were made in the main road from Jinja to Mbale (Bukedi). The worst sections were metalled and stone culverts and bridges were put in. The road is passable for waggons.

Some progress was also made towards the completion for heavy traffic of the road from Masaka to Bukakata, the port on Lake

Victoria for the Buddu District, a distance of about 26 miles. Trade in this district is rapidly developing and it is hoped to complete a motor road to the port during the coming year.

The total outlay on the construction and up-keep of main roads during the year was £10,668.

74. *Timber Supply from Tero Forest.*—The sawing station is connected by a canal with Lake Victoria, and it is proposed to transport timber from this forest, cut by the sawmill erected during 1910-11, to Entebbe and other Lake ports by rafts. It was not, however, found possible to do so during the year under review and the unusually low level of Lake Victoria seriously hampered the transport of timber by the canal from the sawing station to the port.

75. *Labour.*—The cost of skilled labour has risen considerably during the year, owing to the increasing demand. The capabilities of native artizans are improving steadily, and native masons and carpenters can now be obtained who can carry out work with very little supervision.

Native artizans undergo training in the workshops of the Public Works Department and the results are very promising. Door and window frames and plain furniture can now be satisfactorily turned out by the natives trained in the workshops, and further improvement may be looked for.

XI.—LAND AND SURVEY.

(A) Survey.

76. The English members of the Anglo-Belgian German Boundary Commission under Major E. M. Jack, R.E., after completing their work on the boundary undertook the survey of part of the Western Province.

During the year eight sheets of a topographical map of Uganda were published by the War Office. The map includes practically the whole of Buganda, Bunyoro, and Lake Albert, and a small portion of the Eastern Province; also a very small part of Eastern Ankole and Toro.

77. *Cadastral Survey.*—In the survey of native estates in Buganda Province theodolite observations were completed over an area of 1,054 square miles as compared with 509 last year. Detail was completed over 907 square miles as compared with 409 in 1910-11. The total area completed in the cadastral survey is 3,283 square miles, and the area remaining to be surveyed in the Buganda Province is approximately 12,000 square miles.

78. *Miscellaneous Surveys.*—Considerable progress has been made in the Eastern Province with the laying out of Jinja and Namasagali, the termini of the newly constructed Busoga Railway.

(B) Land.

79. The number of leases and gra[illegible] of Crown land during 1911-12 was 90, being 65 leases and [illegible]nts, as compared with

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31 leases and 10 grants in 1910-11. Of the leases, twenty-three were for agricultural land and forty for township plots. The total area of agricultural land leased was 7,698 acres of which 6,062 acres were native lands transferred through the Crown. The average price for agricultural land was from 3*s*. 6½*d*. to 4*s*. 10½*d*. per acre, and for land in townships £163 7*s*. per acre.

80. *Forest Leases.*—No transaction of importance took place during the year. The nominal area under lease is 152 square miles.

81. *Native Estates.*—The number of final certificates of title issued to natives holding land under the Buganda Agreement up to the end of the year was 417.

82. *Registration of Land Titles.*—The total number of claims, leases, and grants registered up to the 31st March was 8,989.

83. *Sale of Native Lands.*—In the Province of Buganda there is the very large area of 8,958 square miles in the hands of some 3,500 native land-holders. Sales of this land to Europeans are conducted through the Government. The land is transferred by the native holder to the Government as Crown land, after the consent of the Native Council to the sale has been obtained and the purchase price to be paid to the owner has been considered by the Governor, and is then leased to the purchaser on certain conditions, with the freehold when those conditions are fulfilled.

The purchaser receives the same rights to timber and minerals as the original native owner. The area of native land sold during the year in Buganda Kingdom was 6,063 acres. The difficulties of survey in the Buganda Province in connection with the settlement of native estates under the Uganda Agreement are such that practically the only land available for plantations in this Province is that in the hands of native owners. This does not apply to other Provinces, but Bugunda is at present the favourite for planters.

84. The most marked feature of the year has been the awakening in interest in Uganda as a planter's country.

There was a large increase in the number of enquiries for land, and interest will be further stimulated when the earliest plantations reach the profitable stage, which should occur during the coming year.

XII.—AGRICULTURE.

(A) General.

85. The season under review was a comparative dry one, but the want of rain, although it interfered to some extent with the regular cotton-sowing, had no serious effects.

There was a slight rise in the price of native food-stuffs during the period affected, but this is not unusual.

There was a further large increase in the area devoted to cotton. The Eastern Province showed the greatest advance. There seems to have been a considerable improvement in the yields of cotton, and the selected varieties which have been introduced during the last two years were specially satisfactory in this respect.

86. The year saw the last of the conglomeration of varieties that had come to be known by the term of "Ordinary Uganda," and during the coming season the whole of the seed distribution will be of the selected varieties. These newly introduced varieties have been very well reported on by the Imperial Institute and should prove satisfactory.

87. With the exception of cotton, little of the agricultural produce of the country is sold for export, the most important products, after cotton, being chillies, sem sem, and ground-nuts.

In the general native cultivation, plantains are of primary importance, and the acreage in the Buganda Kingdom alone is not far short of half a million acres. The other important native foods are sweet potatoes, sem sem, ground-nuts, and two varieties of millet. Indian corn and cassava are also cultivated to some extent.

88. The year has been remarkable for the great increase in the number of European plantations, and although plantation crops at present do not figure very largely in the exports they will probably do so in the near future. Coffee easily leads the way in this class and the acreage is increasing rapidly; a large acreage of rubber and a certain quantity of cacao are also being put down.

89. Wheat has been grown to some extent, but the acreage is at present inconsiderable.

90. *Live Stock.*—Hides and skins form a valuable item of export. The natives are rich in herds and flocks; in the fully administered areas, the numbers have been estimated as follows:—

Cattle	758,700
Sheep	864,000
Goats	1,046,000

This does not take either the Nile or Rudolf Provinces into account, and these provinces, and especially the latter, are known to contain very large numbers.

(B) Veterinary.

91. *Cattle.*—Rinderpest caused considerable loss of stock in the Eastern Province, both amongst native cattle and transport oxen. A large supply of anti-rinderpest serum was obtained and inoculations carried out with satisfactory results, though fresh outbreaks occurred with the spring rains.

Some loss of stock occurred in a few districts of the Western Province from trypanosomiasis, and a disease with a mortality of 60 to 80 per cent. appeared in Western Ankole but died out without spreading.

Sheep and Goats.—Sarcoptic mange and a disease known under the native name of "Mulalamo" caused some loss in Ankole, but in the greater part of the Protectorate these animals are healthy and kept by the natives in large numbers.

Horses and mules.—In the trade centres lymphangitis is very prevalent.

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(C) Entomological.

92. Considerable progress has been made in investigations in connection with the various insect pests affecting local crops. As in past years, the cotton stainer continues to cause considerable damage. The entomological collection has been considerably increased, and a very large number of specimens, including several new species of economic importance, have been forwarded to the Entomological Research Committee.

XIII.—BOTANICAL, FORESTRY, AND SCIENTIFIC.

(A) Botanical.

93. The Botanic Gardens were well kept up during the year, and experiments with plants of economic interest were carried out. Para rubber (*Hevea braziliensis*), cocoa, and coffee are the most important subjects of experiments. The plantation of Para rubber was increased, and the cocoa and coffee plantations have made satisfactory progress, especially the coffee, which has shown unusually rapid growth and in some cases has developed a heavy crop after only twenty months. Experiments with cocoa have been successful but the trees have suffered somewhat from the attack of scale. Fruit fly and canker have also attacked the pods but have done no serious damage.

94. An interesting series of tapping experiments was carried out in the rubber plantation and greatly improved results were obtained. The number of trees tapped during three months was 164, and the yield of dry rubber (crepe and scrap) was 134 lbs., an average of 13 oz. per tree. This was obtained in 41 tappings.

95. Lemon grass is widely used throughout the country to plant in areas which have been cleared for the purpose of driving away *Glossina palpalis*, the carrier of sleeping sickness. All the lemon grass now in the country has been produced from a single root imported by the Botanical Department some years ago.

96. Considerable numbers of plants and seeds were distributed by the Botanical Department during the year. There is a very large and ever increasing demand for Para rubber and cocoa seeds.

97. At the close of the International Rubber Exhibition in London, eight samples of rubber grown in Uganda were sent to the Imperial Institute for analysis and valuation and were very well reported on.

(B) Forestry.

98. Work in this department was hampered by shortage of staff. A survey of the forest areas adjacent to the Busoga Railway was made with a view of ascertaining the amount of fuel available, which was found to be sufficient for many years. Acacia, the species which predominates in these areas, is of very slow growth, and experiments will be made in replanting with

faster-growing varieties. The principal forests of the country have now been located and found to contain considerable quantities of valuable timbers, but the cost of the local transport of timber is still too high to allow of its general use in place of imported pine and spruce. A certain amount of native timber is now, however, placed on the market by the Mabira Forest Company. An experimental plantation of *funtumia* in a forest area at Bweya close to Entebbe has not been a success and has been abandoned.

(C) Scientific.

99. Considerable interest was shown in collections housed in the museum at Kampala, and a number of new and interesting exhibits were added to the collection.

A number of mineral specimens were forwarded to the Imperial Institute for report, the most important being a specimen of bitumen-like substance found at Kibero near Lake Albert.

(D) Meteorological.

100. The number of observation stations has been considerably increased, the total number being now 41 as compared with seven in 1901.

The average rainfall at Entebbe for the last twelve years has been 57·78 inches. The rainfall for the year 1911 was 52·91 inches. The mean daily sunshine was 6 hours 9 minutes. December was the month of greatest sunshine, with a mean of 8 hours, and June the dullest, with a mean of 3 hours 23 minutes The prevailing direction of the wind at Entebbe was S. to S.W. and the average velocity 2·7 miles an hour. The maximum temperature recorded at Entebbe was 86° on the 11th January, and the minimum 57° on the 8th July. The highest shade temperature recorded in the Protectorate was 102·4° at Gondokoro on the 16th February, and the lowest 50° at Fort Portal on various dates.

The rainfall at seven of the principal stations during the year was as follows:

Kampala, Buganda Province	...	41·63 in.
Jinja, Busoga District ...	...	50·17 ,,
Nimule, Nile District ...	...	39·87 ,,
Mbale, Bukedi District ...	...	58·80 ,,
Masaka, Buganda Province	...	34·98 ,,
Fort Portal, Toro District ...	...	51·06 ,,
Masindi, Bunyoro District ...	...	64·96 ,,

XIV.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

101. The reports of the Provincial Commissioners in charge of the four Provinces of the Protectorate show marked progress in native affairs this year, and it is very satisfactory to note that the cordial relations which exist generally are strengthened year by year between the natives and the Government.

102. A few patrols were found to be necessary in the Nile Districts in connexion with the extended administration of the hinterland, where the natives had become troublesome and had

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to be brought under control, but otherwise there has been no trouble with the natives of any kind this year.

Our administration of the Nile hinterland, and the active measures which have been taken to deal with gun-running and raids on friendly tribes, have had a remarkable and far reaching moral effect on the wild Nilotic races, which will undoubtedly pave the way to the extension of our administrative area still further east next year; and, it may be hoped that the result will be more or less peaceful occupation.

103. In the Eastern Province there are many signs of improvement visible among the natives and many of the chiefs in the wilder parts have now acquired such control over their people that the Baganda sub-chiefs, who were put in to assist them during the early stages of our administration, have been withdrawn.

In Busoga the railway has evidently already had a beneficial effect on that country, and the Provincial Commissioner reports that the natives show many signs of improvement and appear in every respect more prosperous.

104. When the metalled roads are completed to connect the cotton-producing centres with the railway, and the present serious call for native labour for carrying purposes is reduced by the use of mechanical transport, there is no doubt that the eastern portion of the Protectorate will go ahead with rapid strides, as the people are industrious and will then devote their time, so much of which has before been occupied in transport work, to cultivation.

105. The natives of the Buganda Kingdom are in advance of the other natives of the Protectorate as they have been the dominant race for years past, and their chiefs are an exceptionally intelligent body of men. There is no doubt that they now well realize the advantage of civilization and are reaping its benefits fully.

Many of the Baganda chiefs now have large rubber and coffee plantations and soon will be very rich men, and it is gratifying to note that contact with civilisation has not in any way, so far, had the deteriorating effects it sometimes has on the African native.

106. With the advent of European planters the demand for native labour in Buganda has greatly increased, and there has been some difficulty in meeting all requirements from the available supply, but with the improvement of communications throughout the country it may be hoped that this difficulty will soon be obviated, as in the Eastern Province, by the substitution of mechanical transport for head carriage.

107. The Northern and Western Provinces are not so advanced as the Buganda Kingdom and the Eastern Province, as the distance of these countries from the main ports of the Protectorate makes their produce of comparatively small value.

108. With the opening of the Busoga Railway—Lake Kioga transport service to Masindi Port, however, the Unyoro District has shown rapid signs of development and the districts to the North of the Victoria Nile should also soon profit to some extent by the same cause.

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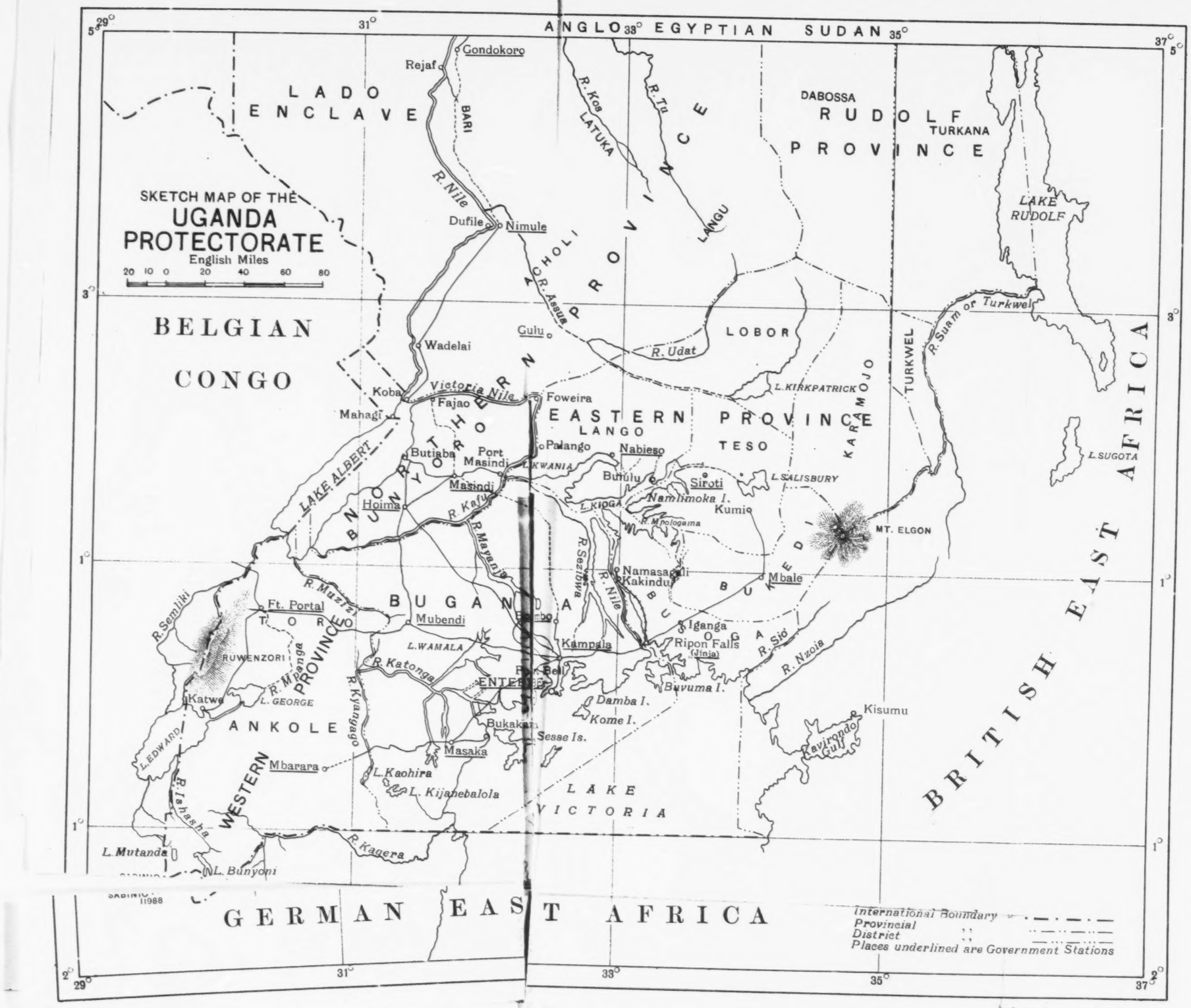

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109. The District of Ankole in the Western Province is well reported on this year, and it is satisfactory to note that the Bahima tribe, who have been so troublesome in the past, appear now to give little trouble and to be contented under our administration.

110. The year can be described generally as one of marked progress in native affairs throughout the Protectorate.

XV.—GENERAL.

111. The year under review has been one of steady progress in the development of Uganda. The opening of the Busoga Railway, the first railway in the Protectorate as now constituted, marks a most important step in advance. The railway opens up the large and fertile cotton-growing areas of the Eastern Province around the borders of Lake Kioga, and the steamer service on this lake is being largely increased to meet the growing traffic. This service will be connected with Lake Albert by a motor road, and it will then be possible to go from Mombasa to Nimule or to the western border of the Congo by train, steamer, and motor without recourse to travel by "safari." It has been shown that Uganda can produce valuable crops, and the problem to be solved now is to provide for the transport of cotton, coffee, and other products at reasonable rates to the Uganda Railway system. At the time of writing this report an Imperial loan of £125,000 has been granted to Uganda, to be spent entirely on the improvement of internal communication. A most important result of the extension of wagon, motor, and railway transport will be the release for more productive labour of the thousands of natives who are still employed in the wasteful and expensive system of human porterage.

112. The growing interest shown in Uganda by planters has been a most marked feature of the year. The number of estates has rapidly increased and the demand for land exceeds the immediately available supply. The natural result has been an appreciable increase in the price of agricultural land. The natives realise the value of the land in their possession, and though they have not the capital or the knowledge to develop it at present, are by no means eager to part with it.

The increase in the volume of business has led to the establishment of a second bank—a branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

113. The area under administration has been considerably increased, and the degree of administrative control over the outlying sections of the native population has improved. The demand for labour in the Buganda Province has already grown to such an extent that it has become necessary to augment the supply by drafts of labourers from other provinces. The mobility of the available labour supply is an important object to be kept in view.

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No. 787.

UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1912-13.

(For Report for 1911-12, see No. 743.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
January, 1914.

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CONTENTS.

	Sections.	Page.
I. Financial	1–9	4
II. Trade	10–23	6
III. Agricultural :—		
General	24–31	9
Veterinary	32–34	10
Entomological	35	10
IV. Botanical, Forestry and Scientific :—		
A. Botanical	36–38	10
B. Forestry	39–42	11
C. Scientific	43	11
D. Meteorological	44	11
V. Land and Survey :—		
A. Survey	45, 46	12
B. Land	47–59	12
VI. Legislation	51, 52	13
VII. Education	53–56	14
VIII. Judicial	57–64	15
IX. Population and Vital Statistics :—		
A. Population	65	16
B. Births, Deaths, and Marriages	66, 67	16
C. Public Health	68–83	17
X. Communications :—		
General	84, 85	20
A. Busoga Railway	86–88	21
B. Marine Transport	89–95	21
C. Road Transport	96–98	22
XI. Post and Telegraphs	99–105	23
XII. Armed Forces :—		
A. Military	106–108	23
B. Police	109–111	24
XIII.—Public Works	112–115	24
XIV.—Native Affairs	116–121	25
XV.—General	122	27
Map.		

No. 787.

UGANDA.

(For Report for 1911–12, see No. 743.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Uganda,
31st October, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Report on the Blue Book of the Uganda Protectorate for the year 1912-13.

I have, &c.,

F. J. JACKSON,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1912-13.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The local revenue for the year 1912-13 amounted to £238,655, an increase over the amount collected in 1911-12 of £35,163, and exceeding by £6,861 the original estimate of the year's receipts.

2. The estimated ordinary expenditure for the year was £313,799, and the actual expenditure £292,147. The difference between revenue and expenditure is made up by a grant-in-aid from Imperial funds.

3. The following table shows the revenue, grant-in-aid, and expenditure for the last five years:—

—	1908–09.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	102,572	165,145	191,094	203,492	238,655
Grant-in-aid	95,000	103,262	96,000	65,000	45,000
Total	197,572	268,407	287,094	268,492	283,655
Expenditure	256,337	240,140	252,374	283,689	292,147

Revenue.

4. Collections under the head Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue amounted to £151,106, an increase of £14,576 over the total for the previous year, and of £14,896 over the estimate. The principal items of increase were Poll Tax and Road and Wharfage dues. The increase in Poll Tax, which was derived mainly from the Eastern Province, was £11,247, and was due in part to improved administrative control, but chiefly to the increased prosperity of the native population of that province owing to the extension of cotton cultivation and the consequent wider distribution of money. Road and Wharfage dues are levied on imports, and the increase of these raised the collections under this head by £2,482. Customs receipts increased by £4,992; the sum credited to this Protectorate on account of goods for Uganda imported at Mombasa, which is fixed annually, was increased by £4,149, and export duties showed an increase of £1,213. On the other hand, import duties collected locally on goods imported from adjoining territories fell off somewhat, as greater advantage is being taken of the facilities for passing merchandise through the Protectorate "in transit." The amount collected under Fees of Court and Office and Payments for Specific Services increased by £7,003, mainly owing to an increase of £6,313 in receipts from the extended Government Transport Services. The receipts from these services, however, fell short by £16,237 of the estimated amount, owing to delay in the arrival of material for new lighters and steamers on Lake Kioga. The profits on the working of the Busoga Railway, which appear for the first time in the Protectorate accounts, realised £1,252.

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Owing to the general increase of business, receipts for the rent of township plots and other Government property increased by £1,062.

Expenditure.

5. The expenditure for the year shown above, viz., £292,147, does not include sums chargeable to loans for railway construction and improvement of internal communications. The general progress and opening up of the Protectorate naturally entails a continual increase in the expenditure of the principal departments, the staff and scope of which are being enlarged to meet our growing needs. The expenditure on provincial administration for the year exceeded that of the previous year by £4,410, owing to increase of staff, and that of the Port and Marine Department increased by £15,515. This amount includes a sum of £14,416 spent on the construction of new vessels, an expenditure which will result in a large increase in revenue.

6. A sum of £21,789 was spent on the construction of the Busoga Railway out of the loan of £170,000 for this purpose. The balance remaining for the completion of the railway is £25,942. A further loan from the Imperial funds, of £125,000, was obtained during the year, of which £30,000 is allotted to the construction of a railway from Kampala to Kampala Port, and £95,000 to improving the internal communications of the cotton-growing districts of the Eastern Province.

Assets and Liabilities.

7. The excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st March amounted to £211,812. Of this sum, however, £146,664 consists of unexpended balances from loan funds, leaving a residue of £65,148, out of which £33,755 is devoted to the reduction of the grant-in-aid for the year 1913-14, and £3,691 retained as a working balance. The net surplus standing to the credit of the Protectorate on the year's working is therefore £27,702.

Savings Bank.

8. The total number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank during the year was 335, an increase of 29 over the number of depositors during the previous year. The amount standing to the credit of depositors totalled £5,113, as compared with £3,596 in 1911-12.

9. The reluctance of the natives to use the bank dies hard. It is reported that considerable sums of money paid to native land owners during the year for the purchase of land have been buried. The attitude of the natives towards the bank is probably due rather to the innate conservatism of the African and to his inherited desire to retain under his own eye whatever property he possesses than to any real lack of confidence in the bank and its objects. There are signs of a gradual improvement in this respect but it will be many years before this feeling is overcome among the general population.

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II.—TRADE.

10. The total volume of the Protectorate trade during the year amounted to £1,236,956, an increase of £219,828 over the previous year. Imports show an increase of £155,409, and exports of £64,419. The value of the imports and exports during the last five years is given in the subjoined tables:—

Imports.

Year.	Private Merchandise.	Government Stores.	Specie.	Goods in Transit.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1908–9	281,254	41,740	13,694	82,615*	419,303
1909–10	288,876	34,228	36,901	43,395	403,400
1910–11	347,823	32,428†	123,383	51,724	555,358
1911–12	428,199	51,753‡	96,374	48,211	624,537
1912–13	535,891	54,424§	120,397	69,234	779,946

* Includes £33,333 bullion from the Congo in transit to Europe.
† „ £6,007 value of material for the Busoga Railway.
‡ „ £14,806 „ „ „ „ „
§ „ £21,807 „ „ „ „ „ , and £12,347 value of vessels for the Lake Kioga service.

Exports.

Including Re-exports.

Year.	Local Produce.	Re-Exports.*		Total.
		Merchandise.	Specie.	
	£	£	£	£
1908–9 ...	127,275	36,598	10,640	174,513
1909–10 ...	175,934	43,910	5,427	225,271
1910–11 ...	306,609	30,847	2,870	340,326
1911–12 ...	367,575	17,125	7,891	392,591
1912–13 ...	436,902	15,408	4,700	457,010

* Re-exports are exclusive of "goods in transit," the value of which is shown under Imports.

Imports.

11. The principal increases in the value of articles imported for local consumption appear under the following items:—yarns and textile fabrics, £29,319; specie, £24,023; manufacturing machinery, £13,279; corrugated iron, £8,242; railway material, £7,001; bags and sacks, £6,192; bicyles, £5,412; ships and boats, £4,995; hardware, £4,408; buildings in parts, £4,261; cement, £4,198; soap, £4,192.

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666 FIFTH A

12. Imports of ivory show a decrease of £2,971; rice, a decrease of £1,456; rubber, a decrease of £1,438; and drugs and chemicals, a decrease of £1,272.

13. *Food, Drink, and Tobacco.*—The total value of imports classified under this head shows a net increase of £10,395, the largest increase appearing under the heads: salt, £2,927; tobacco, £2,171; sugar, £2,057; and tea, £1,052. A decrease in the value of grain imported of £1,578, of which £1,456 is accounted for by a falling off in the imports of rice, is attributed to the departure of the Indian contingent of the King's African Rifles, who were among the principal consumers of imported grain.

14. *Raw Materials.*—There was a decrease in the import of articles in this class of £1,229. Imports of kerosene oil show an increase of £1,576 and of other oils £1,598. Imports of ivory and rubber from the Congo have again decreased by £2,971 and £1,438, respectively, owing to the settlement of the boundary between Uganda and the Congo and increased supervision by the Congo authorities over the territories formerly in dispute, which has resulted in an increase of the amount of these commodities passing through the Protectorate in transit and a decrease in direct importations. Although with the progress of the Protectorate the amount of building undertaken is steadily increasing, the value of the timber imported showed only a trifling increase of £42, which is due to the fact that larger use is being made of local timber.

15. *Manufactured or Partly Manufactured Articles.*—The imports under this head, which are the best criterion of the general prosperity of the population, again show a remarkable increase of £97,647, an advance of about 25 per cent. on those of the previous year. The most important items showing increase are yarns and textile fabrics, £29,319, of which £2,110 is for "bafta," a cotton cloth much used by natives, £8,380 for "americani," a coarse cotton fabric, and £18,829 for other kinds of fabrics and yarns. Bicycles show an increase of £5,412, hardware of £4,408, and soap of £4,192, all items which are good indications of growing prosperity; the bicycle, indeed, has been an important factor in the development of up-country roads and is in universal use among the better class natives. Increases under the heads of manufacturing machinery of £13,278; bags and sacks, £6,192; corrugated iron, £8,242, buildings in parts, £4,261; and cement, £4,198; all tend to show satisfactory industrial progress. The machinery was mainly required in connection with the cotton and coffee industries.

Railway material for the Busoga Railway is responsible for an increase of £7,001, and ships and boats for the Lake Kioga service in connection with this railway for £4,995.

EXPORTS.

16. The increase in the value of exports of £69,994 is very satisfactory. At this stage of development it is only to be expected that the imports should increase even more rapidly than the exports. The rapid increase in imports indicates that money is being spent in development and is an earnest of the future expansion of the export trade.

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17. *Food, Drink, and Tobacco.*—The value of exports in this class amounted to £55,771, as compared with £36,635 in 1911-12, an increase of £19,136. The principal items showing increases were coffee, £6,377, ghee, £5,620, and "simsin" (sesame), £9,764. The export of coffee increased in value from £2,563 to £8,940. The trade in ghee, for which a large demand exists in the East Africa Protectorate, is capable of considerable expansion.

18. *Raw Materials.*—The increase in the value of raw materials exported was £51,861, the total value of exports in this class being £377,071. Of the total increase in value cotton and cotton seed were responsible for £34,957, and hides for £19,663. The amount of cotton exported from the Protectorate has risen from 6,488 ba es, valued at £59,594, in 1909-10 to 26,294 bales, valued at £254,379, in 1912-13. The export of unginned cotton decreased by £5,335 in value. Prices ruled low during the year. Of the increase in hides the export of wild buffalo hides accounted for £7,438. The buffalo has again been placed on the list of protected animals, and the value of this export will consequently decrease next year. Goat skins show an increase in value of £6,294, though the actual quantity exported showed a slight falling off. The export of ivory is decreasing in value and fell short by £8,778 of the value exported during 1911-12.

19. *Manufactured Articles.*—The exports under this head naturally form a very small part of the Protectorate trade, their total value amounting only to £4,061. Cotton seed oil showed a decrease of £3,060.

20. *Direction of Trade.*—Imports from all British possessions amounted to £395,009, an increase of £89,901 over the figures for last year. Imports from foreign countries showed an increase of £41,279, their total value being £264,334. A most satisfactory feature of the year's trade was the large increase in imports from the United Kingdom, which totalled £285,583, an advance of £59,098 as compared with 1911-12.

21. The articles of import from the United Kingdom which showed marked increase were bicycles, hardware, corrugated iron, manufacturing machinery, soap, and textiles. The increase of £7,789 in the total imports of textiles from the United Kingdom was, however, quite overshadowed by an increase of £20,745 in the value of textiles imported from foreign countries.

22. The value of textile imports from foreign countries is nearly double the value of those from the United Kingdom, and there is evidently room for greater enterprise in this direction on the part of British manufacturers. The largest item of import from foreign sources among textiles is "americani" (£81,713), a cheap cotton cloth used for innumerable purposes. There are no arrangements in force for ascertaining accurately the destination of exports.

23. *Transit Trade.*—The transit trade shows an increase of £21,023. The amount of ivory from the Congo Free State passing through the Protectorate increased in value by £8,799. The total value of goods passed in transit was £69,234.

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III.—AGRICULTURE.

24. The agricultural development of the Protectorate is proceeding apace. The areas under the more important products are being greatly extended and the number of European plantations is steadily increasing. The price of agricultural land, as noted elsewhere, has risen rapidly. Cotton is by far the most important product at present, Uganda coming second in the list of cotton-producing countries in Africa, but coffee, cacao, and rubber are being widely planted, and experiments are in progress with tea and tobacco. The Agricultural Department is giving the closest attention to the education of the native in sound methods of agriculture, with most promising results. There are three Government plantations in different parts of the country which are used as centres for instruction and for experiment in crops suitable to the locality.

25. *Cotton.*—The cotton season was, in some respects, disappointing as drought, from December to February, seriously reduced the yield of late planted cotton. The industry, however, continues to make excellent progress. The quality of the cotton has been improved by careful seed selection and by the improvement in the methods of native cultivators, by whom the entire crop is grown. There was a large increase in output and an even larger increase is expected during the coming season, when improved transport facilities in the Eastern Province will enable a much larger crop to be moved. The first consignment of last season's crop was sold at 9·25*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 6·85*d.* per lb.

26. *Coffee.*—The exports of this crop, which amounted ten years ago to £892, totalled in 1911-12 £8,940, and the area under cultivation has been greatly extended. The crop, however, received a very severe set-back by the discovery during the year of "coffee leaf disease," which has attacked a number of plantations.

27. *Cacao.*—This crop is receiving increased attention from planters and promises very well, but most of the trees are as yet very young and it is too early to speak definitely of the prospects of this product.

28. *Rubber.*—All kinds of rubber have been tried, but the favourite is Para rubber, the area under which is rapidly increasing. Tapping of the older trees has given fairly satisfactory results.

29. *Tobacco.*—Experiments in tobacco growing are being made with promising results, and the crop is one which will repay attention.

30. Native crops have been good and the cultivation of groundnuts and sesame for oil-producing purposes is increasing in popularity amongst the natives. Efforts are being made to extend the cultivation of these in suitable districts.

31. The agriculture of the country is, of course, to a large extent still in an experimental stage, but experiments have proceeded far enough to enable us to look with confidence to the future. The appearance of coffee leaf disease is unfortunate,

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but even should this result in the total failure of coffee in Uganda, which is not considered probable, other profitable crops can certainly be produced.

Veterinary.

32. *Cattle.*—The efforts of the veterinary staff were mainly devoted to controlling the spread of rinderpest, which appeared in several centres in the Eastern and Northern Provinces. Large numbers of cattle were inoculated and quarantine measures initiated, with the result that the disease was kept in hand and the mortality kept low. Rinderpest has not yet appeared in Uganda on the west side of the Nile. It exists, however, in Ruanda, in German East Africa, and great care will be necessary to prevent its introduction into the cattle districts of the Western Province. Cattle for the production of anti-rinderpest serum are sent from this Protectorate to the Veterinary Department of British East Africa.

33. *Horses and Mules.*—Lymphangitis is widely prevalent, especially among mules. The progress of the disease can often be arrested if cases are treated in the earliest stage, but it is doubtful if a permanent cure can be effected once the disease has spread beyond the point of infection.

34. *Dogs.*—Rabies has been reported to exist among the jackals in the East Africa Protectorate but no cases have as yet been recorded in Uganda. Restrictions on the importation of dogs have been imposed.

Entomological.

35. Considerable progress was made in the investigation of the various insect pests which are common in the Protectorate. The cotton stainer and coffee beetle are serious pests. White ants represent a danger the gravity of which is often not realized. The distribution of ticks which are carriers of disease among humans and cattle has also formed a subect for investigation.

IV.—BOTANICAL, FORESTRY, AND SCIENTIFIC.

A. Botanical.

36. The Botanical Gardens have been well kept up and several improvements carried out, the chief of these being the erection of a rubber-curing house which contains coagulating, smoking, and drying chambers. This house is open to the inspection of visitors to the gardens desirous of seeing the processes through which the latex of rubber passes previous to shipment as "crepe" rubber.

37. The *Hevea braziliensis* (Para rubber) trees have shown satisfactory results, but other kinds of rubber have not done so well. The Para trees were attacked by the disease *Fomes semitosus*, which yielded to treatment and did no serious damage. The number of Para rubber trees tapped during three months was 310, giving an average yield of dry rubber per tree of slightly

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over 12 oz. Two trees gave exceptional yields during January, one yielding 1 lb. 2 oz. of rubber and the other 1 lb. Two consignments of rubber were sent to the Imperial Institute for disposal and report: the first, which was of a mixed character, realised 3*s*. 10*d*. per lb., with fine hard Para 4*s*. 10*d*., the second, for smoked crepe sheet 4*s*. 6*d*., and smoked scrap crepe sheet 4*s*. 3*d*., with fine hard Para at 5*s*. 1*d*., and fine plantation Para at 4*s*. 8*d*. to 5*s*. 0½*d*. Cocoa trees in the gardens have all made satisfactory progress and are free from disease. Considerable numbers of seeds and plants were distributed by the Department. There is a large and ever increasing demand for Para rubber and cocoa seeds.

38. For the first time in their history the Botanical Gardens showed a small profit on the year's working.

B. Forestry.

39. The forests conceded to the Busoga Railway as fuel areas were inspected with a view to constituting a permanent fuel reserve for the use of the railway. An area of 30 square miles along the line was reserved for this purpose.

40. The Tero Forest in South Buganda, where a Government saw mill is in operation, was also inspected. This saw mill, which has hitherto been under the care of the Public Works Department, is in future to be under the control of the Forestry Department.

41. Several forests were inspected with a view to the discovery of rattan canes, which it is proposed to use for the manufacture of cane furniture. The canes were found to be plentiful.

42. Two bundles of elephant grass were forwarded to the Imperial Institute for a report as to the suitability of this grass for paper-making. The grass was most favourably reported on and it is possible that by treating it with caustic soda an excellent pulp may be obtained. Further enquiries and experiments are being made.

C. Scientific.

43. The museum at Kampala has been improved and several new exhibits added. There was a considerable increase in the number of visitors to the museum. A number of native medicines collected by Dr. J. H. Cook of the Church Missionary Society were forwarded to the Imperial Institute for analysis and report.

D. Meteorological.

44. The highest rainfall recorded occurred in the Sesse Islands, where 78·875 inches were registered. Entebbe came next with 75·71 inches, an unusually high total for Entebbe, where the average rainfall for the last thirteen years is 59·16. The wettest month of the year was May, and the driest October. The mean daily sunshine recorded was 5 hours 31 minutes. The maximum shade temperature registered at Entebbe was 85·6° F., in January, and the minimum 59°. The highest shade temperature recorded in the Protectorate was 104° at Gondokoro on the 29th March and the lowest 45° at Bombo (Buganda Province) in July.

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The following table gives the rainfall and average maximum and minimum temperatures at eight of the principal stations:—

—	Rain.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	Inches.	°	°
Entebbe (Buganda Province) ...	75·71	79·1	62·9
Kampala (Buganda Province) ...	56·76	82·0	63·0
Jinja (Eastern Province)	47·32	81·8	63·5
Mbale (Eastern Province)	54·67	87·4	67·6
Nimule (Northern Province) ...	27·29	88·2	73·3
Gondokoro (Northern Province) ...	28·66	96·9	67·4
Fort Portal (Western Province) ...	53·13	82·2	62·1
Mbarara (Western Province) ...	35·16	78·5	61·7

V.—LAND AND SURVEY.

A. Survey.

45. *Topographical.*—The topographical survey of the Western Province which had been begun in November, 1911, by the British section of the Anglo-Belgian Boundary Commission under Major Jack, R.E., unfortunately came to a standstill in June owing to lack of funds. The survey party had then mapped 3,446 square miles of country, leaving 3,411 square miles to complete the survey of the province. In addition to this the topographical work completed up to the present includes practically all Bunyoro, Lake Albert, and Buganda, and a small part of Toro and of the Eastern Province.

46. *Cadastral.*—In the survey of the native estates in Buganda theodolite observations were completed over 885 square miles, making the total area covered up to the 31st March, 1913, 4,372 square miles. Detail was completed over 704 square miles. The total area completely surveyed is 3,987 square miles. The total area remaining to be surveyed is approximately 11,300 square miles. The cost of native estate surveys worked out at £6 14*s.* per square mile.

B. Land.

47. Leases and grants of Crown land during the year, other than grants to natives under the Buganda Agreement, totalled 131. There were 89 leases and 5 grants of land in townships and 21 leases and 15 grants of agricultural land. The area of agricultural land granted was 4,846 acres. The demand for township plots was chiefly in Jinja and Kampala. There was no enquiry for leases of forest land.

48. The figures given above apply only to leases and grants which have been completed and registered, and are no indication of the demand for agricultural land, which is steadily increasing. In the Buganda Province the conditions of the Buganda Agreement relating to the grant of lands to natives practically limit the

land available for acquisition by planters to that in the hands of native owners which has been already surveyed. In other provinces Crown lands are available for allotment subject to subsequent survey. Altogether the lease with the option of purchase of 31,560 acres has been provisionally approved.

49. The growing demand for agricultural land has naturally led to a rise in prices. The average price of some 30,000 acres of native land in Buganda, the transfer of which to planters and others has been provisionally approved, was 11*s*. 2*d*. per acre. Prices are, however, still rising, and in some instances land which might have been obtained eighteen months ago at about 4*s*. per acre is now difficult to obtain at anything under 30*s*. per acre.

50. The minimum price of Crown land in the Eastern Province was raised during the year to 8*s*. per acre and in Bunyoro to 5*s*. 8*d*. per acre.

VI.—LEGISLATION.

51. Twenty-seven Ordinances were enacted during the year, of which the following are the most important:—

(1) The King's African Rifles Reserve Forces Ordinance, 1912, which provides for the raising of a reserve force of men who have served their time with the King's African Rifles;

(2) The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912, providing for the registration of patents and trade marks;

(3) The Plants Pests Ordinance, 1912, which provides for the creation in each province of a Plants Pests Board authorised to enquire into the existence of and initiate measures to control the spread of diseases among plants which may appear in the province;

(4) The Road Ordinance, 1912, providing for the registration of vehicles plying upon public roads and authorising the Governor to make rules regulating the traffic and the weight and description of vehicles permitted to use the roads;

(5) The Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1912, which provides for the inspection of weights and measures;

(6) The Licensing Ordinance, 1912, providing for the licensing of non-native traders; and

(7) The Sleeping Sickness Ordinance, 1912, which consolidated and amended the existing Laws and Rules for the prevention of sleeping sickness.

52. Two Orders in Council were promulgated, affecting the application of the Copyright Act, 1911, to this Protectorate, and extending the application of the Act in Uganda to certain classes of foreign works.

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VII.—EDUCATION.

53. The number of children receiving instruction at the schools of the three missionary societies was as follows:—

——	Number of Schools.	Numbers on Roll.			Average attendance.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Church Missionary Society.	212	14,706	11,685	26,391	9,300	7,380	17,180
White Fathers Mission	—	11,689	8,702	20,391	8,507	6,183	14,690
Mill Hill Mission ...	276	6,325	3,544	9,869	—	—	—

The schools are of various grades, from the primitive village school, where the instruction is of the most elementary nature, to the high schools, where the curriculum includes English and type-writing and constitutes a sound general education. The high schools are attended mainly by the children of chiefs and by a few selected boys of the peasant class who are assisted by Government scholarships. Each of the mission societies receives a grant from Government funds which is expended partly in providing scholarships and partly in the training and payment of native teachers. The amount of these grants for the year under report was—

Church Missionary Society	£850
White Fathers of Algeria (Roman Catholic)	300
Mill Hill Mission (Roman Catholic) ...	100

54. The standard of education among the better class natives is steadily improving and they are eager to take advantage of the opportunities offered. Ability to read and write is now a *sine qua non* among those natives who hope for employment as Chiefs in the Buganda and Western Provinces and the districts of Bunyoro and Busoga. There is a large and growing demand also for native clerks and interpreters, which the present supply is inadequate to meet. Among the Nilotic tribes, progress has been slower up to the present, but a beginning is being made, with promising results. These people are, generally speaking, of a lower order of intelligence than the Bantu tribes and cannot for some years to come be expected to attain the standard reached by the latter.

55. *Technical Education.*—Agricultural training is given at the more important schools of all the mission societies. It has been a special feature in the educational system of the White Fathers of Algeria, whose mission stations are to a large extent self-supporting and subsist on the products of their own cultivation. An agricultural school has been opened this year in the Teso District by the Church Missionary Society. Boys are also trained in brick-making, masonry, and carpentering, and the native industries are encouraged. The Church Missionary

Society have introduced a cloth-weaving industry in the Toro District and have a special school where instruction is given. The cloth made, which is woven from locally grown cotton, is of excellent quality and finds a ready market. The school suffered a severe set-back during the year owing to a fire in which all the looms were burnt.

56. The wide scope of the educational work carried out in the Protectorate is evidence of the great debt which Uganda owes to the activities of the mission societies. When it is remembered that the civilised existence of Uganda began less than twenty years ago and that the greater part of the funds expended on education have been provided by philanthropic endeavour, the progress made is very remarkable. It is gratifying to note that the system followed by the mission societies has, on the whole, been eminently sound in theory and practically justified by its results.

VIII.—JUDICIAL.

57. The reports and statistics of the Judicial Department are rendered for the calendar year 1912 and not for the financial year 1912-13.

58. The number of criminal cases tried in the Protectorate Courts during 1912 was 1,100 as compared with 831 in 1911. The number of persons charged was 1,473, an increase of 230 over the number for the previous year. Of those charged 1,204 were convicted, 182 acquitted, and 87 discharged for want of evidence.

59. Civil cases dealt with by the Courts increased in number from 527 to 774.

60. A comparative statement of the cases of serious crime dealt with during the years 1911 and 1912 is given below:—

	1911.	1912.
Murder and Homicide	28	79
Rape	3	6
Unnatural crimes	—	1
Offences against property with violence to the person	—	1
Other offences against property ...	4	13
Other offences against the person...	2	11
Miscellaneous	—	3
	37	114

Of these 5 were tried by the High Court, 6 by Courts of Session, and 103 by District Courts.

61. Ninety cases were dealt with by the High Court on appeal and in the exercise of its revisional powers, as compared with 62 in 1911. The special jurisdictions vested in the High Court were exercised in 27 probate cases, 1 lunacy, and 6 bankruptcy cases.

62. The increase in the number of criminal cases tried, and especially in the number of crimes of violence, is due to the extension of magisterial and administrative work in the outlying

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parts, where crimes of violence are still common, and not to any real increase of crime throughout the Protectorate.

63. The Courts Ordinance, 1911, under which the different classes of courts formerly presided over by District Officers were merged in one known as the District Court, has simplified procedure and proved satisfactory in practice. The records of all cases in which whipping is inflicted or in which a sentence of three months' imprisonment or upwards is imposed are sent to the High Court for inspection. The majority of the District Courts are presided over by Administrative Officers with no special legal training, but special Magistrates with legal qualifications are appointed to the Courts at the three main centres of Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja.

64. *Native Courts.*—The organisation of the Native Courts continues to be gradually developed and improved. The Native Courts in the Toro District of the Western Province and the Bukedi District of the Eastern Province were placed on a more regular footing during the year. The jurisdiction of Native Courts is confined to natives of the district in which they are established and they are under the direct supervision of the Administrative Officers of the district in their capacity of District Magistrates.

IX.—POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

A. Population.

65. The population of the Protectorate was reckoned in April, 1911, at 2,843,325. No further census has been taken since that date. The European population was 823, of whom 622 were males and 201 females.

The European population of Entebbe and Kampala was—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Entebbe	92	45	137
Kampala	245	79	324

B. Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

66. A table is subjoined showing statistics of births, deaths, and marriages of Europeans, deaths of Asiatics, and native Christian marriages during the last five years.

—	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
European births	8	15	10	18	27
European marriages	1	6	2	4	6
European deaths	7	14	11	11	8
Asiatic deaths	No figures		27	9	37
Native Christian marriages:					
White Fathers (Roman Catholic) Mission.	1,171	850	933	1,233	1,212
Church Missionary Society...	388	407	393	578	538
Mill Hill (Roman Catholic) Mission.	188	131	142	166	128

No machinery exists for the registration of marriage by native custom or for the rendering of reliable statistics of native births and deaths.

67. Native returns from the Buganda and Western Provinces and the Districts of Busoga and Bunyoro give the number of births 30,468, and the deaths at 27,151, which gives a birth-rate for the district concerned of 24·2 per 1,000, and a death-rate of 21·5 per 1,000. The actual figures are unreliable but are sufficient to show the general trend of affairs, and there appears, unfortunately, to be little doubt that in the Buganda Province the death rate actually exceeds the birth rate, a state of affairs which gives cause for grave anxiety for the future of the most intelligent and energetic tribe of the Protectorate. Returns are not available for the Nilotic peoples, but there is reason to hope that the population east of the Nile and Lake Kioga is at any rate not diminishing.

C. Public Health.

68. Taking all circumstances into consideration the conditions affecting the public health may be considered to have made satisfactory progress during the year. There was an increase of over 27,000 in the total number of cases treated, but this is due to the extension of the activities of the Medical Department made possible by an increased staff and the growing confidence shown by the native in European methods of treatment.

Health of Europeans.

69. *Officials.*—The health of European officials has been satisfactory. There were 385 cases treated as compared with 395 cases in 1911. There were two deaths, one due to blackwater fever and one to enteritis, and four officials were invalided. The number of cases treated of malaria, blackwater fever, and diseases of the digestive system during the last three years is given below:—

—	1910.	1911.	1912.
Malaria	134	140	138
Blackwater Fever	4	2	4
Digestive Diseases	62	86	68

Since 1906 29 officers have been invalided, the principal causes being nervous and mental diseases (7 cases), general debility (6 cases), and blackwater fever (4 cases). The average number of officials resident during the year was 265 as compared with 242 in 1911.

70. *European Population Generally.*—The cases treated of which records are available numbered 738, with 7 deaths, as compared with 662 cases, with 7 deaths, in 1911. The European population has considerably increased in the year under report,

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but no reliable figures are obtainable. The following table shows the principal causes of illness among Europeans during the last four years:—

Year.	Malaria.	Blackwater Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Dengue.	Respiratory Affections.	Digestive Diseases.	Enteric
1909 ...	170	10	15	14	34	71	—
1910 ...	225	9	3	11	35	130	—
1911 ...	203	4	5	5	18	152	5
1912 ...	235	9	10	1	30	128	2

71. *Asiatics and Natives in Government Employ.*—There were 723 cases treated, with 2 deaths, as compared with 748 cases and 5 deaths in the preceding year. The principal causes of admission to hospital were: malaria 231 cases, fever of uncertain origin 136, digestive diseases 116, and respiratory diseases 51. Blackwater fever contributed 3 cases, of which 2 proved fatal. Four Asiatics were invalided. The total number of Asiatic and native officials resident was 264. The health of Asiatics in Government employ is not entirely satisfactory.

72. *Natives.*—There was a large increase in the number of cases of respiratory di[illegible]es treated, of which part is attributed to actual increased preva[illegible] possibly due to unusually heavy and persistent rains. Native [illegible] show a satisfactory decrease in the number of deaths attrib[illegible] to the more common communicable diseases, namely, dysentery from 1,087 to 759, plague from 1,961 to 1,282, sleeping sickness from 1,486 to 932, smallpox from 1,044 to 519, and measles from 537 to 289. These returns are only received from the more "advanced" parts of the Protectorate. The high rate of infant mortality among natives continues to give cause for anxiety. The native customs relating to parturition and the care of infants are probably more harmful and more difficult to overcome than any others.

73. *Sleeping Sickness.*—The absence of a cure and the continued presence of the carrier (*Glossina palpalis*) in the infected areas give continual cause for anxiety and unremitting precaution is necessary to keep the disease in check. The measures taken, however, have been so successful that this disease, once the scourge of the Protectorate, is no longer the principal cause of mortality among natives. The total number of deaths attributed to its agency during the year was 932, as compared with 1,487 last year and 1,546 in 1910. The deaths in the Buganda Province have fallen from 8,003 in 1905 to 82 in 1912.

74. The measures for controlling the spread of this disease have been further extended during the year under report. Clearing of fly-infested jungle in fresh areas, mainly along the banks of the Victoria Nile and Lake Kioga, has been carried out and former clearings have been satisfactorily maintained. In three separate districts portions of the population residing in

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infected areas have been removed to a safe distance. These moves, which affected some 14,000 people in all, were in each case carried out without friction in spite of the difficult nature of the country and the primitive type of people concerned in some instances. With the exception of a portion of the White Nile all the principal trade routes may now be said to be free from danger of infection to travellers.

75. *Plague.*—According to native returns the number of deaths from this disease, which is endemic in this Protectorate, was 3,100, distributed as follows:—

Buganda	546
Busoga	667
Bukedi	1,659
Lango	159
Bunyoro	13
Toro	9
Ankole	47
Nile and Rudolf Province	No returns.
Total	3,100

The number of deaths in 1911 was put at 3,734. All forms of the disease occurred and the type was, on the whole, severe.

76. In the endemic area in the Eastern Province cases and contacts were segregated as soon as reported, infected tents burnt, and steps taken towards the destruction of rats. 13,458 natives were inoculated with Haffkine's serum. The medical officer in charge of this branch of the work reports that the natives took kindly to, and even asked for, inoculation. The spread of the disease beyond the areas in which it is endemic was prevented by these means and the local outbreak kept in check.

77. *Enteric Fever.*—There were 9 cases with 1 death as compared with 40 cases and 10 deaths in 1911. Two of the cases were Europeans, the rest natives.

78. *Malaria.*—6,363 cases were attended at the Government hospitals and dispensaries as compared with 5,286 in 1911. The highest admission rate was in the months of May, July, and November. Seasonal influence is marked in the prevalence of this disease and it is almost invariably found that the admission rate increases or decreases in proportion to the amount of rainfall.

79. Anti-malarial gangs under control of the District Medical Officer are employed at the principal stations and engaged in the inspection of compounds, the removal of old tins and receptacles likely to contain larvæ, the filling up of small excavations, and clearing rank vegetation. The drainage of swamps near the larger stations is being gradually carried out as funds allow.

80. *Smallpox.*—The reported deaths from this disease numbered 519 as compared with 1,044 in 1911. There was an outbreak in the central jail at Kampala which lasted from December, 1911, to March, 1912. The outbreak was kept in check and did not extend beyond the jail. Vaccination was performed in the districts where sporadic cases occurred, with the result that there was

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no alarming epidemic. The total number of vaccinations performed was 4,621 cases, as compared with 3,003 cases in 1911.

81. *Leprosy.*—A large number of cases of this disease came under the notice of medical officers during the year. The chief centre of infection appears to be the Eastern Province east of Lake Kioga, where over 600 cases were reported by the chiefs. Measures are under consideration for the creation of leper segregation settlements in the more settled districts.

82. *Malta Fever.*—This disease is believed to be endemic in the outlying districts of the south and south-west of the Protectorate where a large number of deaths is attributed to it under the name of "Muhingo," which also, however, includes other diseases.

83. *General.*—There has been a distinct improvement in the general sanitary condition of the principal stations during the year. Sanitary committees were established at the main centres and a medical sanitary officer appointed to supervise and direct the work of these local sanitary authorities, of which the local medical officers are of course members. "Bush and vegetation are being gradually cleared and arrangements made for the safe disposal of sewage and refuse, and for the protection of water supplies from contamination. Much remains to be done and the stringency of funds is such that only the most urgently necessary improvements can be provided. The control of the spread of disease among a large and widely distributed native population, many of whom are of the most primitive type, is an exceedingly difficult and expensive matter and must depend to a large extent on the gradual education of the native in simple rules of hygiene and the breaking down of hard-set prejudices. Simple instruction in hygiene is given at the mission schools and by means of lectures to the police and military forces, but the spread of knowledge can only be very gradual.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS.

General.

84. The waterways of Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert are the most important features to be considered in the problem of extending internal transport facilities. The main outlines of the scheme now in progress consist in the development and extension of these waterways, the construction of roads suitable for wheeled traffic from inland producing centres to ports on the rail and water systems, and the connecting of the three systems by rail and road. The Lake Kioga and Lake Victoria systems are now connected by the Busoga Railway, and the Lake Kioga system is being connected with that of Lake Albert by a motor road now under construction from Masindi Port, on the Victoria Nile, to Butiaba, on Lake Albert. This road will be completed in 1914. Feeder roads are now under construction from Mbale to Lake

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Victoria (Mjanji), from Kumi (Teso District) to Lake Kioga, and from Kamuli (Busoga) to Mile 43 on the Busoga Railway. Finally, Kampala, the principal industrial centre for the western side of the Protectorate, is being connected with Lake Victoria by a short line of railway now under construction. The loan of £125,000 from Imperial funds, to which reference is made elsewhere, is being expended on the construction of this line and of the roads enumerated, on the opening up of the sudd-blocked channels of Lake Kioga and on the provision of better shipping and storage facilities at ports in the Eastern Province.

85. A glance at the sketch map appended to this report will show that when the work now in progress is complete there will be a net-work of railways, steamer services, and roads extending into the heart of the Protectorate and tapping a vast area of count .

A. Busoga Railway.

86. The year under report is the first complete financial year in the existence of the Busoga Railway, which was opened for traffic on the 1st January, 1912. The result was on the whole satisfactory. The cost of running was £6,897, and the receipts amounted to £8,149. The greater part of the down traffic consisted of unginned cotton, which is bulky and expensive to handle. Ginneries are now being erected on Lake Kioga, and the greater part of the cotton from that district will reach the railway in a more portable form.

87. The extension of the line to Namasagali has been completed, but until the station buildings and piers are ready this section will not be open for traffic.

88. The line has been well maintained and has been free from serious accidents.

B. Marine Transport.

89. There are three steamer services in the Protectorate working on Lake Victoria, Lake Kioga, and the Victoria Nile, and Lake Albert and the White Nile as far as Nimule. The number of passengers carried by Protectorate vessels was 7,748, an increase of 1,538 over last year's figures, and the amount of cargo 6,522 tons, an increase of 3,810 tons. The revenue from these sources amounted to £12,571, and the current working expenses to £10,522.

90. The needs of Lake Victoria are mainly served by the steamers of the Uganda Railway, which maintain a regular service between British East Africa, Uganda, and German East African ports. A bi-weekly service between-Kisumu, Jinja, Port Bell, and Entebbe was instituted in February, 1913. Previous to that date a weekly service had been maintained; but owing to the large increase in the traffic offering, it became necessary to extend this service.

91. The Lake Kioga system, which consists of three stern wheelers and a steam launch with a number of lighters and canoes,

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taps the cotton-growing districts of the Eastern Province and feeds the Busoga Railway. The traffic handled included 3,208 passengers and 4,476 tons of cargo.

92. The service was increased by the addition of two new steamers and a number of lighters. A large increase of traffic is expected over this system with the rapid increase of cotton production around Lake Kioga. Fifteen ports are served by this portion of the fleet.

93. Considerable difficulty is experienced in dealing with the "sudd" which blocks the approaches to many of the ports. Persistent care is required to keep open the channels which give access to the ports, and large gangs are continually employed on the work of clearing and dredging. Attempts are being made to extend the operations of this service to Lake Salisbury, which is connected by a sudd channel 120 miles in length with Lake Kioga, but it is too soon to say whether this will prove feasible.

94. From the 1st April, 1913, the running of this service and the Lake Victoria steamer was handed over to the Uganda Railway, which also controls the working of the Busoga Railway.

95. *Lake Albert.*—This service, which consists of one steamer and a steam launch, connects with the sailing of the Sudan Government steamers to Khartoum, and is intended, when other connections are completed, to serve the Kilo mines by a port at Kasenyi, on the south-west of Lake Albert. From Nimule, the lowest navigable point in Uganda waters, to Gondokoro, the highest port of call for the Sudan steamers, is over 100 miles, which it is necessary to cover by porter transport.

C. Road Transport.

96. The Government motor service has been further extended during the year. There are now 14 motor vans running on four main routes. The vans are 16 and 32 h.p. Albion and Thornycroft vans with a net load of 2½ tons. The 32 h.p. vans have proved satisfactory. The weight of goods carried was 1,521 tons.

97. Native drivers trained by the Transport Department have been employed for the first time during the year and have been found to be fairly efficient. It is proposed to employ these men to run vans in "convoys" with a European chauffeur in charge.

98. The main object in view of the Government Transport Department is to do away with the system of human porterage on main routes. This has been practically achieved in the case of the Buganda Province, and the prespective improvement of the road system in the Eastern Province referred to above should result in further large economies in this direction. For many years to come, however, it will be necessary to employ human porterage in outlying parts and off the main routes. During the year under report, out of a total of 7,507 tons handled by the Transport Department, 1,427 tons were moved by human porterage This includes the baggage of officers on tour.

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XI.—POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

99. The revenue from the post and telegraph service during the year was £6,907, as compared with £6,120 for the previous year. The cost of working the services was approximately £7,093, an increase of £87.

100. The number of postal packets dealt with exclusive of parcels was 899,233, as against 782,125 in the previous year, an increase of 15 per cent. The parcels passing through the post totalled 19,931, as compared with 19,447 in 1911-12. Of this number 8,090 were parcels from the United Kingdom.

101. Money order business again showed a considerable increase, the value of orders issued being £51,652, an increase of £10,858. Of this amount £25,776 was for inland orders and £21,698 represents remittances to India. The latter figure shows an increase of £2,909 over last year's figures.

102. *Mails Service.*—The service was satisfactorily maintained. Steamship sailings from Mombasa remained practically unaltered. The sailings of steamers on Lake Victoria have been improved and now afford a regular mail service twice a week between Uganda and Kisumu. There has been some extension of the overland mail service, and motor vans are in some cases being utilised instead of mail runners.

103. *Telegraphs.*—The telegraphic traffic shows an increase of 16 per cent., 53,165 telegrams being dealt with as compared with 45,951 in the previous year. Of this increase the largest proportion was in respect of telegrams between Uganda and the United Kingdom, which is attributed in part to the reduced rates conceded by the cable companies for deferred telegrams written in plain language.

104. The telegraph system was extended to Masaka during the year, and the diversion of the main line to East Africa completed. A further extension to Ibarara is under construction.

105. *General.*—The post and telegraph services now comprise 20 post offices and 21 telegraph offices, the majority of the latter being combined with the post office, of which ten are also money order offices. The telegraph and telephone lines now exceed 1,000 miles in extent, and the staff consists of 25 Europeans, 21 Asiatics, and 6 native telegraphists.

XVI.—ARMED FORCES.

A. Military (4th Battalion, King's African Rifles).

106. The health of the battalion was satisfactory both at headquarters and outstations. The majority of troops are enlisted under the name of Sudanese, a heading which, however, covers a number of tribes and individuals of mixed descent.

107. From the time of the Sudanese mutiny in 1897 until the year under report the battalion has included a double company of Indian troops seconded for a period of three years from the Indian army. It has now been considered possible to dispense

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with these, and the last contingent sailed for India in February, 1913. The company is being replaced by Baganda, of whom 148 were enlisted during the year. These men are of good physique and are well reported on up to the present.

The discipline of the battalion as a whole is good and there is very little crime amongst the men.

108. *Patrols.*—A half company which had been engaged in patrolling the Lango District was withdrawn during the year. The Rudolf Province was patrolled by a force consisting of a company and a half which undertook minor punitive operations against certain troublesome sections of the tribesmen.

B. Police.

109. The supply of recruits, which was drawn from nearly all the tribes of the Protectorate, was fairly satisfactory. The Baganda make, on the whole, the best policemen. They are more intelligent and have a better grasp of police duty than the less advanced tribes. Men of the various tribes live amicably together in the lines without inter-tribal friction. The physique of the force is distinctly good, the average height being 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 8 inches.

110. The Commissioner of Police reports that good progress has been made in the training of the native ranks in military and police duties, and that, considering the material of which it is composed, the state of efficiency of the force is satisfactory. There has been a further improvement in the standard of musketry. The payment of an extra allowance to men who can read and write fluently was instituted during the year. The working of the Criminal Investigation Department is well reported on. The relations of the police with the general population are very satisfactory.

111. Important police operations against the natives of Mount Guru Guru, in the Nile District, were carried out by a force consisting of 127 of the native ranks under the command of the late Assistant Superintendent Tanner. Guru Guru is a rocky mountain honeycombed with caves which had for some years past been the refuge of all the bad characters of the surrounding country, who boasted that their position was impregnable. A large number of prisoners were taken. The dispersal of this horde of bad characters, who had openly defied the authorities for some years past, had a most excellent effect on the surrounding tribesmen.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

112. The total outlay on public works during the year was £42,842, of which £37,257 was chargeable to general revenue and £5,585 to loans. The ordinary expenditure for staff and the maintenance and improvement of public buildings and roads was £18,227 and the "extraordinary" expenditure, *i.e.*, outlay on new buildings and roads and minor works, £17,141. This is

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exclusive of the loan expenditure referred to above. The total expenditure was £385 less than that of the previous year.

113. *Buildings.*—No new buildings of special importance were undertaken, but a number of houses, offices, stores, &c., were erected in various parts of the Protectorate.

114. *Roads.*—The expenditure on the maintenance of main roads was £3,887. Work was begun towards the end of the year on a system of roads connecting the various centres in the Eastern Province, the cost of which is to be met from the loan of £125,000 referred to in Section X. for improving internal communications. The principal roads to be constructed under this scheme are from Jinja to Mbale, the principal trade centre of the district round Mount Elgon, from Mbale to a port on Lake Victoria, and from Kumi, a large cotton-growing centre in the Teso District, to a port on Lake Kioga. The total cost of the road extension scheme is estimated at £58,380.

In Buganda the reconstruction of the roads from Masaka to Bukakata on Lake Victoria, from Kampala to Jinja, and in Bunyoro of the road from Masindi to Butiaba, on Lake Albert, was continued. Of these the most important is the Masindi-Butiaba road, which, when completed, will form the connecting link between the Busoga Railway Marine Service on Lake Kioga and the Marine Transport Service on Lake Albert, which sails to Nimule and the Congo ports of Mahagi and Kasenyi. The most difficult section of this road, viz., that over the Lake Albert escarpment to the Lake level has not yet been reached.

115. *Labour.*—The great development of trade has led to a largely increased demand both for unskilled and skilled labour, more especially in the building trade. The supply of native masons and bricklayers is not equal to the demand, and wages have risen considerably. The sudden call for skilled labour in large numbers has had a somewhat deleterious effect on the standard of skill which can be demanded, but this will doubtless adjust itself to circumstances as time goes on.

XIV.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

116. Relations with the Native Governments in the settled Provinces have been satisfactory. The native administration of the Buganda Province has now reached a very high level of efficiency. It is interesting to note as an indication of progress that many of the Baganda Chiefs now conduct all their correspondence by means of typewriters, and inspect their districts on motor bicycles. The native administrations of the Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole, and Busoga Districts, which are similar in type to that of the Buganda Province, are less advanced than the latter, but are on the whole fairly efficient. The people of these districts are, speaking generally, inferior in physique and intelligence to the Baganda and have not the marked capacity for administration which characterises the latter people.

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117. The Nilotic tribes of the Bukedi, Teso, and Lango Districts, in the Eastern Province, have made very gratifying progress. Inter-tribal raids have entirely ceased and, save for an occasional village brawl, the life of these tribes is now completely peaceful. Progress has perhaps been most marked in the Teso District. This district, which six years ago received occasional visits from administrative officers on tour, is now the largest cotton-producing centre of the Protectorate, a result due partly to advantages of climate, soil, and position, and partly to the particularly amenable disposition of its inhabitants. The undoubted administrative gifts of the Baganda have been utilised in these districts by their employment as Government agents to educate and supervise the local chiefs, a system which is open to obvious objections, but which in its ultimate results has been incontrovertibly successful. This method of administration is, however, only tolerable under the closest supervision by district officers. The local chiefs have now made sufficient progress to enable the greater number of these agents to be withdrawn.

118. The administration of the Acholi tribe in the Northern Province was extended during the year to embrace the whole of this numerous people. A second administrative post was established at Kitgum, beyond the Assua River, to deal with a large and hitherto unadministered section of the tribe. The administrative headquarters of the Nile districts were removed from Nimule, in the unhealthy Nile valley, to Gulu, a much healthier site in a central position amongst the Acholi. These measures have been extremely successful and the advance of administration has been well received by the chiefs and people. The fact that the disarmament of this tribe, which was found to be advisable, was carried out practically without opposition and without resort to military force speaks for itself.

119. Reports of inter-tribal raids and of the presence of Swahili and Arab gun-runners in the Rudolf Province made intervention in that area essential, and a double company of the King's African Rifles with a Political Officer were detailed to patrol the Province and preserve order. The patrol came into collision on several occasions with the tribes who inhabit the hill ranges interspersed through the Province, but no operations on a large scale were found necessary. Several "gun-runners" were arrested and punished, and considerable numbers of rifles in the possession of the tribe were confiscated. It may be hoped that this nefarious commerce has been checked, but the proximity of the Abyssinian border renders continual vigilance imperative. The active administration of this area, which consists to a large extent of arid and waterless country inhabited by groups of hillmen and certain pastoral tribes of nomadic habits, will be an expensive and difficult process, which can only be undertaken gradually.

120. In the Western Province the administration of the area in the region of Mount Mufimbiro, ceded to the British under the Anglo-Belgian-German Boundary Convention of 1910, has made satisfactory progress. This district to which the title of Kigezi

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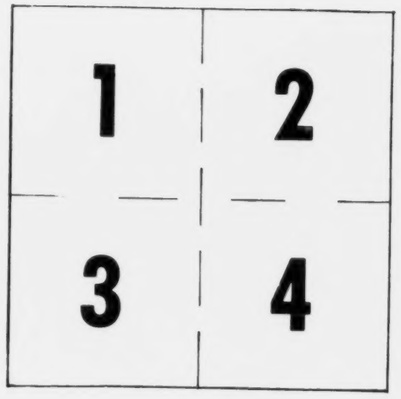
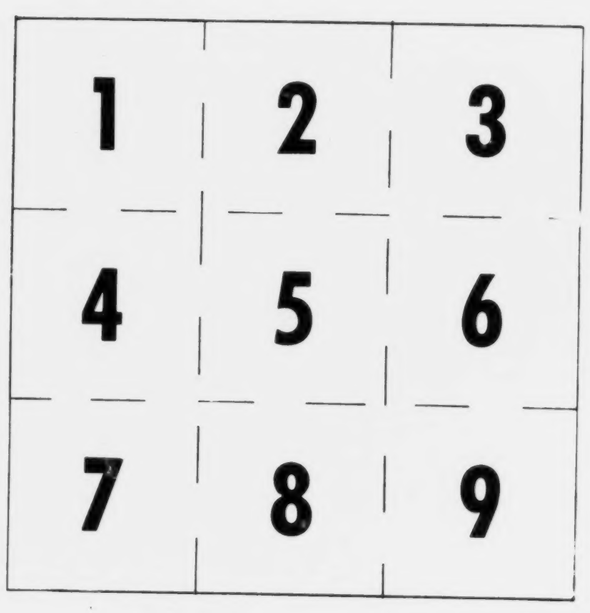
Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





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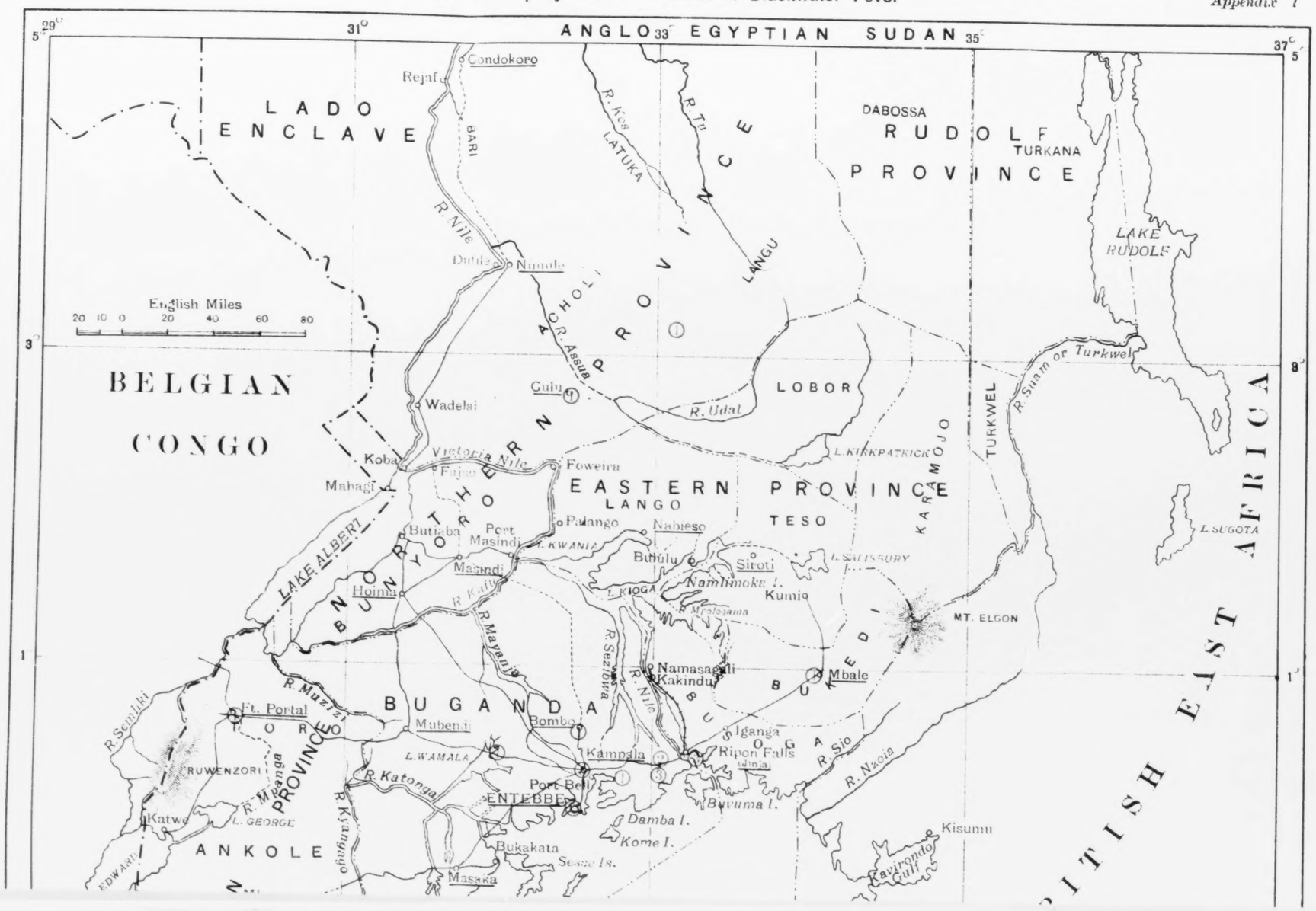
SKETCH MAP OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE

To accompany return of cases of Blackwater Fever

Appendix I



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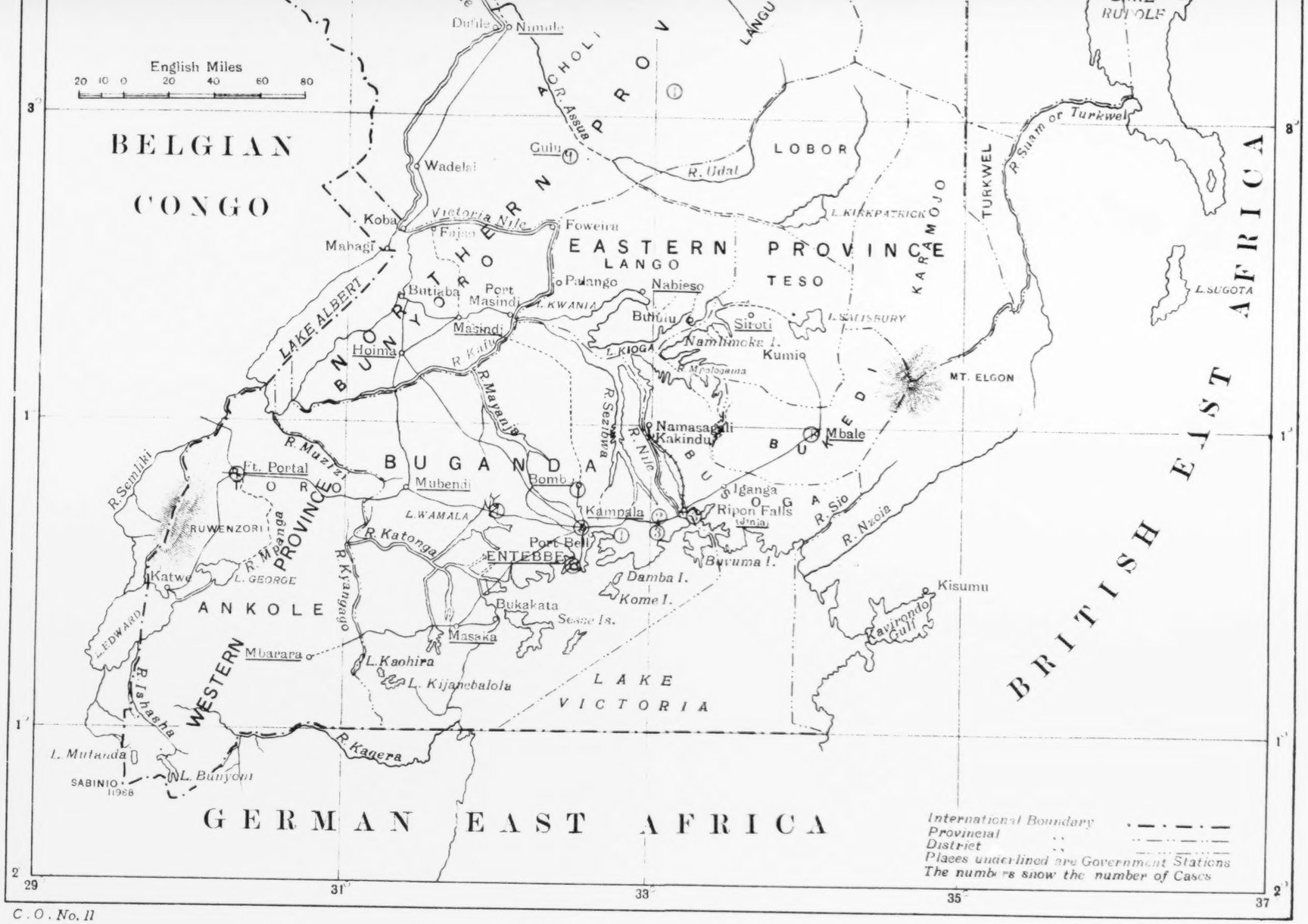

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Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1915.

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has been given is remote and difficult of access, and offers at present few possibilities of development.

121. The demand for labour consequent upon the progress of the cotton industry, the increase in the number of plantations, and the various development works undertaken by the Government is rapidly expanding, and exceeds the available supply. Wages in the more central districts have consequently risen, and a further rise is not unlikely. The construction of roads and railways, while adding to the demand for the time being, will eventually, however, release for more productive pursuits large numbers who are at present engaged in porterage work, and the advance of administration in outlying parts will open fresh fields from which labour can be drawn. With the increasing demand from all directions it may be necessary to render the conditions of labour more attractive if an adequate supply is to be maintained.

XV.—GENERAL.

122. In the present stage of the Protectorate each year may normally be expected to show a considerable advance in the expansion of trade and revenue-earning capacity. Progress during the year under view has been on the whole very gratifying. Exports and internal revenue largely increased, the area of land under cultivation was appreciably augmented, and internal communications and means of transport were considerably extended. It is far too soon to begin to calculate the return to be expected on the capital invested in the country. The possibilities of Uganda are obviously great and present developments have only touched their fringe. Enough has been done, however, to show that there are wide opportunities for the investment of capital, not indeed free from the risk in individual cases that is inseparable from investment in a tropical country in its experimental stage, but giving, taken as a whole, an assured promise of good returns in the future.

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78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
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85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 831.

UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1913-14.

(For Report for 1912–13 see No. 787.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1915.

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CONTENTS

		PAGES.
Section I.	FINANCIAL	4
Section II.	TRADE	6
Section III.	AGRICULTURAL, BOTANICAL, ETC.	10
Section IV.	FORESTRY	14
Section V.	LAND AND SURVEY	14
Section VI.	COMMUNICATIONS :—	
	General	16
	Railway and Marine	16
	Wheeled Transport	17
	Roads	17
	Telegraphs	18
Section VII.	METEOROLOGICAL	18
Section VIII.	POPULATION AND HEALTH	20
Section IX.	LEGISLATION	24
Section X.	JUDICIAL AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS	25
Section XI.	EDUCATION..	26
Section XII.	NATIVE AFFAIRS	27
Section XIII.	GENERAL	30

No. 831.

UGANDA.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 787.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Uganda,
7th December, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit the Report on the Blue Book of the Uganda Protectorate for the year 1913-14.

I have, etc.,
F. J. JACKSON,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
etc., etc., etc.

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I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The Protectorate revenue for the year 1913–14 totalled £256,559, an increase of £17,904 over the amount collected in 1912–13 and exceeding the original estimate by £34,303.

2. The actual expenditure for the year, exclusive of loan expenditure, was £290,180 as against the estimate of £303,947. The grant-in-aid from Imperial funds was £35,000.

3. The following table shows the revenue, grant-in-aid, and expenditure for the last five years :—

——	1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	165,145	191,094	203,492	238,655	256,559
Grant-in-aid	103,262	96,000	65,000	45,000	35,000
Total	£268,407	£287,094	£268.492	£283,655	£291,559
Expenditu.	£240,140	£252,374	£283,689	£292,147	£290,180

Revenue.

4. Customs revenue showed an increase of £12,214, of which £11,560 was the increase on the contribution to Uganda funds from the East Africa Protectorate on account of duties on Uganda imports collected at Mombasa. This contribution is fixed at the beginning of the financial year, and is therefore not affected by any unforeseen increase in the value of goods imported. The amount of the contribution for 1913–14 was £37,560. Export duties which are collected in Uganda increased by £610. Collections under the head, Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue, showed an increase of £11,448 over the collections for the previous year and an increase of £23,556 over the estimate. The principal items of increase were Game Licences £1,781, Poll Taxes £6,937, and Trading Licences £2,660; the last figure represents the total revenue received from Trading Licences which were introduced on the 1st April, 1913, under the provisions of the Licensing Ordinance, 1912. The fees for Licences are :—For a general trading licence £10 (Rupees 150), and for each additional general trading store £1 (Rupees 15), for a retail trading licence £3 (Rupees 45) and for each additional retail store £1 (Rupees 15). Other items showing increases worthy of mention were Survey fees £898 13*s*. 9*d*., Land Rents £1,448, Interest on Investments £2,928, and Land Sales £847.

5. The only decreases which call for comment are under Transport Services, £5,326, and Government Railways £8,098. In 1912–13 the revenue obtained from the Lake Kioga Marine Service was accounted for under the former heading, but from the 1st April, 1913, this service was amalgamated with the Busoga Railway system and receipts are brought to account under that head. There were, however, actual decreases in the receipts from the Motor Transport Services and the

andronicus p
666 FIFTH AV

Lake Albert Steamer Service. The estimated receipts from these services were £4,420 and £1,700 respectively, but, owing to delay in the completion of the motor road from Masindi to Butiaba, traffic along this route did not reach the anticipated proportions.

6. The Busoga Railway had to meet, for the first time, the charges for interest and sinking fund on the construction loan, amounting to £7,650. It was anticipated that a net profit would be obtained, but, instead of this, there was a loss on the year's working of £4,008. This was due, in part, to the fact that the Lake Victoria Marine Transport rates, which had been applied to Lake Kioga, were found to be too low to meet the greater expense of water transport on that Lake, and was partly caused by an over-estimate of the amount of cotton which might be expected as freight. The crop was good, but a much larger proportion of it than was expected was carried to Lake Victoria by other routes. It is, of course, difficult to foresee the exact area which will be tapped by a new railway, and these mistakes will be avoided in future. There is every reason to hope that this railway will soon prove a profitable investment.

Expenditure.

7. The total sum, exclusive of loan funds, spent on development works, was less than that of the previous year by £1,967. The steady development of the Protectorate, however, inevitably leads to an annual increase in the expenses of administration, and most of the principal departments of the Public Service show a higher expenditure than in the previous year. The principal increases were :— Provincial Administration £4,051, Agricultural Department £3,928, and Medical Department, £3,712. The total expenditure of these departments for the year was :—Provincial Administration £29,126, Agricultural Department £10,161, and Medical Department £20,489. The last is exclusive of an expenditure of £6,713 on the upkeep of hospitals and dispensaries and £933 spent on special measures to combat the spread of plague in the Eastern Province. An apparent increase of £7,841 under Native Affairs is due principally to the fact that, owing to a readjustment of the payments made to native chiefs, payments amounting to £4,738 which had become due in the previous financial year were not actually paid until the year 1913–14, and consequently appear in the accounts for that year; another contributing factor was the increase in percentages paid on the collection of poll tax, owing to the increase in the amount collected.

8. The expenditure under the head, Port and Marine Department, and under the head, Railway Department, which amounted in 1912–13 to £25,383 and £6,458 respectively, disappears from the accounts owing to the amalgamation of the Busoga Railway and Lake Kioga Marine services referred to under the head of revenue. The accounts of these departments now form part of the Uganda Railway accounts and only the net profit or loss on working is shown in the Protectorate accounts. As explained above, the result of the year's working was a loss of

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£4,008. A portion of the expenditure under Port and Marine reappears under the head, Lake Albert Marine Transport Service, the cost of which for 1913–14 was £3,880.

Loan Expenditure.

9. In addition to the ordinary expenditure a sum of £52,694 was spent on development works which are being paid for from loans granted by the Imperial Treasury. There are two such loans, one for £170,000 for the construction of the Busoga (Jinja-Namasagali Railway, and one for £125,000 for the improvement of communications mainly in connection with the cotton industry. The latter has been allocated as follows :—£32,000 for the construction of a railway from Kampala to Port Bell, and £93,000 for improvement of the waterways, roads, and telegraph services in the Eastern Province, which is the principal cotton-growing area. The expenditure under these services during the past year has been as follows :—

	£
Busoga Railway	12,013
Kampala-Port Bell Railway.. ..	14,955
Eastern Province Communications ..	25,726
Total	52,694

The total expenditure under the loans up to the 31st March, 1914, was as follows :—

	£
Busoga Railway	156,072
Kampala-Port Bell Railway.. ..	15,290
Eastern Province Communications ..	29,670

Interest at 3 per cent. is paid on the Busoga Railway Loan, and there is a 1½ per cent. sinking fund.

Government Savings Bank.

10. The total number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank was 384 as against 335 in the previous year, and the amount standing to their credit was £6,610, as compared with £5,113 at the end of 1912–13. Of 99 accounts opened during the year 40 were opened by natives and 59 by non-natives. The bank is very little used by natives, who are very slow to appreciate either its object or its advantages.

II.—TRADE.

11. The total volume of the Protectorate trade during the year amounted to £1,628,508, an increase of £322,318 over the previous year. Imports show an increase of £229,448, and domestic exports of

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666 FIFTH

£74,777. The value of the imports and exports during the last five years is given in the subjoined tables :—

Imports.

Year.	Private Merchandise	Government Stores.	Specie.	Goods in Transit.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£
1909–1910	288,876	34,228	36,901	43,395	403,400
1910–1911	347,823	(a) 32,428	123,383	51,724	555,358
1911–1912	428,199	(b) 51,753	96,374	48,211	624,537
1912–1913	535,891	(c) 54,424	120,397	69,234	779,946
1913–1914	754,754	(d) 61,414	123,993	81,094	1,021,255

(a) Includes £6,007 value of material for the Busoga Railway.
(b) Includes £14,806 value of material for the Busoga Railway.
(c) Includes £21,807 value of material for the Busoga Railway, and £12,347 value of vessels for the Lake Kioga Service.
(d) Includes £2,516 value of material for the Busoga Railway and £5,934 value of material for the Kampala-Port Bell Railway.

Exports.

Year.	Local Produce.	* ports.		Totals.
		Merchandise.	Specie.	
	£	£	£	£
1909–1910 ..	175,934	43,910	5,427	225,271
1910–1911 ..	306,609	30,847	2,870	340,326
1911–1912 ..	367,575	17,125	7,891	392,591
1912–1913 ..	436,902	15,408	4,700	457,010
1913–1914 ..	511,679	12,581	1,899	526,159

*Re-exports are exclusive of "Goods in Transit," the value of which is shown under Imports.

Imports.

12. The classification of imports has been varied during the year, and the following figures are based on the former classification.

The principal increases in the value of articles imported for home consumption appear under the following items :—

Yarns and Textile Fabrics, £95,421 ; Wheeled Vehicles, £27,497 ; Unenumerated Items, £13,805 ; Metals, £12,269 ; Wearing Apparel, £10,997 ; Oils, Fats, and Grease, £9,524 ; Machinery, £7,214 ; Provisions, £6,882 ; Timber, £6,543 ; Agricultural Implements, £5,622 ; Hardware, £4,502 ; Stationery, £4,108.

Imports of Railway, Tramway, and Road Materials show a decrease of £13,325 ; Ships, Boats, and Launches, etc., a decrease of £12,320 ; and Ivory a decrease of £1,555.

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Food, Drink, and Tobacco.

The total value of imports classified under this head shows a net increase of £26,574, the largest increases appearing under the heads:—Provisions, £6,882; Tobacco, £4,274; Rice, £3,620; Spirits, £3,001; Sugar, £2,803; Flour £2,082; Salt, £1,498; and Cigarettes, £1,171.

There are no decreases worthy of note.

Raw Materials.

There was a net increase in the value of imports of articles classified under this head of £15,801. Imports of timber show an increase of £3,543, kerosene oil £5,297, and other kinds of oils, fats, and grease £4,227. Imports of ivory have decreased by £1,555, and the import of rubber has practically ceased. The whole of the rubber formerly imported came from the Congo Free State, or from the neutral zone which formerly existed between that State and Uganda. The great part of this was illicitly obtained, and now that the disputed zone is under settled administration the smuggling of rubber has practically ceased. The amount of rubber from the Congo passed through in transit was increased in value by £11,057. The increase in the amount of timber imported is due to the great activity of the local building trade.

Manufactured or Partly Manufactured Articles.

The imports under this head again show a remarkable increase of £184,287, an advance of 38·33 per cent. on those of the previous year. The most important items showing increases are:—

Yarns and textile fabrics, £95,421, of which £23,516 is on account of americani, £18,457 bafta, and £53,448 other kinds, including blankets, £36,161; wheeled vehicles, £27,497, of which bicycles and accessories, including motor, account for £15,675, and motor and other kinds of vehicles, such as wagons and carts, £11,822; metals, £12,269, including galvanised iron, £1,418; brass and copper, £5,762; and iron or steel, £4,895; wearing apparel, £10,997; machinery, £5,398.

The all-round increase in the import of articles in this class is satisfactory evidence of the general development of the Protectorate. The increases under yarns and textile fabrics, blankets, bicycles and accessories reflect the ever-growing prosperity of the native population and wider diffusion of money.

Exports.

13. The increase in the value of exports of £74,777 is again satisfactory, and the figures would have been greater but for the lateness of the cotton crops.

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666 Fi

Food, Drink, and Tobacco.

The value of exports in this class amounted to £58,567, as compared with £55,771 in 1912–1913, a net increase of £2,796. The principal items showing increases were : coffee £14,227, and ghee £1,068. The exports of coffee have increased from 956 cwts., valued at £892, in 1902–1903 to 12,252 cwts., valued at £23,169, in 1913–1914, but it was not until 1911 that any material development of the industry took place, and future years should show a steady expansion of the export trade in this product.

Raw Materials.

The increase in the value of raw materials exported was £74,442, the total value of the exports in this class being £451,512. Of the total increase in value the cotton exports were responsible for £65,472 ; hides £7,072 ; ivory £4,836 ; plantation rubber £2,100 ; and calf skins, £1,263. Goat skins again show an increase in value but a considerable decrease in quantity.

The amount of cotton exported from the Protectorate has risen from 6,488 bales, valued at £59,594, in 1909–1910 to 27,980 bales, valued at £317,687, in 1913–1914. The export of unginned cotton increased by £5,112 in value and decreased in quantity. The prices for cotton ruled higher than in 1912–1913.

Manufactured Articles.

The total value of the exports under this head was £1,600, a decrease of £2,461. There was a slight increase in the export of sim sim oil, but no cotton seed oil was exported.

Direction of Trade.

14. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £380,049, an advance of £94,466 on the previous year. Imports from all British possessions totalled £505,015, an increase of £110,006, and from foreign countries £392,247, being an increase of £127,913 over the figures for the previous year.

Articles of import from the United Kingdom which showed marked increases were : Yarns and textile fabrics, £19,045 ; wheeled vehicles £22,813, of which bicycles and motor-bicycles account for £14,921, and other motor vehicles, carts, and wagons for £7,892 ; metals, £10,091 ; machinery, £8,755 ; and wearing apparel, £5,512.

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The following table shows the principal items in which foreign countries hold the market and the value of the imports of each :—

	From United Kingdom.	From British Possessions.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Ale and Beer ..	401	78	2,069	2,548
Condensed Milk .	501	—	2,402	2,903
Tobacco ..	891	39	11,786	12,716
Wines	760	7	5,588	6,355
Kerosene Oil ..	—	—	15,533	15,533
Timber ..	160	184	9,457	9,801
Matches ..	47	—	2,494	2,541
Lamps	1,469	339	3,877	5,685
Yarns and Textile Fabrics :—				
"Americani"	1,039	203	107,192	108,434
Bafta ..	39,055	94	2,453	41,602
Blankets ..	7,654	299	30,133	38,086
Other kinds ..	46,899	34,318	63,977	145,194

Transit Trade.

15. The transit trade shows an increase of £11,860.

The amount of rubber from the Congo Belge which passed through the Protectorate increased in value by £11,057, and ivory decreased by £3,199. The total value of goods passed "in transit" was £81,094.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

16. The agricultural exports of the Protectorate must be considered in two classes, (1) native-grown crops, and (2) "planters' crops." At present "planting" by Europeans is in its infancy and the Native products greatly preponderate. Of these, cotton overshadows all others and is, by far, the most important economic product of the Protectorate.

17. The area under this crop during the year was estimated at over 100,000 acres and the output at approximately 24,000 tons of seed cotton, which is equivalent in ginned cotton to about 40,000 bales. A great part of this crop does not appear in the export returns as, though practically all the seed cotton had been sold by the end of the financial year, only a portion of the crop had been ginned and exported.

The quality of the crop was the subject of some comment, and ginners report that the lint percentages obtained have been disappointing and some of the cotton inclined to be weak. It is considered, however, that this has been merely a seasonal variation due to the

andronicus
666 FIF

lateness of the rains in the Eastern Province, where the greater part of the crop is grown, and that it does not indicate any deterioration of the stock. Uganda cotton is the progeny of some American Upland seed imported in 1910, out of which two varieties, "Allen's long staple" and "Sunflower," were retained. During the past season the whole of the main crop was of the "Allen" stock.

The moving of the cotton crop is a matter of some difficulty, and results in heavy demands for porterage at a time when the natives should be preparing the land for their principal food crops. Every effort is being made to improve means of transport, and more ginneries are being erected at central points in the cotton districts. There are now 19 power ginneries built or building in the Protectorate. The future expansion of the industry depends mainly upon the solution of the transport difficulty.

Owing to the number of natives engaged in cotton growing, other economic crops grown by natives show a tendency to decrease, but considerable quantities of ground-nuts and "sim-sim" (sesame) are still exported.

18. As regards European plantations, progress during the year was satisfactory, though the demand for agricultural land was not so keen as during the previous year. The number of plantations increased, and development was, on the whole, well maintained. The land now under cultivation by Europeans approximates to 20,000 acres. The majority of the plantations are in the Buganda Province, but a considerable area of land has been taken up in Busoga, and a number of plantations opened in the Toro and Bunyoro districts. Considerable difficulty has been experienced by planters in obtaining an adequate supply of labour, and this question is engaging the attention of the Planters' Association and of the Government.

19. Among planters coffee maintains its place as the principal crop, but the presence of coffee-leaf disease (*Hemeleia vastatrix*) has caused some anxiety, and planters are giving increased attention to other crops. The export of coffee during the year was 12,252 cwts. valued at £23,169, an increase of 8,917 cwts. in quantity and £14,227 in value.

20. Cocoa has been extensively planted and promises well, but the plantations are not, as yet, sufficiently advanced to give definite results.

21. The area under Para rubber has also been increased to some extent; other varieties are not favoured. In the case of this commodity also it is too soon to prophesy results.

22. Experiments have been made in the cultivation of tobacco and tea, with results sufficiently encouraging to warrant further trials.

Botanical Section.

23. The Botanical Gardens at Entebbe have been greatly improved during the year and the cost of upkeep materially reduced by the planting of wide lawns with "French grass," which has also added appreciably to the appearance of the gardens.

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Experimental Rubber Plots.

24. The growth of the Para rubber trees has been good, though the rainfall for the year was less abundant and less evenly distributed than in 1912–1913. Other varieties of rubber trees have not proved satisfactory. Two hundred and sixty-one trees were tapped on 297 days, and the output of rubber, including crepe and "scrap," gave an average yield of 3·79 lb. per tree. Owing to a misunderstanding, the rubber from the different plots was not kept separate according to the age of the trees, but it is estimated that the output from the older trees was approximately 4 lbs. per tree. A consignment of rubber forwarded for sale in August, 1913, realized for crepe 1*s.* 11½*d.* per lb. and for scrap 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb., which, in view of the low market prices ruling at the time and the smallness of the consignment, is regarded as satisfactory. It was reported that the rubber itself seemed good but had the appearance of latex taken from young trees, and that with age both the appearance and quality would improve. It was also stated that the quality would have been improved by preparation in a power machine. The trees were attacked during the year by *Fomes semitostus*, but this was promptly dealt with and no trees were lost. boring beetles also made their appearance and gave some trouble.

25. Large numbers of cocoa seeds and Para rubber seeds were sold, and a considerable number of fruit-tree seedlings, mangoes, oranges, limes, and various varieties of bananas, were distributed gratis.

The gardens showed a small profit on the year's working.

Live Stock.

26. The number of horned cattle in the Protectorate is roughly estimated at 780,000 head, and the number of sheep and goats at approximately 1,900,000. These estimates do not take into consideration certain areas of the Northern and Rudolf Provinces where no data can be obtained from which a reliable estimate can be formed, but the number of live stock in these areas is known to be large.

27. The value of hides exported annually has risen from £17,974 in 1909–1910 to £52,926 in 1913–1914. The value of goat and sheep skins exported remains almost stationary, and is approximately £30,000. Considerable difficulty is experienced in inducing natives to prepare hides properly for export. If the methods of preparation could be improved the value of the export might be appreciably increased, but the traditional methods of the natives are difficult to alter and progress must be slow.

28. Rinderpest has been present in the districts east of the Nile for several years, and strenuous endeavours have been made to prevent it crossing the river. The spread of the disease in the Eastern Province has been held in check by inoculation and, in consequence of the measures taken, the Teso and Lango districts have remained almost free during the year, but there were several outbreaks in the Busoga and Bukedi districts, and in September an outbreak was reported in the county of Kiagwe, in the Buganda Province. So far this has

andronicus
666 FIF

been held in check, and it is hoped that it may be possible to stamp it out before fresh centres of infection are set up in other parts of the province. The natives are beginning to realize the value of inoculation, but the large areas to be dealt with and the possibility of infection by the movements of game, together with the existence of a considerable unadministered area in the Rudolf Province which forms a constant source of infection, render the presence of the disease a continual cause for anxiety.

29. Trypanosomiasis, carried mainly, if not entirely, by the tsetse fly, is responsible for considerable loss of stock. Careful investigations are being made in order to define the localities in which the disease and the carrier are found, and, when the "fly areas" have been accurately mapped, it should be possible to avoid a large proportion of these losses.

30. An outbreak of foot and mouth disease occurred in April in Kampala amongst transport cattle engaged in carting hides, and affected certain herds in the province, but without causing serious losses.

Diseases of Dogs.

31. Piroplasmosis is very common, but generally yields to treatment with trypanblau.

Rabies has not yet appeared in the Protectorate.

BIOLOGICAL.

32. The staff of the biological division of the Agricultural Department consists of an Economic Entomologist and a Botanist who was appointed in March, 1913. In the entomological division investigations were continued upon the various insect pests attacking economic plants, and tours of inspection were made by the Entomologist through plantations. Large additions have been made to the entomological collections.

33. The Biologist was mainly occupied in the investigation of "coffee leaf disease" with a view to ascertaining the source of infection and, if possible, some means of arresting the spread of the disease. It was ascertained that the leaf disease attacking the so-called indigenous coffee (*C. robusta*) was of the same species as that attacking the plantation coffee (*C. arabica*), and tests in the form of infection experiments were carried out, but with negative results. The experiments are being continued. As regards preventive measures, spraying with Bordeaux mixture was found to be the most successful. Thorough spraying is, however, an expensive process, and it has not been widely adopted.

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IV.—FORESTRY.

34. There are considerable areas of forest in the Protectorate which are capable of extensive development, but expenses of transport are too great to allow of the profitable export of timber, and the local market is limited. The exploitation of forest rubber, which has been undertaken in one or two parts, has not proved a commercial success, and has been practically abandoned. The Protectorate forests, therefore, though offering great possibilities for future development, do not at present add greatly to the local revenue. The revenue obtained in various forms is estimated at approximately £3,561, but there is no doubt that with the expansion of the local market and greater enterprise in forest exploitation the forests will, ultimately, prove a valuable source of revenue and probably offer good prospects of profitable commercial ventures. There is a Government saw-mill in the Tero Forest, which touches the shores of Lake Victoria in the S.E. corner of the Masaka district, and this has proved fairly successful. About 200,000 lineal feet of timber were sawn, valued at approximately £1,500, of which about half was supplied to Government departments. The trees sawn were chiefly *Podocarpus milanjianus* and *Maesopsis berchemoides*.

36. A survey of this forest was undertaken during the year, and it was proved that its resources are greater than was at first supposed. A scheme is under consideration for increasing the capacity of the mill and extending the area worked.

37. An interesting proposal has been made to utilize the stems of the "Elephant grass" (*Pennisetum purpureum*), of which there are enormous quantities available, for the manufacture of paper pulp. Experiments made with small quantities have produced a good quality pulp, but the commercial prospects of the scheme will depend upon the cost of transport and the maintenance of a supply of limestone suitable for causticating soda ash. Should the manufacture of paper-pulp on a commercial scale prove feasible, the discovery will prove to be of great importance, as the supply of material is practically inexhaustible and the land on which it grows is now regarded as "bush." The experiments are being continued with the co-operation of the authorities of the Imperial Institute and a firm of paper manufacturers.

V.—LAND AND SURVEY.

A.—Survey.

38. *Topographical.*—No further work was done during the year on the general topographical survey of the Protectorate.

39. *Cadastral.*—In the survey of native estates in the Buganda Province, theodolite observations were completed over an area of 356 square miles, and detail work over 663·29 miles. The amount of work completed was considerably smaller than last year owing to the absence

on leave of a number of the senior members of the survey staff. The total area completely surveyed in Buganda is about 4,650 square miles. The cost of the cadastral survey works out at approximately £7 11*s*. per square mile. The cost of re-survey of native estates sold to planters and others is about £10 per square mile.

B.—Land.

40. The number of grants and leases of land during the year was 213, divided as follows :—

	Leases.	*Grants.*
Township plots..	127	7
Agricultural land	26	52

For the previous year the figures were as follows :—

	Leases.	*Grants.*
Township plots..	89	5
Agricultural land ..	21	15

The demand for township plots was most active in Kampala and Jinja. The average price paid for grants in townships was £254 per acre.

41. The demand for agricultural land outside the province of Buganda is increasing, the most favoured areas being in the neighbourhood of Masindi (Bunyoro District) and of Fort Portal (Toro District). The country round Fort Portal offers a pleasant climate and a fertile soil, but has the disadvantage of being a long distance from Lake Victoria and the railway system. In Buganda and the Eastern Province the demand has fallen somewhat, partly owing to the outbreak of coffee-leaf disease, and, in the case of Buganda, owing also to the fact that all the available land is native-owned and the price is considerably higher. The labour supply in Bunyoro and Toro is, on the whole, more satisfactory than in areas nearer to Lake Victoria.

42. The area of Crown land sold for agricultural purposes was 9,085 acres, and the average price realized was 2*s*. 10*d*. per acre. This price is, however, to a large extent ruled by agreements entered into two or three years ago, and must not be taken to represent the price at which Crown land can be obtained now, which varies from about 2*s*. 8*d*. to 11*s*. 4*d*. per acre, according to locality, the average being approximately 8*s*. per acre.

In addition to the Crown land sold, an area of native-owned land amounting to 13,057 acres was sold to non-natives at an average price of 12*s*. 1*d*. per acre, and a further area of 5,457 acres was leased with the option of purchase.

43. During the year a conveyancer was appointed to the Land Department and arrangements made by which all leases, grants, or other documents to which the Governor is a party, relating to Crown lands, are prepared in the Land Office.

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VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(*a*) General.

44. Efforts at improving internal communications during the year were devoted chiefly to the construction of the road system designed to feed the Busoga Railway. The construction of a railway from Kampala to Port Bell was also undertaken, but, though this may eventually form part of a main trunk line to Lake Albert, at present it is only of local importance. Owing to scarcity of labour and delay in the receipt of material, the completion of this railway was seriously retarded. When open for traffic it will be under the management of the Uganda Railway. The cost of this line, and of the roads constructed in the Eastern Province, is met from a loan of £125,000 from Imperial Funds.

(*b*) Railway and Marine.

45. The Busoga Railway and the Lake Kioga Steamer Service came under one management from the 1st April, 1914, and were operated as a combined system. As noted elsewhere, the results did not come up to expectations, as the amount of freight offering had been overestimated, and the rates fixed for steamer freights on Lake Kioga proved too low. The steamer service barely paid working expenses, and the surplus of earnings over expenses of the railway was only about £3,600, whereas the charges on the construction loan amounted to £7,650. The steamer rates have now been raised and, as the amount of traffic offering is increasing, the prospects of the railway are satisfactory. The tonnage carried showed an increase of 42 per cent. over the previous year. The line was well maintained and free from serious accidents. The local timber sleepers have been found unsatisfactory and have been replaced by steel sleepers.

46. Some progress was made with the cutting of channels to sudd-blocked ports. This is a difficult and expensive process, and it is necessary to proceed with caution. The intention of the Administration was to open a channel from Lake Kioga to Lake Salisbury, but, owing to the difference in level between these lakes and to uncertainty as to the effect of the sudd in "holding up" the water, it is doubtful, at present, whether it will be safe to proceed with this scheme. Unfortunately, owing to the difficulties experienced in the sudd-cutting, the transport of cotton from ginneries established in the sudd-blocked area was seriously hampered. It is expected, however, that these difficulties will be overcome before the next cotton season.

Lake Albert Marine.

47. A service is maintained from Butiaba to Nimule, and to the ports of Kasendji and Mahagi. There is, at present, one small steamer and one steam launch, but the traffic of the Congo by this route shows signs of increasing, and when the motor-road from Masindi to Butiaba, which is now under construction, has been completed, this service will probably develop considerably.

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

(*c*) Wheeled Transport.

48. Three new motor-vans were purchased during the year, bringing the total number in use up to 13, of which number, however, two were laid up for practically the whole year. The new vans were of the 30-h.p. Thornycroft model, with a carrying capacity of $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons. There are three regular motor services, viz., a daily service between Entebbe and Kampala, a service between Kampala and a point some 130 miles out on the road to Toro, and a service between Masindi and Masindi Port. As soon as the road from Masindi to Lake Albert is completed the service will be extended to the port at Butiaba.

A private motor-van service from Jinja to Iganga has been organised, and, as this has proved satisfactory, the Government service on this road has been discontinued.

49. The freight carried by the motor services totalled 2,161 tons, an increase of 640 tons over the figures for the previous year. The cash receipts totalled £3,720, and the value of transport work done for the Government is estimated at £3,786. The cost of running is estimated at about 1*s*. 1*d*. per mile, including salaries of the motor staff and depreciation, and the receipts are equivalent to about 1*s*. 11*d*. per mile.

50. The vans were formerly driven mainly by Asiatic drivers, but these have now been replaced by native drivers, with a proportion of European chauffeurs and mechanics. The natives have proved satisfactory as drivers, but are unable to carry out any but the simplest repairs.

51. The freight carried by bullock wagons by the Government Transport Department amounted to 2,705 tons, an increase on the amount handled in the previous year of 318 tons.

52. It is satisfactory to note that the use of human porterage by the Government Transport Department is decreasing, the amount transported in this way being 1,227 tons, a decrease of 200 tons as compared with the figures for the previous year.

53. The progress made in the employment of wheeled transport by private firms is somewhat disappointing. On five out of seven main roads over which traffic statistics were taken there has been a decrease in porter traffic, but on the other two there was a large increase in the amount of produce carried by human porterage. Wheeled transport has not, so far, kept pace with the increase in goods to be handled. It is impossible, however, to take full advantage of the road system until the various centres have been linked up. When that is done it will be easier to establish collecting depôts for produce at distant points which are connected with the rail and water system by roads suitable for heavy wheeled traffic.

(*d*) Roads.

54. The principal construction work in progress is that of the road system in the Eastern Province designed to feed the Busoga Railway

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and Marine system, and a main road from Masindi to Butiaba, on Lake Albert, connecting with the same system. Progress on the Eastern Province section was fair. The labour available is somewhat raw, and the supply is interrupted during the cotton-sowing and picking seasons. The health of the European staff, too, was poor. About 62 miles of road were completed during the year, making a total of 72 miles completed out of 212 miles of road included in the scheme. The average cost of the completed portion is £135 per mile, not including metalling with hard stone. Twenty-two miles have been fully metalled, at a cost of £1,116, or rather over £50 per mile.

55. On the Masindi Port—Butiaba road 13 miles were completed and 7¼ miles formed at a cost of £2,500, making a total of £9,731 spent on the construction of this road. The total length of the road is 72 miles, of which 55¾ miles were completed at the end of March, 1913, and nine miles still untouched. The last section passes down the Lake Albert escarpment, and is the most difficult to deal with.

(*e*) Telegraphs.

56. Telegraph lines on temporary poles were constructed from Masaka to Bukakata, the port on Lake Victoria, and from Masaka to Mbarara, 83½ miles. Material was obtained for new lines to connect the main cotton-buying centres in the Eastern Province; construction will be carried out in 1914–1915.

57. There are 1,041 miles of line in the Protectorate and 22 postal and telegraph stations. With the exception of parts of the Northern Province and two stations in the Eastern Province, all the principal administrative posts are now connected by telegraph with head-quarters.

58. There are telephone exchanges at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja, but, up to the present, they have been confined to official use. It is hoped that the public may be admitted as subscribers during the coming year.

VII.—METEOROLOGICAL.

59. The meteorological observations given refer to the calendar year 1913.

The number of recording stations during the year was increased to 48.

60. The average rainfall at 37 stations for the last ten years is 43·21 inches.

The highest rainfall during 1913 was registered at Kumi, in the Teso District, and totalled 60·20 inches, distributed over 100 days, the wettest month being May, when 12·49 inches fell. The lowest rainfall was at Mbarara, which showed 20·93 inches, falling on 85 days. The

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666 FIFTH

rainfall at Entebbe was 56·42 inches, registered in 149 days, the wettest month being April and the driest January. The following table gives the average rainfall for five years at seven stations.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Entebbe	65·43	62·27	52·91	75·71	56·42
Kampala	57·18	64·16	41·66	56·76	45·60
*Namukekera ..	58·91	46·35	48·03	52·10	32·93
Jinja	55·52	50·04	50·17	47·32	41·53
Masindi	53·69	40·87	64·96	48·34	55·00
Fort Portal . ..	62·86	49·33	51·06	53·13	53·08
Mbale	50·37	47·11	58·80	54·67	47·19

*Buganda Province.

It will be observed that there is a great local variation from year to year and considerable difference in the rainfall at stations not many miles apart.

61. The highest temperature recorded during the year was 104° Fahr., registered at Masindi in November, and the lowest 47° Fahr., registered at Fort Portal, on the 2nd October.

The following table shows the mean maximum and minimum for the year at five of the principal stations :

	Entebbe.	Fort Portal.	Jinja.	Mbale.	Masindi.
Maximum	79·7	77·9	82·2	83·8	87·0
Minimum	62·7	56·3	61·8	60·8	62·6

62. The mean daily sunshine at Entebbe was 5 hours 21 minutes. The month of most sunshine was August, with a daily mean of 6 hours 57 minutes. May was the dullest month, the daily mean being 3 hours 44 minutes.

63. The " rainy seasons " are by no means regular in their occurrence, but, generally speaking, heavier rains may be expected to occur between the end of March and the middle of June, and again between the beginning of September and the end of November, but there is great local variation.

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VIII.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

(*a*) *Population.*

64. The population in March, 1914, was estimated at 2,909,122. The European population was 1,017, of whom 761 were males and 256 females. The Asiatic population was 3,651, divided as follows : males, 3,029 ; females, 622. The native population of the areas in which a reliable estimate was obtainable is returned at 2,754,454, of whom 1,246,275 are males and 1,508,179 females. The population of the unadministered areas is estimated at 150,000.

(*b*) *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

65. The following table gives the statistics of the births, deaths, and marriages of Europeans ; deaths of Asiatics ; and native Christian marriages for the last five years ; the latter being compiled from returns supplied by the Mission Societies.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Europeans :—					
Births	15	10	18	27	25
Deaths	14	11	11	8	9
Marriages ..	6	2	4	6	4
Asiatics :—					
Deaths	No figs.	27	9	37	39
Native Marriages :—					
White Fathers' Mission (R.C.) ..	850	933	1,233	1,212	1,288
Church Missionary Society ..	407	393	578	538	605
Mill Hill Mission (R.C.) ..	131	142	166	128	161

66. The numbers of adherents of the different religious denominations amongst natives of the areas in which the census of 1911 was carried out were returned as follows :

Protestants	200,733
Roman Catholics	230,568
Mahomedans	73,792
Pagans	1,096,089

67. Returns of births and deaths amongst natives are not obtainable but in certain districts, approximate figures are supplied by the native chiefs. In the districts concerned these show a birth-rate of 24·93 per 1,000, and a death-rate of 22·41. The corresponding figures for

last year were: birth-rate 24·2 per 1,000, and death-rate 21·5 per 1,000. The highest birth-rate in the districts referred to occurs in Busoga, viz., 44·6 per 1,000, and the lowest in Buganda, viz., 12·87 per 1,000.

Public Health.

68. Returns from Government hospitals and dispensaries show an increase in the number of cases treated from 97,793 to 112,624. This, however, does not indicate any general deterioration in the state of the public health, but is due to the wider scope of the activities of the medical staff and to the increasing willingness among the natives to resort to European medical treatment. Sleeping sickness has ceased to form a major cause of mortality, but is only kept in check by unceasing vigilance.

Europeans.

69. *Officials.*—The health of European officials was, on the whole, satisfactory. The average number resident during the year was 289, amongst whom there were 485 cases of illness and no deaths, as compared with 395 cases and 5 deaths during 1912. Of the 485 cases 319 were placed off duty for treatment. Of the total admissions to hospital 155 were due to malaria and 4 to blackwater fever. The following table gives figures of the principal diseases occurring amongst officials during the last three years.

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Average number resident.	242	265	289
Malaria	140	138	155
Blackwater fever	2	4	4
Digestive diseases	86	68	101

Three officers were invalided during the year. The total number invalided since 1906 (inclusive) is 32, the principal causes of invaliding are nervous and mental diseases, 9 cases; blackwater fever, 5 cases; circulatory affections, 5 cases; and general debility, 6 cases.

General European Population.

70. The European population, exclusive of officials, was 823.

A large number of cases are treated at the central hospital of the Church Missionary Society at Namirembe, and statistics relating to these are not available. At Government hospitals there were 953 cases treated, as against 738 cases in 1912. The principal diseases were malaria, 325 cases; and digestive diseases, 196 cases.

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71. The special report on blackwater fever, which relates to all hospitals, shows 19 cases with 2 deaths, as against 9 cases and 3 deaths in 1912. The number of blackwater fever cases has increased during the last five years, but this is believed to be due entirely to the rapid increase in the susceptible population, which has outstripped the provision of suitable housing accommodation. It was noticed that amongst Government officials, who, as a body, are comparatively better situated as regards housing, mosquito protection, and general condition of living, there was no increase of incidence and the death rate was lower.

Native Population.

72. The diseases which call for special attention are plague, sleeping sickness, tick fever, and leprosy.

Plague.

73. This prevails mainly in the Eastern Province, though it occurs also in Buganda, and in the districts west of the Nile. The number of deaths from this cause during the last three years is returned as 3,734 in 1911, 3,100 in 1912, and 3,292 in 1913, out of which 2,154 occurred in the Eastern Province. There is no doubt that the disease has spread further afield in this Province (more particularly in the districts north of Lake Kioga). It is probable that the establishment of the cotton industry, which is instrumental in bringing very large numbers of natives together at the cotton markets, has been partly responsible for this. Moreover, it is believed that seed cotton is very well adapted to the harbouring of plague fleas, though there is some difference of opinion on this point. Preventive measures adopted are inoculation of contacts and of the population in epidemic areas with Haffkines' serum, and the destruction of rats, for which a small reward is offered. The movement of seed cotton is also regulated to minimize, as far as possible, the danger from this source, and the erection of cotton ginneries in the thickly populated areas within the limits of townships is not now permitted. During the year under report there has been no very serious local epidemic, but at the time of writing the disease has appeared in epidemic form in the port of Jinja.

The population to be dealt with is spread over a very wide area, and consists mainly of somewhat "raw" tribes amongst whom it is extremely difficult to ensure that even the most elementary precaution will be taken upon the appearance of an outbreak. To combat this difficulty native "inspectors" have been appointed, whose duty it is to report immediately the appearance of suspicious cases and to educate the village chiefs in the precautionary measures which can be taken by them.

This system promises well, but it has not yet been long enough in operation to enable an opinion to be formed as to how far it will be effective.

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Sleeping Sickness.

74. The decrease in cases continues and is believed to be general, though it is less marked in Busoga and in the districts surrounding Lakes George and Edward. The deaths attributed to this disease in combined native and official returns numbered 708, as compared with 932 last year. There were 96 admissions to hospital. Of the deaths reported 57 occurred in Buganda, 554 in Busoga, 41 in Bunyoro, and 50 in the Western Province. The number of deaths in the Buganda Province in 1905 was 8,003.

75. Although the spread of this disease has been kept in check, this is entirely due to preventive measures, and the conditions favouring its transmission are still in existence. During this year Miss M. Robertson, Protozoologist, reported the presence in the Bunyoro district of a trypanosome not previously observed, resembling morphologically the *T. rhodesiense*, which is responsible for this disease in Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It is important to ascertain whether this trypanosome is, or is likely to become, pathogenic to man, and investigations on this point are now proceeding. So far the balance of evidence is against the conclusion that this or any other form of trypanosome infecting cattle or game in this area is a new introduction ; and there is no evidence that any human being has been infected with this trypanosome.

Spirillum Fever.

76. The number of admissions from this cause has decreased, and it is hoped that the improvement may be maintained. The disease is transmitted by a tick which finds its habitat in mud walls and in old grass huts. It is, therefore, especially common at wayside camps and markets, where carriers gather in considerable numbers. The increase in mechanical transport has, no doubt, been partly responsible for the decrease. European travellers by the exercise of a little care can usually avoid contracting this disease.

Leprosy.

77. An attempt was made to arrange for the segregation of lepers in special settlements under supervision of the local chiefs, but this has not proved satisfactory, and the experiment of segregating them in their own villages is being tried. There is no reason to suppose that leprosy is on the increase.

Small-Pox.

78. Several local outbreaks occurred, but there was no serious epidemic. According to native returns the deaths from this cause in the last four years were : In 1910, 637 ; in 1911, 1,044 ; in 1912, 519 ; and in 1913, 337.

The number of vaccinations was 4,535. The best results were obtained with local lymph made in Nairobi.

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Municipal Sanitation.

79. The functions of the local Sanitary Boards have been extended and defined by legislation which gives these bodies very wide powers in dealing with questions of local sanitation. For the funds they are, however, dependent on the central Government, which is hard pressed to find means to meet even the most necessary expenditure.

80. The laying-out of townships and the type of building permissible have formed the special object of the sanitary authorities' attention, and the visit of Professor W. J. Simpson, C.M.G., enabled them to obtain his advice on these subjects. The general policy adopted is the reservation of a zone of 300 yards between the business and residential quarters, and of a further zone of 300 yards between European and Asiatic quarters. In new townships this is a fairly simple matter, but there is great difficulty in applying this scheme to townships where long leases have been granted and permanent buildings erected.

81. "Anti-malarial" gangs are now employed at all the principal stations, who visit all compounds in search of empty tins and other receptacles likely to contain larvæ, and examine gutters and water barrels, and report the existence of breeding places of mosquitoes. Much improvement has also been effected by the planting of short grass and removal of jungle and scrub near the stations.

IX.—LEGISLATION.

82. Sixteen Ordinances were enacted during the year, of which the following were the most important:

The Game Ordinance, 1913, which revised and consolidated the laws relating to the preservation of wild game.

The Medical Registration Ordinance, 1913, providing for the local registration of qualified medical practitioners and imposing penalties on the practice of medicine by unauthorized persons.

The Immigration Restriction and Removal of Undesirables Ordinance, 1913, which gives power to the Governor to prohibit the entry of undesirable persons or to remove them from the Protectorate.

The Forests Ordinance, 1913, which makes provision for the protection and proper administration of Government forests.

The Masters' and Servants' Ordinance, 1913, which regulates the obligations of employees towards their employers and *vice versa* and places certain restrictions on the recruiting of labour.

The Poll Tax Ordinance, 1914, which consolidates and revises the laws under which poll tax is collected.

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Important municipal regulations were also enacted under the Townships Ordinance, entitled the Townships Rules, 1914, under which local municipal authorities are created and given wide powers to deal with the sanitation and laying out of places declared to be townships.

X.—JUDICIAL.

83. The statistics relating to the work of the courts refer to the calendar year 1913, and not to the financial year 1913–1914.

84. The number of criminal cases brought before the Protectorate courts was 1,272, as compared with 1,100 in 1912. The number of persons involved in the charges was 1,687, an increase of 214. Of these charged 1,434 were convicted, 206 acquitted, and 47 discharged for want of evidence.

Civil cases dealt with by the courts numbered 649, a decrease of 125 as compared with the previous year.

85. A comparative statement of the cases of serious crime dealt with during the years 1912 and 1913 is given below.

	1912.	1913.
Murder and homicide	79	88
Rape	6	4
Unnatural crimes	1	0
Offences against property with violence to the person	1	15
Other offences against property ..	13	13
Other offences against the person ..	11	17
Miscellaneous offences	3	3
Total ..	114	140

Of these 9 were tried by the High Court, 3 by Courts of Sessions, and 128 by District Courts.

Eighty cases were dealt with by the High Court on appeal and in the exercise of its revisional powers There were eight civil appeals and 21 criminal. Sixteen death sentences were confirmed by the Governor after confirmation by the High Court.

86. It should be observed that the records of trials before British courts are by no means a complete record of the criminal statistics of the Protectorate, as they do not include large numbers of cases tried by the Native courts which are established in nearly all administered districts under the supervision of the District Commissioners. There are very large numbers of these courts, which vary in importance from the strictly local sub-divisional courts, which deal with petty cases and have very limited powers, to the central or "Lukiko" courts existing

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in the more settled areas, having full jurisdiction over natives of the districts in which they are established to try all offences not punishable with death and to hear appeals from the minor courts. These courts are presided over by the local chiefs and tribal elders, and their decisions are subject to revision by the District Commissioners. Cases in which the persons concerned are not members of the local tribe come before the British courts.

87. The work of these courts naturally varies in quality according to the characteristics and standard of progress of the tribe in which they are constituted but, on the whole, they may be said to work satisfactorily and to enjoy the confidence of the natives. Amongst the less advanced tribes it is naturally necessary to exercise an extremely close supervision over their working and to offer every facility for appeals from their decisions. They are valuable in supporting the authority of tribal chiefs for whom also they serve as an excellent educative system and they enable the British officers to deal with a volume of judicial work which would otherwise be quite beyond their powers.

XI.—EDUCATION.

88. There are no Government schools, but a large number of native children are educated at the schools of the three Missionary Societies, which receive subsidies from the Government. These Societies maintain a number of elementary schools at their more important stations, with a few higher-grade schools and normal schools for the training of teachers. In addition to these there are a very large number of village schools of somewhat primitive character under native teachers. The number of pupils at the higher-grade schools of the Mission Societies is as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Church Missionary Society	808	438
White Fathers' Mission (R.C.) ..	368	80
Mill Hill Mission (R.C.)	221	—

At the elementary schools and village schools the number of pupils was approximately :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Church Missionary Society	9,994	7,995
White Fathers' Mission (R.C.) ..	10,696	8,049
Mill Hill Mission (R.C.)	7,739	3,959

In addition there is a very large number of children who receive elementary instruction at the village churches of the Church Missionary Society.

89. At the higher-grade schools small fees are paid by those pupils who can afford to do so, but a great many of the more intelligent boys who are the sons of natives of the peasant class receive their education

free. Boys trained in these schools are much sought after as clerks, and have no difficulty in obtaining well-paid employment upon leaving school. The demand for native clerks and interpreters in the Government service and among commercial firms is considerably greater than the supply. In the Government service, however, the majority of the better paid clerical appointments are held by Asiatics, as the native clerk has not yet attained a sufficiently high standard. Large numbers of native clerks are also employed by the chiefs in the more advanced districts, who find considerable difficulty in obtaining the number they require, and are often reduced to employing the merest youths for these posts.

Technical Education.

90. There are several agricultural schools maintained by the Missions, and instruction is also given in various handicrafts, such as carpentry, brick-making, and masonry, at several centres. The Church Missionary Society and White Fathers' Mission maintain thriving printing presses, which publish magazines and do other useful work on behalf of the Mission.

The grants paid to the Mission Societies in aid of their educational work are as follows :—

	£
To the Church Missionary Society	850
To the White Fathers of Algeria (Roman Catholic)..	300
To the Mill Hill Mission (Roman Catholic)	100

91. The educational system of the Protectorate is still in its infancy, and is capable of very wide development. The natives eagerly avail themselves of the opportunities offered, and have shown that they realize the value of elementary education.

XII.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

92. There has been no appreciable extension of the administered area, which now includes the whole of the Protectorate with the exception of the Rudolf Province and a small portion of the northern part of the Eastern Province. With the exception of the Turkana, who are still somewhat troublesome, and the Dodinga in the Rudolf Province, against whom it was necessary to send a small force early in the year, there has been no serious disturbance among outlying tribes, while in the settled areas the conduct of affairs by the native chiefs continues to improve, though the progress among the more primitive people is necessarily slow and there are many local set-backs. The adjustment of the Sudan-Uganda boundary, which took place in January, has given the Uganda administration control of both banks of the Nile as far as Nimule, and has resulted in greater compactness of the areas to be dealt with in the Rudolf Province.

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Buganda Province.

93. Native administration in the Province, which is carried on entirely through the native chiefs, is in a very satisfactory state. The chiefs, as a whole, carry out their duties with remarkable zeal and intelligence, and are rapidly adapting themselves to the changed conditions consequent upon the general development and progress of the Protectorate. The native courts, the records of which are systematically examined by the district officers, are, as a rule, just and impartial. The duties of the chiefs, which have increased considerably under modern conditions, call for a high degree of diligence and organizing ability, and it is gratifying to be able to report so well of them.

94. The supply of labour is the principal difficulty in this Province, where the demands of planters and traders amount to a large total and cannot be adequately met. The Muganda, with his many virtues, has not yet risen to the height of appreciating steady employment, and it is difficult to induce him to work for more than a couple of months at a time. Rather than be harassed by the constant solicitation of his chief to engage for labour, he often prefers to move further afield, and this is responsible for a good deal of movement of population in the more outlying parts of the Province. There is no doubt, too, that the growth of large trading centres, such as Kampala, with a large floating population, and the greatly increased facilities and encouragement to movement among the native population for trade purposes, have increased the difficulties of the chiefs and lessened their hold on their people. This is, unfortunately, an almost inevitable consequence of material progress and prosperity amongst the natives, and, regrettable as it is, can scarcely be remedied.

95. During the year under report the young Kabaka of Buganda paid a visit to England of several months' duration prior to entering upon the duties of his office which, up to the present, have been carried out by three native regents. At the time of writing he has recently attained the age of eighteen and has taken the reins of the native government into his own hands, though he is still assisted by the former regents in the capacity of ministers.

Eastern Province.

96. Political conditions in this Province have been satisfactory. The system of native courts has been extended, and has, on the whole, worked well. The population of the greater part of the province consists of somewhat primitive tribes with little tribal organization, and the work of establishing central tribal authorities must proceed slowly, while the work of these authorities requires the closest personal supervision and support of administrative officers. With the exception of a few inter-village brawls which occurred upon the outlying confines of the province bordering on the unadministered area, the peace of the native tribes has not been disturbed and the remarkable progress made in the development of the cotton industry, of which this province is the centre, is striking evidence of the improvement in the general

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666 FIFTH AVE

condition of the natives. The poll tax collected in this province has risen from £25,000 in 1909–1910 to £55,500 in 1913–1914, a fact which also speaks well for the progress of native administration.

Northern Province.

97. The native administration of the Bunyoro district is based on the model of the Buganda Province, and is in a fairly satisfactory condition, though the chiefs of this tribe have neither the energy nor the administrative ability of the Baganda chiefs and do not attain the same standard in their conduct of the business of government.

98. The districts of Chua and Gulu have only come under close administration in recent years and are inhabited by a primitive people among whom are few chiefs of influence and importance. The Chua district suffers, moreover, from its contiguity to the unadministered area of the Rudolf Province, and from having been within the sphere of the inter-tribal raids which, until recently, disturbed the peace of that area. The natives are, however, gradually settling down and learning to appreciate the value of the security assured them by British administration, though they are still somewhat loth to face the obligations which this security brings in its train. A poll tax has been instituted in the Gulu District and promises to show good returns. The policy of the administration is to support and extend the authority of the more enlightened and influential chiefs, but, in their present stage of development, the harmonious working of native affairs depends very much upon the personal influence of the district officers.

99. The district on the West Bank of the Nile came under the Protectorate administration during the latter part of the year, in consequence of a readjustment of the Uganda-Sudan boundary, which has been referred to above. No attempt at active administration has yet been made, but the country has been toured by administrative officers.

Western Province.

100. The districts of Toro and Ankole have the pleasantest climate and contain some of the most fertile soil in the Protectorate. They are hampered, however, by their distance from the steamer and rail system and by the somewhat apathetic nature of their inhabitants. Consequently, although they have been under settled administration for a good many years, they are somewhat backward as compared with the more central parts of the Protectorate. The native Governments are loyal, but lack energy and a desire to improve; while individual chiefs are often apt to use their position for the benefit of their pockets. There are signs, however, of a gradual improvement, as displayed in the increase in poll tax returns and more particularly in an improved trade in hides and ghee from the Ankole district, which tends to show that the Bahima, a pastoral tribe, who form the ruling caste in that district, are, by degrees, learning that their large herds may be put to profitable uses.

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101. The Kigezi district, in the south-west corner of the Province, is still in a somewhat unsettled state, and though the local administration has been successful in the prevention of inter-tribal fighting and has succeeded in getting rough roads made through the more populous parts, it will be some years before a satisfactory native system can be firmly established.

Rudolf Province.

102. Upon the re-adjustment of the Sudan-Uganda boundary the northern portion of the area came under the administration of the Sudan. No active administration of the tribes has been attempted, but a patrol of two companies of the 4th Battalion King's African Rifles has occupied posts and patrolled the greater part of the Province. By these means inter-tribal feuds in the southern and western portion of the Province have been prevented, and the illicit traffic in arms suppressed. In the early part of the year operations were successfully carried out against a tribe, called the Dodinga, in the northern portion of the Province in retaliation for numerous raids of friendly tribes. This tribe is now in Sudan territory. The Turkana tribe, who inhabit the north-eastern area, are now the principal source of disturbance, as they are of truculent disposition and are supplied with rifles by the Abyssinians, who encourage them in predatory forays on the friendly tribes. It will certainly be necessary to punish this people for their repeated attacks on friendly tribes before peace can be assured in the Province.

XIII.—GENERAL.

103. The period covered by this report, while in no sense a "boom" year, was marked by steady and satisfactory progress in all important respects. Exports increased by £74,777 and the revenue by £17,904. A substantial improvement was made in internal communications and the prospects of future expansion are excellent. The grant-in-aid from Imperial funds was reduced to £35,000 and in framing the Estimates for the current year it was possible again to reduce it to a sum of £10,000.

104. Financially the Protectorate is at a somewhat difficult stage. The development of its system of communications is an urgent and generally recognized need and considerable progress has been made in this direction. The developments which have already taken place have led to a large expansion of trade and agriculture and to considerable accretions of population in the larger trading centres. These developments call in their turn for increased staff and increased expenditure on sanitation, local needs, and other public services which are not of a directly remunerative character, and as the newly-constructed sections of the communication system do not at once reach a paying stage it is extremely difficult to find funds from local resources to meet the constantly increasing recurrent expenditure. This stringency of local funds not only renders it impossible to undertake sanitary and other improvements which are admittedly highly

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desirable, but greatly increases the difficulty of meeting the charges on the loan expenditure from which improvements in the communication system are being carried out.

This is, of course, merely a transition stage, incidental to the progress of a new country, in which funds for development have to be found from the local resources which this expenditure is intended to develop, and, while it hampers the rapidity of development, it acts also as a safeguard against an indiscriminate increase of the Protectorate's liabilities.

105. The visit of Professor Simpson gave the opportunity for the preparation, under his advice, of a general scheme for the improvement of the sanitation of the more important townships, to be carried out as funds allow, and he was also able to advise as to the measures best calculated to prevent the spread of plague in the cotton districts, where the conditions incidental to the expansion of the cotton industry, and more particularly the constant movement of population engaged in the transport of unginned cotton from the fields to ginnery centres, tend to increase considerably the risks of spreading infection.

106. One of the difficulties to be contended with in the present stage is the inadequacy of the labour supply within the Protectorate. Development works make large demands on the available supply, and, pending their completion, very large numbers of natives are engaged in the transport of produce by porterage. Although the native population is numerically sufficient to meet the demands, the natives have not yet reached the stage where steady employment is considered the normal state, and the vast majority work only at irregular intervals, and for short periods. Moreover, those in the outlying parts are not sufficiently advanced to seek employment in the more progressive centres, except in insignificant numbers. This condition of affairs makes the supply of labour in the central parts inadequate for the demands of the agricultural and trading community and public works, too, are often delayed by a shortage of labourers. The construction of roads and railways will release large numbers of labourers from porterage, and it may be hoped that the natives will become more accustomed to regular employment, but, in the meantime, the situation is difficult to meet and wages in the larger centres show a tendency to rise to a rate which is probably out of proportion to the quality of the labour.

107. The apportionment between the two Protectorates of the import duties collected at Mombasa has given rise to some difficulty, and an inter-Protectorate Commission under the chairmanship of Sir W. Taylor, K.C.M.G., was appointed during the year to make recommendations on this subject. This report is still under consideration by the Protectorate Governments and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

108. At the time of writing war has broken out, and it is gratifying to be able to record that not only has the Government been able to count on the personal services of nearly every able-bodied white man, but is supported by the enthusiastic loyalty of the Indian and native population.

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825	Southern Nigeria	1913
826	Mauritius	,,
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829	Tonga Protectorate	,,
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80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
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Uganda.
F.P. 10/26/16.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

No. 873.

UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1914–1915.

(For Report for 1913–14 see No. 831.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

January, 1916.

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CONTENTS

		PAGES.
Section I.	Financial	4
Section II.	Trade	5
Section III.	Agricultural	6
Section IV.	Forestry	11
Section V.	Land and Survey	11
Section VI.	Communications	12
	General	12
	Railway and Marine	13
	Wheeled Transport	14
	Roads	15
	Posts and Telegraphs	15
Section VII.	Vital Statistics, Public Health, and Climate	16
Section VIII.	Judicial	18
Section IX.	Education	19
Section X.	Native Affairs	20
Section XI.	General	22
	Sketch Map.	

No. 873.

UGANDA.

(For Report for 1913-1914 see No. 831.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Uganda,
27th October, 1915.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit the Report on the Blue Book of the Uganda Protectorate for the year 1914–15.

I have, etc.,
F. J. JACKSON,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
etc., etc., etc.

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I.—FINANCIAL.

General.

The revenue received by the Protectorate during the year 1914–15 totalled £282,830, an increase of £26,271 on the amount collected in 1913–14, and a decrease on the original estimate of £1,841.

2. Ordinary expenditure incurred during the year, exclusive of loan expenditure, amounted to £289,213, as opposed to an estimated expenditure of £322,218. The grant-in-aid from Imperial funds was £10,000.

Loan Expenditure.

3. In addition to the ordinary expenditure a sum of £51,431 was spent during the year on development works from loans granted by the Imperial Treasury. There are three such loans, one for £170,000, advanced in 1910–11 for the construction of the Busoga Railway, a second for £125,000, made in 1912–13, for improvement of communications in the Eastern Province and the construction of the Kampala-Port Bell Railway, and the Imperial Loan (1915), of £329,000, for improvement and extension of internal railway, steamer, telegraph, and road communications throughout the Protectorate, from which £5,160 was advanced during the year.

The total expenditure under the three loans up to the 31st March, 1915, was :—

	£
Busoga Railway	161,192
Kampala-Port Bell Railway	30,000
Eastern Province Communications ..	58,083
Imperial Loan (1915)	2,996

Interest at 3½ per cent. is charged on the Busoga Railway Loan of £170,000, with a sinking fund of 1 per cent. A similar rate of interest is paid on the 1912–13 Loan, with a sinking fund of 1½ per cent.. whilst 4 per cent. has been charged on advances. which amounted during 1914–15 to £5,160, on the Imperial Loan (1915).

Government Savings Bank.

4. The value of deposits in the Government Savings Bank amounted to £4,792 and withdrawals to £5,071. The number of depositors was 408 as against 384 in the preceding year, and the amount standing to their credit at the close of the financial year was £6,331, as against £6,610 on March 31st, 1914. Of the 408 accounts which remained open at the end of the year, 283 are held by natives of the Protectorate.

II.—TRADE.

(a) General.

5. The volume of the Protectorate trade during the year amounted to £1,246,304, a decrease of £382,204 or 23·47 per cent. on the previous year's returns. Imports valued at £588,958 show a net decrease of £432,297, and exports £657,346, a net increase of £131,187.

(b) Imports.

6. Comparing the imports of 1914–15 with those of the previous year, the principal decreases and increases in the value of articles imported for home consumption occurred under the following heads :—

Food, Drink, and Tobacco.

A decrease of 7·21 per cent. or £7,933.

Raw Materials.

A decrease of 10·35 per cent. or £3,687.

Manufactured or Partly Manufactured Articles.

A decrease of 38·24 per cent. or £254,337.

(c) Exports.

7. The export trade for the year exceeded, for the first time, the value of the import trade exclusive of imports on behalf of the Protectorate Government. The value of exports of domestic produce showed a satisfactory increase of 2·24 per cent., or £11,494 on the figures for 1913–14, and amounted to £532,173 of the gross total of £657,346.

In comparison to the figures of the previous year the principal increases and decreases under the more important heads were :—

Food, Drink, and Tobacco.

An increase of 22·74 per cent. or £11,263.

Raw Materials.

An increase of 29 per cent., or £1,324. The value of exports in this class amounted to £461,294, cotton exports being responsible for £369,318 of the total. Five thousand three hundred and fifty-seven tons of lint cotton were exported during the year, an increase of 361 tons on figures for 1913–14. Unginned cotton showed a net decrease of £14,661, and exports of cotton seed an increase of 1,822 tons as compared with figures of the previous year. The value of cotton was much reduced on account of war, ginned cotton averaging $5\frac{1}{16}d.$ and unginned $1\frac{4}{16}d.$ at the port of shipment against $7\frac{1}{16}d.$ and $2\frac{4}{16}d.$ during

1913–14. The quantity of cotton exported from the Protectorate has risen in the last five years from 25,233 bales, valued at £165,413, to 153,806 bales, valued at £351,146. The percentage of ginned cotton exported from the Protectorate, as opposed to seed cotton, is increasing with the erection of ginneries in the cotton districts and trading centres of the country.

Manufactured Articles.

A decrease of 41·25 per cent. or £660.

(*d*) Direction of Trade.

8. Imports from the United Kingdom, valued at £264,831, exceeded the total imports from foreign countries by 16·48 per cent., a decrease on figures for the previous year of 30·32 per cent. or £115,218. Imports from British possessions amounted to £359,162, a net decrease of £145,853, and from foreign countries £221,169, or a comparative decrease of £171,078 on figures for 1913–14.

(*e*) Transit Trade.

9. The transit trade shows a decrease of 49·66 per cent. or £40,274.

III.—AGRICULTURAL.

10. The agricultural development of the Protectorate falls under two heads: native-grown crops and planters' crops.

(*a*) Native and Planters' Crops.

11. The following are the most valuable native crops:—

Cotton.

Uganda cotton is the progeny of "American Upland" seed imported in 1910, out of which "Allen's long staple" and "Sunflower" were retained. It is the most important agricultural product of the Protectorate and overshadows in its economic value all other European or native grown crops. The area under cultivation, of which three-quarters lies in the Eastern Province, was estimated at 118,778 acres and the output approximated 45,000 bales of 400 lb., valued at the port of shipment at £351,146. Cotton sales were rendered negative for six months from August, 1914, until February, 1915, owing to the uncertain state of the local and European markets; areas planted with the crop fell into neglect, a number of cotton trees were uprooted, and the picked cotton destroyed in certain areas as native producers lost hope of disposing of their holdings. A decrease of £94,634 occurred in the comparative value of shipments as against figures for the previous year. The quality of the crop was good and its bulk brought clean to the buying centres. Requirements of foodstuffs and demands

for porters for local military operations will cause a decrease in next season's output in the Buganda Province, but arrangements are in hand for increased cultivation in the neighbourhood of the ginneries situated in the Eastern Province and indications are assured that the industry will extend as facilities for transport are increased and the working of ginneries confined to the producing areas of the Protectorate.

The handling of the crop presents continual difficulties in regard to transport and storage. Demands for porterage are considerable at a season when natives should be occupied in planting food crops, and large quantities of cotton are exposed, detrimentally, to weather at buying centres and at the railway and steamboat termini. Efforts are, however, in hand to improve facilities for transport, and twenty ginneries are now established in the cotton-producing areas.

Over 9,000 tons of cotton seed, valued at £18,172, were exported from the Protectorate in the early part of the year. The total would have been considerably greater had not increased freight rates, due to war, acted adversely on trade in this product.

Chillies.

The value of this crop has decreased in the last five years from £20,000 to £5,835, representing a total of 5,116 cwts. exported from the Protectorate during the year. An increased crop is anticipated in 1914–15 as prices of chillies have risen considerably.

Oil Seeds.

Sim-sim (sesame) and ground nuts are the principal oil seeds grown for export; both form useful adjuncts to food supplies. The area estimated as being under sim-sim was 23,500 acres, under ground nuts 7,500 acres.

Wheat.

Increased attention has been given to wheat in the high lands of Toro at Mount Ruwenzori, where 500 acres are under cultivation; the cereal has also been introduced on the foot hills of Mount Elgon, where similar climatic conditions prevail.

Food Crops.

The native production of rice in the Eastern Province has increased and should become a more important crop with a growing demand for the grain for local consumption.

The cultivation of plantains, sweet potatoes, millet, maize, peas, and beans was increased to meet demands made necessary by hostilities. Supplies have been ample and efforts are in hand to meet abnormal future requirements. An estimated acreage of land under cultivation of foodstuffs is: Plantains 831,000 acres, sweet potatoes 290,000 acres, millets 360,000, maize, peas, beans, cassava, sugar-cane, rice, chillies, etc., 144,000 acres.

Steady development work has been maintained on the European plantations during the year and the agricultural and economic position may be regarded as more stable than in previous years. The majority of plantations are in Buganda Province, where freehold holdings by Europeans amount to 7,650 acres; land is, however, being taken up for agricultural purposes in increasing quantities in Busoga, Toro, and Bunyoro, where freehold of 6,743 acres, 983 acres, and 447 acres has already been granted.

12. The more important planters' crops are:—

Coffee.

Coffee maintains its position as the principal crop on European plantations, the most general varieties being *Coffea arabica* and *Coffea robusta*. The average yield on estates was low in spite of favourable weather conditions, a fact attributable to an epidemic of coffee-leaf disease (*Hemileia vastatrix*), which killed many trees and weakened others. Hemileia is the only leaf disease of coffee in Uganda; its treatment and preservation is now more generally understood than heretofore, infection is subsiding, and alarm in its connexion has decreased. Exports of coffee for 1914–15 amounted to 21,101 cwts., valued at £41,017, an increase on the previous year's exports of 8,849 cwts.

Cocoa.

This crop is now being largely planted. Plantations are not as yet advanced sufficiently to give more than initial results. Sample shipments have been well reported on and planters are extending their areas under this valuable product.

Rubber.

The cultivation of *Funtumia elastica* has been abandoned on Government experimental plantations as unprofitable. The results obtained from Para rubber have been encouraging. The plant costs little to bring into bearing, but areas available are at present inextensive and future results cannot be foreseen with certainty. Other varieties of rubber are not favoured.

Tea.

The small experimental acreage under cultivation shows little signs of increasing. Samples of tea grown at Kampala were submitted to London and found to lack strength in comparison to Indian and Ceylon varieties. The commercial valuation of broken-leaf tea proved to be about 8*d*. per lb. (London, August, 1914).

(*b*) Botanical Section.

13. Improvement has continued in the Botanical Gardens at Entebbe, further areas being planted with "French grass" (*Cynodon dactylon*) and their appearance thereby added to. Experimental work on rubber, cocoa, and coffee has been continued.

Para rubber trees have grown satisfactorily although suffering considerably from *Fomes semitostus* and *Hymenochaete noxia*. An average of 467 trees, tapped on alternate days during ten months of the year, yielded 1,132 lb. of dry rubber inclusive of "crepe" and "scrap," or an average output per tree of 2·42 lb. A consignment of rubber was forwarded for sale to London towards the end of the year, but no particulars of prices obtained have been received at the time this report is written.

There are several varieties of Theobroma cacao in cultivation in the garden, the growth of which has been satisfactory. "Scale" proved troublesome, a number of pods were affected by brown rot (*Phytophthora fabere*), and some trees by boring beetles. These affections were promptly dealt with before material damage occurred.

Experimental planting was made with Costa Rica coffee without satisfactory result, and indications were obtained that the species was equally subject to attacks from *Hemileia vastatrix* as other varieties planted in the Protectorate. *Coffea robusta*, obtained from the Sese islands on Lake Victoria, has shown greatest immunity from leaf disease, while *Coffea liberica* has not as yet been attacked. The development of the latter variety is, however, slow.

Large numbers of ornamental and economic plants and fruit tree seedlings of mangoes, oranges, limes, and lemons were distributed gratis to out-stations, but sales of seeds, particularly of cocoa and Para rubber—have decreased with progress of cultivation on plantations.

(*c*) Live Stock.

14. The number of horned cattle in the Protectorate is estimated at 843,600 head, and the number of sheep and goats at 1,812,000. These figures do not include live stock in certain districts of the Northern and Eastern Provinces, or in Rudolf Province, where the herds in native possession are known to be considerable.

The export value of hides has risen from £17,974 to £52,458 in the last five years; that of goat skins decreased during 1914–15 from £29,000 to £19,091. The value of sheep skins fell during the period under review to such an extent that export became unremunerative, the net decrease in number of skins exported being 37,466.

Cattle Diseases.

15. The following are the most important diseases of cattle met with in Uganda:—

Rinderpest.

This disease, which had been existent in the country bordering the Nile for many years and which made its appearance in the county of Kiagwe in Buganda Province in 1913, was checked in June, 1914, by strict quarantine regulations, the immunisation of cattle exposed to infection, and the destruction, or cremation, of infected carcases. Fresh centres of infection appeared later in the year in this locality among herds which had escaped previous infection; the county of Bugerere, which lies adjacent to the Victoria Nile, was also affected.

Infection in both cases was attributed to game. Inoculation camps were established, but efforts made to induce natives who owned herds to have their cattle immunised did not prove wholly successful. Between 2,500 and 3,000 uninoculated cattle were lost; among immunised cattle the death-rate was reduced to 6·4 per cent. Methods of treatment which proved most successful were immunisation by the serum and virulent blood method and, in early cases, by use of potassium permanganate. The average mortality from rinderpest, if untreated, has been estimated at a ratio over 70 per cent. In the Eastern Province, where the disease had been held in check since 1912, infection became widespread and a large number of young stock was lost, although a decrease in the virulence of the disease was noticeable in Teso. In Busoga and Bukedi no estimate of loss is obtainable. In the Northern Province losses of cattle were less serious than formerly. The Western Province is not yet affected.

Among the game of the country, bush-buck, bush-pig, buffalo, reed-buck, and water-buck are reported to have died from cattle plague.

Trypanosomiasis.

A serious outbreak occurred among transport oxen in Kampala although dairy cattle were not affected. The transmitting agent is at present in question, but it is probable that cattle found with trypanosomes of the *vivax-uniforme* group have been exposed to bites of "*Glossina palpalis*." Elsewhere in the Protectorate, with the exception of Buruli, in the north of the Buganda Province, trypanosomiasis of cattle has not caused serious loss. In Buruli 1,114 cattle out of 1,290 are reported to have died, the probable source of infection being "*Glossina morsitans*." A marked increase in the numbers of this fly has occurred in Ankole District, in the Western Province, where cattle, goats, and dogs were found to be generally infected.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

Except among transport cattle, the disease in Uganda is of no great economic importance, as it seldom proves fatal.

Diseases of Equines.

16. Numerous cases of horse sickness occurred among imported mules, but mules and ponies which had been for some years in the Protectorate were not affected although exposed to simultaneous infection.

Considerable losses occurred amongst donkeys from intestinal parasites.

Losses from lymphangitis decreased in comparison with previous years.

Diseases of Sheep and Goats.

17. Scabies has been responsible for losses in the Western Province. Contagious pleuro-pneumonia of goats is widespread and carries off many when herds are moved from one district to another.

Diseases of Dogs.

18. Piroplasmosis is common, but yields generally to treatment by trypanblue.

Filariasis is common, few native dogs being uninfected.

Rabies has not yet appeared in the Protectorate.

(*d*) BIOLOGICAL SECTION.

19. The work of the year in the entomological division was relegated to the identification and combating of various insect pests found on plantations; systematic collections of insects and investigations on any extended scale proved impracticable, owing to the depleted state of the staff.

20. Mycological research by the department consisted in further investigation of diseases attacking the more important economic plants of the country. Coffee-leaf disease has been found to yield to spraying with solutions of copper sulphate if the practice is commenced in the early stages of plants, but sporadic cases are recorded in which *Hemileia vastatrix* has attacked coffee estates and subsequently disappeared without this treatment. It is doubtful, therefore, if spraying has been the direct cause for reduction in virulence of the disease and experiments with a view to ascertaining source of infection and further means of arresting the spread of the disease are being continued.

With the increase of the area under cocoa, diseases of the crop are likely to be more prevalent, but they are at present infinitesimal in occurrence and in their responsibility for damage or loss. Para rubber trees and cotton have proved remarkably free from fungoid diseases.

IV.—FORESTRY.

21. Although the areas of forest in Uganda are considerable and capable of extensive development, the want of transport facilities and the limitations of the local market are such as to prohibit early profitable exploit on a large scale. The revenue obtained during the year from the Protectorate forests is consequently small.

V.—LAND AND SURVEY.

(*a*) SURVEY.

22. *Topographical.*—An area of 1,540 square miles was added to the general topographical survey of the Protectorate. No maps of importance were published during the year.

23. *Cadastral.*—Theodolite observations in connexion with the survey of native estates in the Buganda Province were completed over an area of 1,492 square miles during the year and detail work over an area of 1,049 square miles. The total area surveyed on the 31st March, 1915, in Buganda was estimated at 5,699 square miles.

The survey of Crown lands and estate surveys made small progress during the year owing to the temporary transfer of the greater part of the staff allotted to this work to duties in connexion with the war. An area of 13,500 acres was surveyed, but reliable figures as to cost are not at present available in view of the limited area traversed.

(*b*) Land.

24. The number of grants and leases during 1914–15 is as follows:—

	Leases.	Grants.
Township plots	34	7
Agricultural land	13	30

25. A demand for agricultural land outside the Buganda Province increased and the greater proportion of applications received during the past year were in respect of land situated in Toro, in the Western Province, and in Bunyoro, in the Northern Province. The soil of these districts is fertile and the climate pleasant, particularly in the vicinity of Fort Portal, while increasing facilities of communication over the Busoga Railway and Busoga Railway Marine Service on the Victoria Nile offer planters in Bunyoro advantageous connexion with Lake Victoria and the main railway system to the coast. Toro is less advantageously situated in regard to communications with the Uganda Railway, but possesses, with Bunyoro, a more dependable supply of labour than that obtainable in areas nearer Lake Victoria.

26. The demand by non-natives for native land in the Buganda Province has decreased during the period under review.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(*a*) General.

27. General progress has been maintained in the improvement and extension of internal communications by further construction in the Eastern Province of the road system designed to feed the Busoga Railway and its connecting steamboat service on the waterways of Lake Kioga and by the continuation to the port of Butiaba, on Lake Albert, of the motor route through Bunyoro, over which ultimate junction by mechanical transport, of the above services with Belgian Congo and the Sudan, will be rendered possible. The construction of the Kampala-Port Bell Railway, 7¾ miles in length, which had been considerably delayed during 1913–14 by delay in receipt of necessary material and labour difficulties, was brought to a state of practical completion by the end of March, 1915, at a cost of £30,191, a sum

met from a loan of £125,000 from Imperial funds. This line, which has since been opened for traffic, is of only local importance, at present, but will increase in value with the development of the Protectorate and the possible formation of a trunk railway across Uganda to the south-west of Lake Albert.

(*b*) RAILWAYS AND MARINE.

28. There are two separate lines of railway in the Protectorate. The Busoga Railway, 62 miles in length, connects Lake Victoria with the navigable waters of the Nile and Lake Kioga. The Kampala-Port Bell Railway, of 7¾ miles, connects the principal business centre of Kampala with the Lake at Port Bell. Both lines are built with a metre gauge, and are under the control and management of the Uganda Railway.

Busoga Railway and Marine.

29. The working of the Busoga Railway and Busoga Railway Marine Service proved again disappointing and resulted, after deducting loan interest and sinking fund charges of £7,650, in a loss of £7,924, in place of the small profit anticipated. The deficit was due to the disorganisation, as a consequence of war, of the Protectorate cotton industry and the reduced production of local crops, from the freight on which the main revenue had been expected. Permanent buildings have been erected at several stations on the line and conditions of maintenance camps improved with the object of retaining natives in more permanent employment than has heretofore been experienced. The line was well maintained and free from serious accident during the year.

30. Further progress was made with cutting passages to the sudd-blocked ports on Lake Kioga, and the sum of £2,267 available under the loan of 1912–13 for improvements in communications in the Eastern Province was utilised in rendering the steamer passage to Sambwe navigable throughout the year, in opening a new channel for steamer traffic to Gogonia and continuing the existing channel towards Agu. It has proved impracticable to push a steamer channel to Agu without the assistance of dredgers, but connexion with the Busoga Marine Service is effected in the meantime by means of lighters or barges, and a small steamer is able to reach a point within twelve miles from the port under normal water conditions. The opening of Gogonia as a port of call should prove a valuable outlet for the Bukedi cotton industry, while Agu becomes yearly more accessible as a port for the handling of the crop in the Teso district. Investigation of local conditions in regard to further improvement of the Sambwe-Agu channel are in hand with a view to their adoption as soon as funds are available.

Kampala-Port Bell Railway.

31. The construction of the Kampala-Port Bell Railway was interrupted by the outbreak of war, consequent delays in delivery of material, and demands for labour for local military requirements. Completion was retarded and the line was not opened for public traffic during the year as had been expected.

Albert Marine Transport Service.

32. The service consists of one small passenger and cargo steamer, a steam launch, and two sailing craft, and maintains regular connexions with Nimule (Sudan) on the Nile and the ports of Kasendji and Mahagi in Belgian Congo. The traffic to these latter ports showed signs of rapid increase before the outbreak of war, and the building of an additional steamer to deal with growing trade requirements with Belgian Congo ports is under consideration and will be put in hand once normal conditions are resumed.

(c) WHEELED TRANSPORT.

33. The motor branch of the Uganda Transport Department, assisted in the Eastern Province by a small firm of mechanical transport contractors, has been responsible for the carriage during 1914–15 of 61·14 per cent. of the total tonnage handled by Government on the Protectorate roads, or an increase of 17·76 per cent. on corresponding figures for the previous year. The freight carried by these combined motor services amounted to 7,288 tons, an increase of 202 tons over the figures for 1913–14.

34. The total number of motor vans in possession of the Transport Department is twelve.

35. Fourteen trained natives have replaced the Asiatic drivers of Government motor vehicles, but a proportion of European driver mechanics is retained on the departmental establishment and employed principally on repairs and overhaul, the building of bodies, which is now undertaken in the Government garage at Kampala, and in technical instruction of native chauffeurs. Natives have proved capable drivers and are more proficient than formerly, but are unable as yet to carry out any but the minor running repairs.

36. There are four Government motor services in use in the Protectorate, between Entebbe and Kampala, between Kampala and Kibale, a point 130 miles on the road to Fort Portal, between Masindi Port, Masindi, and a point seven miles from the port of Butiaba on Lake Albert, and between Kampala and Jinja as far as Mukono. The latter service was instituted to handle the traffic in connexion with the coffee plantations *en route* and is as yet confined in operation to the dry seasons of the year. A private motor van service in the Eastern Province connects Jinja to Iganga and has released Government vans on this road.

37. The freight by Government bullock transport amounted in weight to 1,978 tons, a decrease of 727 tons on the previous year, which is attributable to war and the necessary transfer of carts, bullocks, and mules to the military authorities.

38. No great progress has as yet been effected towards a more general employment of wheeled transport by private firms. The dislocation of business caused by war and contraction of capital has been in part responsible for delay, while the present incomplete linking of the various centres on the road system has retarded immediate

advantage being taken of the facilities which the motor roads afford. Private motor transport in connexion with the Belgian Congo was started through Bunyoro in the Northern Province and a few American Ford cars have engaged in passenger traffic between Entebbe and Kampala. "Hamali" carts have been employed also wherever possible in the Protectorate in place of head porterage. It is satisfactory to note that the use, by the Government Transport Department, of native carriers has decreased during the period under review, the amount transported in this way being 241 tons, or 300 tons less than the total porterage for the previous year.

(*d*) Roads.

39. The principal construction work in progress in the Protectorate is that of the system of roads in the Eastern Province designed to feed the Busoga Railway and Marine, together with the building of a main route in the Northern Province to connect these services with Lake Albert, the Sudan, and Belgian Congo.

40. Progress of construction in the Eastern Province has been fair in spite of labour difficulties due to the raw stamp of natives available, the interruptions caused by the cotton-sowing and picking seasons and the indifferent health of the European staff. Forty-four miles were completed during the year, making the total of 116 miles of built road out of 212 included in the scheme. The average cost of the complete portion is £156 per mile, a figure which does not include supervision or metalling with hard stone. On the Masindi Port-Butiaba Road 11 miles were completed at a cost of £2,148, making a total of £11,879 on 69 miles or an average expenditure of £172 per mile. The total length of this road when finished will be 76 miles.

41. A lightly metalled road of 54 miles length between Jinja and Kampala has been completed for a distance of 30 miles during the year under review to connect the two commercial centres and to afford the coffee plantations in the vicinity access to the Lake ports.

(*e*) Post and Telegraphs.

42. There are 22 postal telegraph and telephone offices and 14 maintenance telephone stations in the Protectorate and all principal administrative posts are now connected with the Government headquarters at Entebbe by telegraph.

43. There are 1,045 miles of telegraph line, of which 376 miles are erected on iron posts and 669 miles on growing poles.

44. The revenue derived from the Post and Telegraph Departments was £7,083, as against £8,191 in the previous year.

45. The total expenditure amounted to £14,459, a decrease of £900 on the figures for the previous year.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS, PUBLIC HEALTH, AND CLIMATE.

(*a*) Population.

46. The population of the Protectorate in March, 1915, was estimated at a total of 2,927,494. In this total are included 903 Europeans, of whom 269 are females, and 3,560 Asiatics, comprising 2,859 males and 701 females. The native population in those areas where reliable estimates are obtainable has been returned at 1,267,771 males and 1,505,260 females, or a total of 2,773,031, while that in the unadministered regions of the Northern and Eastern Provinces is estimated at a further approximate figure of 150,000. The gross native population, therefore, may be taken as 2,923,031, against 2,840,469 as enumerated in the last census in March, 1911.

Birth, Marriage, and Death Rates.

47. Complete statistics of native births and deaths are not available throughout the Protectorate, but returns rendered by native chiefs from administered areas, comprising almost half the Protectorate, show that 33,100 births were registered during the year in the proportion of 23·4 per 1,000 of living persons in the districts concerned. The registered deaths in the same area numbered 29,697, or 20·5 per 1,000 of its population. In comparison with 1913, the birth-rate shows a decrease of 1·53 per mille and the death-rate a decrease of 1·91 per mille.

48. Two thousand, one hundred and sixty native marriages were contracted during the year from a total, estimated by the census of 1911, of approximately 431,301 adherents to Christianity.

(*b*) Public Health.

49. Returns from Government hospitals and dispensaries show a decrease in the number of cases treated from 112,624 to 90,730. The reduced total is due to the transfer of ten medical officers and six members of the subordinate staff from the medical and sanitary services of the Protectorate to military employment, and to the consequent performance of routine duties by a skeleton staff.

Europeans.

50. The health of the European officials has been satisfactory. The total number resident during the year was 298, amongst whom there were 3 deaths and 582 cases of illness, as compared with 485 cases of illness and no deaths during 1913. Of the 582 cases, 381 were placed off duty for treatment. Of the total admissions to hospital, 186 were due to malaria and 6 to blackwater fever.

General European Population.

51. The European population, inclusive of officials, was 903. The number of cases treated at Government hospitals was 1,137, as compared to 953 in 1913. The principal diseases were: malaria 347 cases, blackwater fever 28 cases, enteric 17 cases, and digestive diseases 234 cases.

52. An epidemic of enteric fever, which assumed for a time alarming features, occurred towards the end of 1914. There is evidence to show that this was introduced from East Africa, the initial cases occurring among travellers on the lake steamers from that Protectorate, who developed the disease a few days after crossing Lake Victoria. There were 21 cases in all, but the epidemic declined rapidly, and, at the time this report is written, no other cases have occurred as far as is known.

Native Population.

53. The diseases of natives which call for special attention are: plague, sleeping sickness, spirillum fever, leprosy, smallpox, and venereal diseases.

Plague.

Plague prevails mainly in the Eastern Province, although cases have occurred in the Buganda Province and in the districts west of the Nile. The disease has spread in the Lango district of the Eastern Province, but its incidence elsewhere where organisation for its prevention is in force has diminished. The work of native inspectors appointed to control the disease and prevent its concealment has been satisfactory and rewards offered for the destruction of rats produced, in one district, surprising results.

Sleeping Sickness.

The diminution of the number of cases continues satisfactory and is believed to be general. The discovery of a new species of trypanosome in the cattle of Bunyoro gave rise to apprehension of the possibility of its transmission to human beings. The supposition was based on its morphological resemblance to a trypanosome pathogenic to man in Rhodesia, but research has resulted in the opinion that the fear was groundless and proposals for costly measures which had been contemplated to eradicate *Glossina morsitans*, the carrier of this parasite, were abandoned.

Spirillum Fever.

The case incidence of this disease has decreased materially with improved preventive measures adopted against the spirillum tick.

Leprosy:

This disease is scattered over the Protectorate. Attempts have been made from time to time to segregate lepers in special settlements

under supervision of local chiefs, but have proved unsatisfactory, and later efforts to segregate them in their villages have achieved little success. Lack of funds in the meantime hinders any comprehensive scheme of segregation, but there is no reason to suppose that the disease is increasing.

Smallpox.

Several local outbreaks occurred, in particular in the Eastern Province, where the disease became epidemic towards the end of the year.

The number of vaccinations effected was 13,687.

(c) SANITATION.

54. The local sanitary boards, whose functions had been greatly extended by legislation in 1913, continued to exercise control of sanitary administration with satisfactory results. The cleared areas in all Government stations have been extended and the work of anti-malaria gangs continued.

(d) CLIMATE.

55. The climate varies considerably in different areas of the Protectorate. In the Nile valley, 3,000 feet above sea level, the conditions are tropical and more unhealthy than in the higher lying lands between Lake Victoria and Lake Albert. The most pleasant climate in Uganda is found in the vicinity of Lake Victoria and in the districts of the Western Province, where the altitude exceeds 5,000 feet above the sea in certain areas and where conditions of living approach those of the temperate zones.

Rainfall.

56. The average rainfall for the calendar year 1914 at 32 recording stations, where regular observations were taken, was 52·76 inches.

57. Two yearly rainy seasons occur throughout the Protectorate, but without great regularity as to incidence or duration. The heavy rains fall between April and the middle of June, a more protracted period occurring between September and mid-December. Local variation of these wet seasons is considerable and marked differences in rainfall are met with in places closely adjacent to each other.

VIII.—JUDICIAL.

58. The number of criminal cases tried in the High Court and the British Courts subordinate thereto amounted during 1914 to 1,212, as compared with 1,272 cases in 1913. The number of persons involved in the charges was 1,666, a decrease of 21 on the number for the previous year. Of those charged, 1,363 were convicted, 197 were acquitted, and 86 discharged for want of evidence.

59. Civil cases dealt with by the Protectorate British Courts numbered 861, an increase of 212 on the total for 1913.

60. Recommendations have been submitted during the year by the Chief Justice to minimise the inconvenience caused to advocates and the public in Kampala owing to sittings of the High Court being confined to Entebbe, and district registries of the High Court have been established at Kampala and at Jinja to admit of High Court suits being filed and interlocutory applications dealt with at these places.

61. The organisation of the existing native courts in the Protectorate has continued to improve under the supervision of the administrative officers in each district.

IX.—EDUCATION.

62. In the absence of any Government schools in the Protectorate, the education of the natives rests with the three missionary societies established in the country, assisted by subsidies from the Crown. These societies maintain a number of elementary schools at their more important centres, with a few higher grade schools and normal schools for the training of teachers. Village schools, primitive in character, are established also in the populated areas of the Protectorate, for the elementary teaching of children. These are supervised solely by native teachers.

63. Natives who have completed their training in the more advanced schools are much sought after as assistant clerks, time-keepers, and interpreters by the commercial and planting interests in the Protectorate and by the chiefs of the country. Minor posts under Government are also open to them, but the standard of education attained is not yet sufficiently high to allow of their obtaining the better paid clerical appointments in the Protectorate service. Small fees are demanded at the higher grade schools from such as can afford them, but as yet a considerable number of intelligent children receive their education free. The Church Missionary Society continue to encourage the education of girls and four boarding schools are now established in the country for their use.

Technical Education.

64. At different centres in the Protectorate instructions in carpentering, brickmaking, masonry, building, weaving, and other handicrafts is given to the natives at schools established by the different missions. Two printing presses are controlled by the Church Missionary Society and the White Fathers' Missions, which materially aid the work of these missions.

The growth of education and the demand for opportunity to acquire elementary knowledge has made marked advance during the year, although decrease in the figures of attendance in the day schools has been noticeable.

X.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

65. The outbreak of war in Europe was followed by widespread expressions of loyalty to the British Government and by offers of service and assistance from the chiefs and people of the Uganda Protectorate. Valuable help has been rendered the military authorities by the Baganda, Banyoro, and other tribes, under guidance of their chiefs, and praiseworthy activity evinced in the mobilisation of a force of native levies, the collection of recruits and transport carriers and in organisation of native food supplies. Considerable bodies of natives were despatched to East Africa after commencement of hostilities to assist military transport in that country, and large numbers, in addition to the regular troops, have been occupied in combatant and non-combatant capacities on the southern and western frontiers of the Protectorate.

66. Political relations with the existing native Governments in Uganda have continued satisfactory and notable advance made in the administration of certain outlying districts in the Northern Province where forms of central native governing bodies have been inaugurated. With the exception of a few minor raids, no disturbance has occurred on the confines of the Protectorate, while in the administered areas the conduct of affairs has made progress, although retarded in some measure by the dislocation of work caused by war. The extension of a closer administration to the territory on the west bank of the Nile acquired in January, 1914, by the adjustment of the frontier between Uganda and the Sudan, has been successful and has facilitated the administration of the areas on the eastern side of the river.

Buganda Province.

67. His Highness the Kabaka came of age on attaining 18 years on the 8th August, 1914, and was invested with the powers accorded him under terms of the Buganda Agreement, the three regents relinquishing their duties and reverting, on that date, to their respective offices under the native Government. Native administration of this province, which is in the hands of the Native Council, or Lukiko, comprising the Kabaka, his ministers, the county and lesser chiefs, is in a satisfactory state and the increasing volume of work entrusted to their care has been carried out, on the whole, with zeal and diligence. Both chiefs and the educated classes of the people have absorbed rapidly the altered and advancing conditions of life resulting from the development of the Protectorate and deserve commendation for their capacity for organisation in a novel situation presented by the outbreak of war. General progress has, however, been retarded by local hostilities, by difficulties experienced in maintaining the regular tours of inspection by administrative officers, and by the necessary employment of many chiefs in work outside their usual spheres of action.

68. The demand for labour to meet all wants of the Government, planters, and traders has been considerable throughout the year, while the available supply around the centres of Kampala and Entebbe has

been depleted by demands for levies and military transport. Assistance has been obtained to meet pressing wants by drafts of natives from Mubendi district, where the total of porters supplied for labour has exceeded that of previous years.

69. The growth of the trading centre of Kampala, its floating population, the yearly increasing development of the plantations in the province and the tendency of natives to take advantage of the facilities for travelling and trading are tending daily to increase the difficulties attendant on procuring sufficient labour for all requirements. The problem is not easy of solution, as constant or permanent employment is unnatural to the native, while the influence and power of the chiefs are decreasing with the advancing prosperity of the people of the country. Tension will, however, be relieved, to some extent, by the opening of the Kampala-Port Bell Railway, which has now been completed, by the employment of carts, which are used for all purposes between Masaka and Bukakata, and by the more general use of mechanical transport on the improved roads in the province once normal conditions are resumed. Many porters will be released by these means, who should become available for more desirable ends.

Eastern Province.

70. With the exception of a few unimportant disturbances on its borders, the political conditions of the Eastern Province have been satisfactory. General progress has been influenced but little by the conditions attendant on war and considerable advance has to be reported. The administrative duties of the chiefs have been more efficiently performed than heretofore, their councils more regularly attended and the judgments of the native courts enforced with decreasing intervention from district officers. Large numbers of natives are still employed throughout the various districts in porterage owing to lack of sufficient wheeled conveyances, but the labour problem is as a whole less acute here than elsewhere in the Protectorate and plantations have been well served.

71. The development of the cotton industry, of which this province is the centre, has been retarded, owing to financial difficulties among ginners and buyers occasioned by the war, but improvement and progress are reported in the native cultivation of the crop itself and in the cultivation of other products for export. The native use of ploughs in place of native hoes is extending and, with improving transport conditions, the native development of the country's resources should speedily increase.

Northern Province.

72. Except in the district of Bunyoro, native administration in this province has not yet approached the advanced state found in the Buganda Province. In the remote districts of Gulu and Chua, where close administration is of recent date, an advance has been made towards the formation of the nucleus of a native Government in place of the scattered control under chiefs of varying influence and authority.

The new territory on the west bank of the Nile, which came under the Protectorate administration in the latter part of the year 1913–14, has been lightly administered, with gratifying results. In Banyoro improvement has been manifest, but the natives who control the district are by nature indolent and lack interest in the development and progress of their country. General progress has been hampered throughout the Province by the conditions attendant on the war and the attention demanded from both district officers and chiefs for its local requirements.

73. The outbreak of hostilities on the Uganda frontier and in the adjoining Protectorate involved large demands for Banyoro transport carriers, which were readily complied with, and expressions of loyalty, with offers of personal services, were received by the Protectorate Government from individual chiefs and the combined native Lukiko. It is worthy of note that carriers engaged from Bunyoro behaved with commendable energy while employed on military operations in the adjoining Protectorate and German East Africa and displayed pluck and reliability on various occasions under fire.

Western Province.

74. Except in the Kigezi district little disorganisation of native administration occurred in this Province.

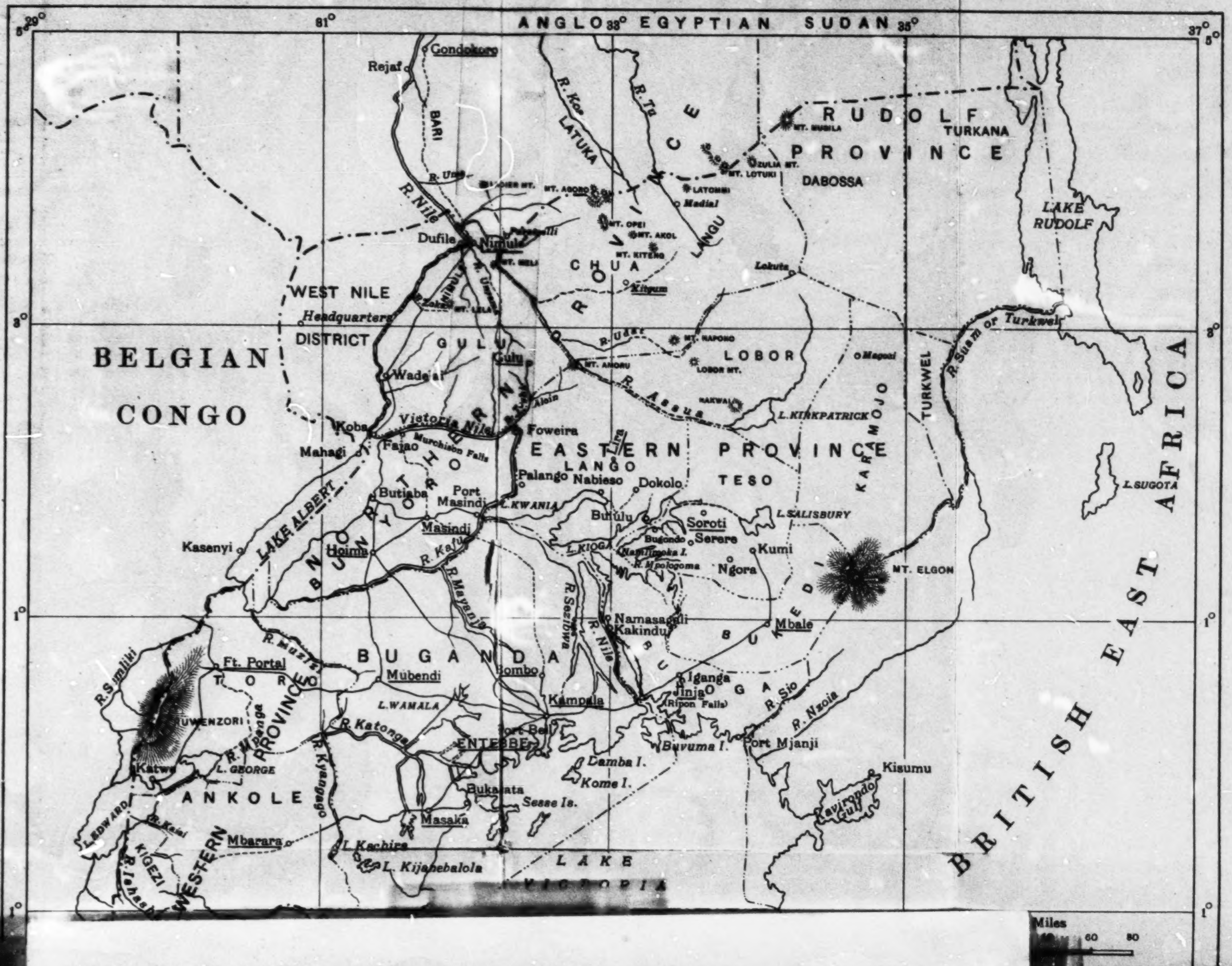
75. Elsewhere indications of progress, greater efficiency and improvement were noticeable. The trade in hides, ghee, sheep, and goat skins has increased during the year and has been put to profitable account, while a gain of £1,644 is shown under the collections of poll tax, due to an increase from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 in the levy in taxation in the Toro district. Enterprise has been manifest among the chiefs of the Province, who have rendered efficient services in rapid road construction, the provision of food and in the recruiting of labour for military requirements. The native Government and the people lack determination and are backward when compared to those in the more central parts of the Protectorate.

76. The distant position of the Western Province from rail and steamer transport and the present lack of through motor connexion with these systems have hampered rapid economical progress, agricultural development, and the growth, by natives, of produce for outside markets. The Toro district is, however, among the most fertile in the Protectorate, while the rich grazing country in Ankole offers abundant pasturage and favourable conditions for raising the large herds of cattle that are found in that country.

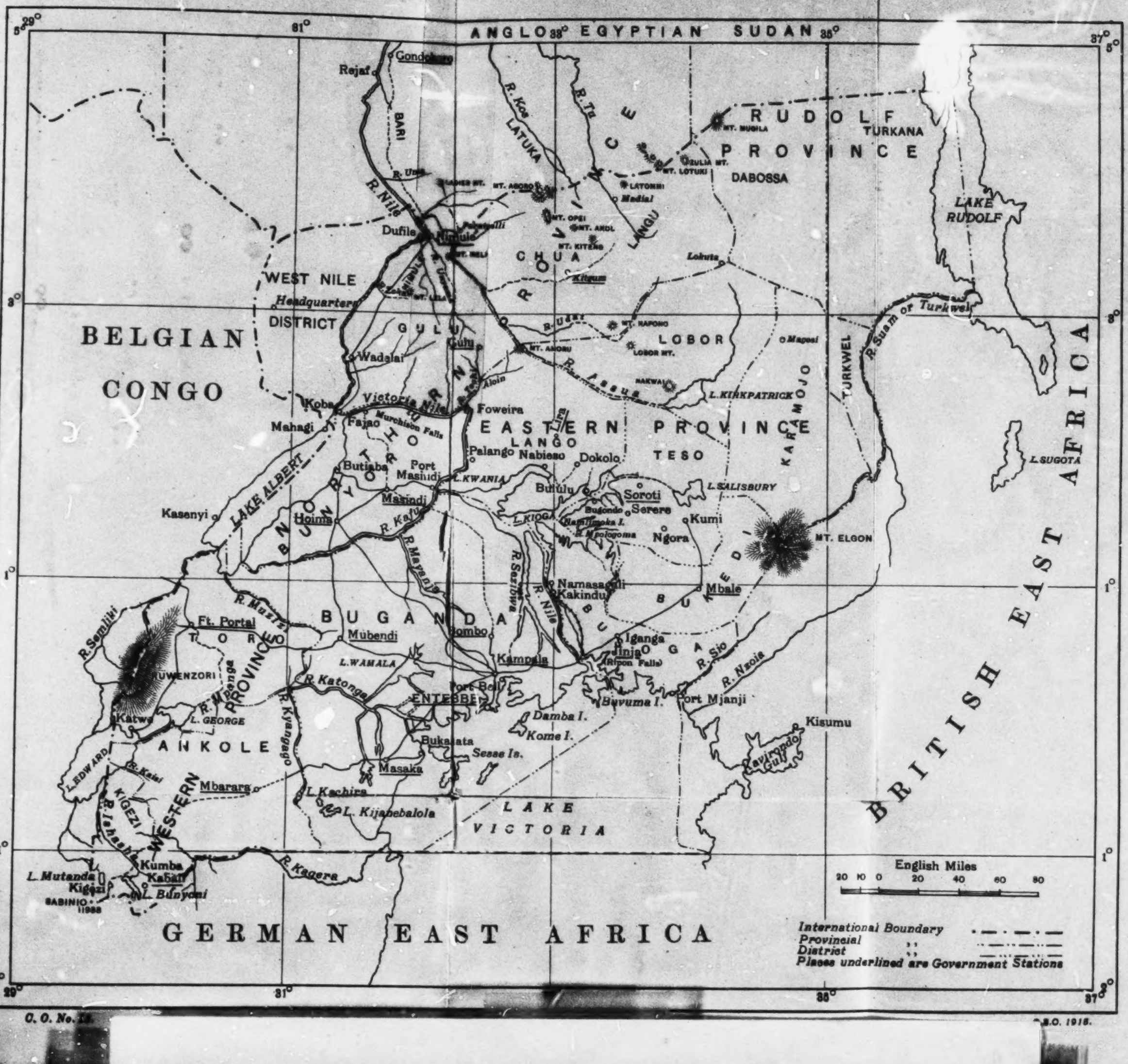
XI.—GENERAL.

77. The year opened with signs of considerable activity in trade. Exports held out prospects of surpassing previous figures and, for four months, increased returns were recorded under every class of import reaching Uganda. Applications for land for agricultural

SKETCH MAP OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE



SKETCH MAP OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE



C. O. No. 13. C.O. 1916.

purposes in freshly exploited districts of the Protectorate were received in increasing numbers and a growing tendency was manifest to expand internal and transit trade towards the Belgian Congo. 1914 will, however, be remembered as the year of the outbreak of war in Europe. Local industries were immediately affected, trade disorganised, the cost of living increased, and the communication with the Protectorate by ocean, rail, and lake dislocated. The mobilisation of European and native defence forces was organised, and the Uganda Volunteer Reserve was called out on the 5th of August. Martial law was proclaimed throughout the Protectorate on the 18th August, 1914.

78. Funds available in the Protectorate have not admitted of a subscription towards Imperial expenses in connexion with the war, but a relief fund, instituted to assist distress in Europe and in Uganda, has been responsible for shipments of 55,770 lb. of home-grown coffee for use of our troops and the assistance of the distressed in England. A loyal and patriotic spirit has been shown by the whole population, and donations towards European charities and numerous offers of personal services have been received from European, Asiatic, and native alike.

79. The year under review has been uneventful as to marked development in any direction. General progress, however, has been maintained under adverse circumstances created by serious depletions in the Protectorate staff, and the co-operation of the various native Governments has been gratifying. Although debarred from taking a more active part in the European struggle, the significance of Great Britain being at war has been understood and ample proof is available that the inhabitants of Uganda are imbued with the same spirit of loyalty to the King which has been manifested in other parts of the Empire.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
839	Cayman Islands	1913–1914
840	East Africa Protectorate	"
841	Leeward Islands	"
842	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	"
843	Zanzibar	1914
844	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
845	Weihaiwei	"
846	Seychelles	"
847	St. Helena	"
848	Fiji	"
849	Bahamas	1914–1915
850	Gibraltar	1914
851	Sierra Leone	"
852	Grenada	1914–1915
853	Bermuda	1914
854	Malta	1914–1915
855	Ceylon	1914
856	Hong Kong	"
857	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1914–1915
858	Basutoland	"
859	Gold Coast	1914
860	Jamaica	1914–1915
861	Gambia	1914
862	Straits Settlements	1914–1915
863	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1914
864	Ashanti	"
865	Cyprus	1914–1915
866	Swaziland	"
867	Somaliland	"
868	British Honduras	1914
869	British Solomon Islands	1914–1915
870	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
871	Barbados	"
872	Falkland Islands	1914

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 914.

UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1915-16.

(For Report for 1914-15 see No. 873.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

January, 1917.

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CONTENTS.

		PAGE.
Section I.	FINANCIAL	4
Section II.	TRADE	
	(*a*) Imports and Exports	5
	(*b*) Direction of Trade	6
	(*c*) Transit Trade	7
Section III.	AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK	7
Section IV.	FORESTRY	9
Section V.	LAND AND SURVEY	
	(*a*) Survey	10
	(*b*) Land	10
Section VI.	COMMUNICATIONS	
	(*a*) Railways and Marine	11
	(*b*) Wheeled Transport	12
	(*c*) Roads	12
Section VII.	POPULATION AND HEALTH	
	(*a*) Population	13
	(*b*) Public Health	13
	(*c*) Sanitation	15
Section VIII.	JUDICIAL	15
Section IX.	EDUCATION	16
Section X.	NATIVE AFFAIRS	16

A sketch map will be found in the previous Report, No. 873: [Cd. 7622–64].

No. 914.

UGANDA.

(For Report for 1914–1915 see No. 873.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Uganda,
12th September, 1916.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit the Report on the Blue Book of the Uganda Protectorate for the year ended the 31st March, 1916.

I have, etc.,
F. J. JACKSON,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
etc., etc., etc.

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I.—FINANCIAL.

The revenue for the financial year 1915-16 totalled £287,025, the highest figure on record, being an increase of £4,195 over the amount collected in the previous year and exceeding the original estimate by £11,599.

2. The actual expenditure during the same period, exclusive of loan services, amounted to £285,072, as compared with the estimate of £311,555.

3. The actual expenditure was thus met from the actual revenue, and the Protectorate was able to dispense with a grant-in-aid from Imperial Funds.

Revenue.

4. The main increases over the estimated revenue occurred under the following items:—

Customs, £8,180. This excess is due largely to the present enhanced value of goods owing to the War, which affects the amount of *ad valorem* duty imposed on imports. Uganda now receives 25 per cent. on all collections by the East Africa Protectorate on account of Import Duties, Cranage, and Transit Dues, and the year's contribution in this respect amounted to £40,234 10*s*.

Poll Taxes, £5,990.—This additional revenue was derived mainly from the outlying districts of Lange, Gulu, Chua and Kigezi, receipts from settled areas remaining more or less stationary.

Sale of Found and Contraband Ivory, £2,758.—A considerable quantity of ivory had accumulated during the two previous years, when there was no demand for this commodity; it was, however, satisfactorily disposed of at a sale held in the concluding month of the year.

Motor Transport Services, £4,473.—This is accounted for largely by services effected on behalf of the military authorities; arrears amounting to £1,150 being brought to account during the period under review.

5. Decreases occurred under Government Railways, £3,019; the Albert Marine Transport Service, £2,922; Road and Wharfage Dues, £2,895; Export Duties, £2,176; Game Licences, £1,162; and Tero Forest Lumber Works, £991. These have all been affected by the abnormal conditions due to the War.

Expenditure.

6. The only noteworthy excess is that of £7,442 under Government Railways. This amount represents the net loss on the working of the Busoga Railway and Marine, £5,469, and the Port Bell-Kampala Railway, £1,973, after providing for interest and sinking fund charges. A reduction of £17,800 was effected in the working expenses when it was realised that the anticipated revenue could not be reached, thus minimising the net loss. The revenue derived from this source has been considerably over-estimated in past years.

7. By the exercise of stringent economy, and owing to the absence of many officers of the Protectorate on military duty, considerable savings in nearly all departmental votes were effected. The principal savings were: Transport, £6,057; Medical, £5,923; Police, £3,935; Provincial Administration, £3,293; Hospitals, £2,214; and Land and Survey, £2,076.

II.—TRADE.

(*a*) Imports and Exports.

8. The total volume of the Protectorate trade during the year amounted to £1,287,138, an increase of £40,834 or 3·27 per cent. on that for the previous year. Imports, valued at £693,383, show an increase of £104,425, while a decrease of £22,771 has occurred in exports, which aggregated only £593,755. Trade, as may be expected, has been affected by the War, and the figures for the period under review show a decrease of 26·52 per cent. on those for the year 1913-14.

9. The principal increases in the value of articles imported for home consumption appear under the following items:—

Yarns and textile fabrics, cotton piece goods, other kinds, £48,331; americani, £40,338; tobacco, manufactured, £9,168; whisky, £4,782; wines, £3,190; salt, £2,852; blankets, cotton, £2,688; cigarettes, £2,226.

The important decreases are:—

Railway, tramway, and road materials, rails and other iron materials, £12,879; vehicles, bicycles and accessories, other than motor, £11,543; hardware (not brass or copper), £11,262; machinery and parts thereof, industrial, £9,376; metals, galvanized iron sheets or plates, £9,109; timber, £8,677; apparel, wearing, £4,544; implements, agricultural, £4,476; machinery and parts thereof—other kinds (sewing machines, etc.)—£4,348.

10. The decrease of £22,771 in exports is due in large measure to the serious set-back suffered by the cotton crop owing to difficulties experienced in disposing of the crop. The situation has, however, considerably improved and an abundant crop is confidently anticipated during the ensuing season.

The output from plantations has increased steadily, but the exigencies of military operations hampered the carriage of goods on the Uganda Railway, which was practically closed to export traffic during the months of November and December, and the position was aggravated by the shortage of ocean tonnage.

The employment of natives as recruits, levies, and transport carriers under the military authorities curtailed the output of local products.

Food, Drink, and Tobacco.—The exports in this class show a satisfactory increase of £61,020, or 100·38 per cent. over the previous year and £72,283, or 145·96 per cent. over the year 1913-14.

The principal products showing increases were :—

Coffee in parchment, £29,025 ; coffee, husked, £17,172 ; chillies, £11,015.

The exports of coffee have increased since 1911 by 2,425·58 per cent. in quantity, and 3,302·34 per cent. in value.

Raw Materials.—The exports of raw materials decreased in value to the extent of £81,738, or 17·71 per cent., which is mainly due to the falling off in cotton to the extent of £114,132. The total value of exports in this class was £379,556.

The products showing large increases are :—

Sim-sim seed, £17,222 ; hides, ox and cow, £11,009 ; ivory, £4,808 ; rubber, plantation, £2,524 ; goat skins increased in quantity by 26,906 skins, but decreased in value by £831.

The important decreases are :—

Cotton, ginned, £81,003 ; cotton, unginned, £24,717 ; cotton seed, £8,412.

The total value of cotton exports was £255,186, as compared with £369,318 in 1914-15.

Ox and cow hides still maintain steady increases both in quantity and value.

The somewhat abnormal increase in the export of sim-sim seed is due to the European demand for oils of all kinds, and the high level of prices.

The increase in the ivory exports is due to the sale of Government ivory, of which some 14,000lb. were held over from the year 1914-15.

Manufactured Articles.—The value of the exports under this head is £1,125. The export of both sim-sim oil and cotton seed oil increased.

(*b*) Direction of Trade.

11. Imports from the United Kingdom are valued at £259,028, and thus show a slight decrease on the year 1914-15 by £5,803. Imports from foreigh countries have increased by £12,605, but show a decline on the year 1913-14 of £158,473, or 40·40 per cent. Imports from the United States of America have increased to the extent of £56,006, and from Holland £24,375.

The imports from enemy countries are goods *ex* stock from the East Africa Protectorate.

Imports from British possessions amounted to £376,049, a minor increase of £16,887 over the previous year, but a decline of £128,966 from the figures for two years back.

(*c*) Transit Trade.

12. The transit trade shows an increase of £4,715.

The value of the goods entered for transit was £45,535. The principal articles which passed in transit were :—Ivory, £19,210 ; yarns and textile fabrics, cotton piece goods, other kinds, £8,317 ; wines, £2,778 ; and whisky, £2,323.

The large increase in ivory is accounted for by the fact that a considerable quantity was held up after the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, and was not exported until the present year. Ivory increased in value by £7,253, or 60·65 per cent. The value of rubber in transit was only £753, as compared with £13,825 in 1913-14.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

13. Climatic conditions were favourable throughout the year, but the continuance of the War has prevented any real progress in agricultural development in consequence of the heavy demands made by the military authorities upon the European planting community, the native population, and the supervisory staff of the Agricultural Department.

14. There are 157 European estates (exclusive of Mission plantations), with a total area of 25,184 acres, under cultivation.

15. Estimates record an aggregate of 2,644,170 acres under native cultivation throughout the Protectorate, but it has proved impossible to obtain any figures for the Gulu and Chua districts in the Northern Province and for the unadministered areas of Karamojo, Lobor and Rudolf. Native agriculture in administered districts is fostered by a body of specially-trained travelling native instructors, who specialize in the crops adapted to the several districts, such as cotton in Teso, coffee in Bugishu, wheat in Toro, rice in Bunyuli, rubber and cacao in Mengo. Ploughing schools have proved popular in the Eastern Province, and the chiefs in the Teso district alone possess nearly one hundred ploughs.

16. *Cotton*, for which native cultivation is alone responsible, forms the most important economic product. Uganda cotton is the progeny of " American Upland " seed, imported in 1910, of which the " Allen's long staple " and " Sun-flower " have been retained as the most suitable varieties for local cultivation. The area under this crop, of which three-fourths lies in the Eastern Province, was 92,127 acres as against 118,778 acres (the record figure) in the year 1914-15. The decrease was due to the difficulty experienced in selling cotton for over six months during the previous year, which tended to discourage growers and retarded seed distribution.

It is satisfactory to note that Uganda ginneries are now handling practically the whole crop. The bulk of the exports are destined for the United Kingdom, but a new market has been discovered in India, which bought more than 9,000 cwt. during the year.

Uganda cotton is of a high standard American grade when marketed in clean condition.

The erection of ginneries in centres of production is being continued. Bukedi district became possessed of a ginnery at Gogonyo during the year and another is in course of construction at Kumi in the Teso district. A few producing areas still lack ginneries, but the traders have realised the needs of the situation and improvement in this respect is confidently anticipated.

5,225 tons of cotton-seed were exported as against 9,017 in the previous year. Cotton-seed is utilized for fuel in generating power in many of the ginneries, and, as it is a bulky and low-priced commodity, the quantity exported depends largely upon shipping charges.

17. *Coffee* maintains its position as the principal crop on European plantations and it is also a favourite exportable article grown by natives. The rapid progress of the industry is clearly demonstrated by the value of exports, which have risen from £383 in 1910-11 to £87,202 during the current year. The bulk of Uganda coffee is sent to the United Kingdom.

A local curing factory has been opened in the neighbourhood of Kampala, which should prove of important assistance to exporters.

Experiments are being conducted by the Agricultural Department with many varieties of coffee from all parts of the world. "Coffea Arabica" is at present that favoured by the planting community, but it is believed that, as time goes on, "Coffea Robusta," a hardier indigenous species, will meet with greater popularity in the more humid regions of the Protectorate.

18. *Para Rubber.*—A comparatively small area has reached the tapping stage, but exports are rising gradually, being 52,349lb., as against 22,056lb. in 1914-15. The crop suffers little from pests or diseases, and promises to become of considerable importance.

19. *Cacao* is receiving increased attention and has excellent prospects despite the existence of a number of serious insect pests and diseases. The first consignment exported from the Government Plantation, Kampala, realized 80*s.* per cwt.

20. *Wheat.*—The production of wheat in the Toro district of the Western Province has received encouragement by the erection of two water-power grinding mills near Fort Portal.

21. *Rice.*—Further efforts to extend rice cultivation have met with some success, particularly in Bukedi in the Eastern Province, and in parts of the Northern Province; there is every reason to hope that production will develop in the coming years to satisfy local demands for this commodity.

Livestock.

22. The number of horned cattle in the Protectorate is estimated roughly at 700,000 head, and the number of sheep and goats approximately at 1,132,000. These figures do not take into consideration

certain areas of the Eastern, Northern, and Rudolf Provinces, where no data can be obtained upon which to base a trustworthy estimate, though the number of livestock in these regions is known to be considerable.

23. The value of hides exported has risen from £17,974 in 1909-10 to £63,467 in 1915-16. Merchants were compelled to store big quantities of hides towards the close of the year, as the railway authorities were unable to handle the exports.

24. *Rinderpest.*—An outbreak of rinderpest occurred in the Mengo district of Buganda, which was successfully combated. The prevalence of this disease was reported also in many parts of the Eastern Province, but, owing to shortage of staff in consequence of the secondment of several members for military duty, no officers or inspectors were available to superintend combative measures: resultant losses appear to have been restricted to young stock.

25. *Trypanosomiasis*, carried by the tsetse fly, *Glossina morsitans*, was responsible for considerable loss of cattle, especially on the Mbale Road, in the Busoga district of the Eastern Province.

26. *Foot and Mouth Disease* has been prevalent during the past two years in Ankole, in the Western Province, but in the majority of cases the disease occurs in an extremely mild form.

Entomological.

27. The examination of insect pests on coffee, cacao, cotton, etc., was continued during the year.

28. Two swarms of locusts were reported in the Eastern Province and one in the Western Province during the year; one of the first-named was half-a-mile in length, and did great damage.

29. The constitution of the Buganda Plants Pests Board was extended to include the whole Protectorate, but no new pests were scheduled during the period under review.

IV.—FORESTRY.

30. In consequence of the exhaustion of exploitable timber trees in the Tero Forest proper, it was found necessary to transfer operations further inland. A road to open up the new area is in course of construction, and a quantity of timber has been felled in its vicinity. The saw-mill at Tero was dismantled in the early stages of the War, as it was within the zone of military operations. Work was commenced in exploiting the resources of the Nambigiruwa Forest (1,792 acres), on the Entebbe-Masaka road. This area contains several

species of timber suitable for commercial purposes; numerous trees were felled, converted into logs, and stored for seasoning. Re-stocking with the most valuable species of trees is being undertaken as felling proceeds.

31. 109 acres have now been cleared in the fuel reserve for the Busoga Railway and Marine established at Mutai, and the area is being planted up with suitable trees. Experiments are being made here with Prosopis juliflora or Algaroba tree and Acacia Catechu or Cutch tree.

32. A plantation of ten acres was cleared during the year at Batambogwe in Busoga and planted up with Chlorophora excelsa *Benth* or Mvule.

V.—LAND AND SURVEY.

(*a*) Survey.

33. Theodolite observations in connection with the survey of native estates in Buganda were completed over an area of 583 square miles, a decrease of 909 square miles over the aggregate for the year 1914-15, and detail work over an area of 719 square miles. The total area within which all native-owned land has been surveyed up to the 31st March, 1916, is estimated at 6,418 square miles. The total net area surveyed for the year on European plantations was 43,154 acres, comprising 20,004 acres in the Eastern Province, 10,854 in the Western Province, 10,646 in the Northern Province, and 1,650 in the Buganda Province. This small output is due largely to the isolated nature of the surveys.

The diminution of the staff to meet local military requirements is responsible for the serious reduction in the volume of work performed by the Survey Department.

(*b*) Land.

34. The number of grants and leases of land during the year was 80, divided as under:—

	Leases.	Grants.
Township plots	29	1
Agricultural land	11	39

35. The area of Crown land sold for agricultural purposes was 5,737·07 acres, and the average price realized was 3*s.* 3*d.* per acre. In addition 10,844·96 acres of native land were sold to non-natives for a similar purpose at an average price of 15*s.* 7*d.* per acre, and a further area of 770 acres was leased with the option of purchase.

36. Demand for land has naturally decreased in consequence of the War.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(*a*) Railways and Marine.

37. There are two separate lines of railway (metre gauge).

1. *The Busoga Railway*, 62 miles in length, connects Lake Victoria with the navigable waters of the Nile and Lake Kioga, and from rail-head at Namasagali access by steamers of the Busoga Railway Marine can be obtained to the various ports on the shores of the last-named lake.

2. *The Port Bell-Kampala Railway* (7¾ miles in length) is the connecting link between the principal business centre of the Protectorate and Lake Victoria.

Both systems, as well as the Busoga Railway Marine, are managed and controlled by the Uganda Railway on behalf of the Protectorate Administration.

Busoga Railway and Marine.

38. *Busoga Railway.*—Great improvements have been effected during the year at Jinja Station and native plantations have been organized at various camps on the line. The line was well maintained and free from serious accident during the year.

Busoga Railway Marine.—The navigable channels on Lake Kioga were kept clear until the last two months of the financial year, when exhaustion of funds necessitated suspension of the maintenance gangs. Remedial measures are now in hand on an extensive scale, which should ensure the opening of all channels in time for the clearing of the next cotton crop.

Port Bell-Kampala Railway.

39. This line was taken over and opened for public traffic by the Uganda Railway on the 1st June, 1915. It is only of local importance at present, but promising results may be anticipated when the proposed scheme of extension is proceeded with.

Albert Marine Transport Service.

40. This service consists of one small passenger and cargo steamer with a steam launch, and maintains connection with the West Nile district, Nimule (Sudan) on the Nile, and the ports of Kasendji and Mahagi in the Belgian Congo. The traffic to the last-named ports has increased rapidly of recent years and is capable of further extension when additional facilities have been provided.

(*b*) Wheeled Transport.

Motor.

41. A fleet of Government motor vans is employed on the undermentioned services:—

(*a*) Kampala and Entebbe (daily).

(*b*) Kampala and Bombo.

(*c*) Kampala and Matere, a point 161 miles on the road to Fort Portal (the extension from Kibale—mile 130—was effected in August, 1915).

(*d*) Masindi Port, Masindi and Bukumi—road-head 7 miles from the port of Butiaba on Lake Albert.

The total number of vans on charge with the Transport Department is twelve, but of these two were practically out of commission during the period under review on account of the belated arrival of spare parts and shortage of staff.

The freight carried by the motor service totalled 2,025 tons, a decrease of 1,137 tons over the figures for the previous year, for which the diminution of trade, as the War progresses, is mainly responsible.

Private motor lorries ply between Jinja and Iganga in the Eastern Province, and between Masindi port and Bukumi on the Masindi-Butiaba road. The former service was dislocated by shortage of tyres towards the close of the year, but its operations have enabled the Government to discontinue their own runs over the route in question.

Bullock.

42. The freight carried by the bullock wagons of the Transport Department amounted to 1,899 tons, an increase of 421 tons on the traffic handled by this method during the year 1914-15.

43. Hamali carts and ox transport are gradually replacing human porterage on the more frequented roads throughout the Protectorate, though numbers of carriers are still employed in connection with the transport of cotton and travellers' loads in the Eastern Province.

(*c*) Roads.

44. Construction work has been confined almost entirely to the roads programme under the Loan for improving communications in the Eastern Province. Progress has been satisfactory and 44½ miles of roads were completed in the various sectors. The total length of road constructed under the scheme in the last four years amounts to 161 miles, at an average cost of £247 6*s*. per mile, inclusive of the cost of bridges and their erection, together with all other charges.

VII.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

(*a*) Population.

45. The population of the Protectorate in March, 1916, was estimated at 2,887,800. This total includes 963 Europeans, of whom 272 are females, and 3,455 Asiatics, comprising 2,809 males and 646 females. The native population in those areas where reliable statistics are obtainable has been returned at 1,259,089 males and 1,474,293 females, or a total of 2,733,382, while that in the unadministered portions of the Eastern and Rudolf Provinces is calculated approximately at an additional 150,000. The gross native population, therefore, may be reckoned at 2,883,382, compared with an aggregate of 2,840,469 enumerated at the census in March, 1911.

(*b*) Public Health.

46. The conditions of general health were satisfactory. The number of cases treated in Government hospitals and dispensaries shows a decrease to 77,467, with 206 deaths, from 90,730, with 298 deaths, in the year 1914. Cases treated at the field dispensaries of the Northern Garrison and at the Military Hospital at Bombo are not included in the general statistical tables.

Europeans.

47. *Officials.*—The total number of European officials resident during the year was 481, amongst whom occurred 599 cases of illness and no deaths, as compared with 582 cases and 3 deaths during the previous year. Of the total admissions to hospital 126 were due to malaria and 3 to blackwater fever.

Three European officials were invalided, bringing the total number invalided in the last five years to 18, the principal causes of invaliding being nervous and mental diseases, blackwater fever, circulatory affections and general debility.

48. *General European Population.*—191 Europeans, as against 172 in 1914, were admitted for treatment at the central hospital of the Church Missionary Society at Namirembe; certain of these patients, however, came from adjoining territories. 532 Europeans (including officials) were treated at Government hospitals at Entebbe and Jinja, the principal diseases being malaria 98 cases and alimentary diseases 141 cases. The most noteworthy diseases affecting the European population were blackwater fever (18 deaths), malaria (9 deaths) and enteric fever (no deaths).

Native Population.

49. *Plague.*—Plague prevails mainly in the Eastern Province, although cases have occurred in other areas. The disease has increased in the Lango district of the Eastern Province, but its incidence

elsewhere, where organization for prevention is in force, has diminished considerably. The work of native inspectors, appointed to control both plague and small-pox and prevent the concealment of cases, has been beneficial, and rewards for the destruction of rats have been offered with good results in the Lango district.

50. Inoculation of the general population in the endemic area with Haffkine's prophylactic was carried out only in Lango. Elsewhere, apart from a few hundred injections performed in Mbale and Soroti stations, inoculation was confined to military porters recruited from the endemic districts.

51. The number of deaths reported from the three most infected areas are subjoined for the past two years :—

	1914.	1915.	Decrease.	Increase.
Bukedi	1,963	1,912	51	—
Teso	651	615	36	—
Lango	624	951	—	327
Totals ..	3,238	3,478	—	240

52. *Sleeping Sickness.*—The number of cases and deaths under this head have dwindled almost to a negligible quantity. The clearings made to exclude the tsetse fly (*Glossina palpalis*) from ferries and ports along recognised waterways have been maintained, but independent research has had to be postponed in consequence of the secondment of all available Medical Officers for military duty.

53. The local situation necessitated the suspension of the bionomic investigations which have been conducted by Mr. W. F. Fiske for the past twenty-seven months under the auspices of the Royal Society. It is hoped that these studies will be resumed after the cessation of hostilities, when it is anticipated that important practical experiments may be undertaken and the lessons derived from the investigations thus be carried to a satisfactory conclusion. Total admissions to hospitals numbered 6, while the deaths attributed to the disease in combined native and official returns were 352, as compared with 466 during 1914. Of the deaths recorded 3 occurred in Buganda, 244 in Busoga, 13 in the Northern Province, and 92 in the Western Province. In 1905 the deaths from sleeping sickness in Buganda Province alone numbered 8,003.

54. *Small-pox.*—Serious epidemics took place in the Buganda and Eastern Provinces. The strict measures instituted to prevent the spread of the infection to the troops and porters on the southern frontier were completely successful and the disease has been practically stamped out in Buganda. The Eastern Province outbreak proved more widespread, and, though the virulent stage of the epidemic has been overcome, the disease is still prevalent in the Bugishu hills and, to a less extent, in the remainder of the Bukedi and Busoga districts.

55. 128,689 vaccinations were performed, as against 13,687 in the preceding year. Vaccination was carried out on a far more extensive scale than had been attempted previously. Vaccinations were also performed by missionaries and others, of which no details are available. Legislation was introduced to support the efforts of the medical authorities, and the Vaccination Ordinance and Native Law for the prevention of Small-pox were of valuable assistance in overcoming native prejudice.

(*c*) Sanitation.

56. The Local Sanitary Boards, whose functions have been extended considerably by recent legislation, continued to exercise control of municipal sanitation with satisfactory results. A revised set of Township Rules was published towards the close of the year.

57. The anti-malarial gangs in all Government stations have rendered valuable work.

58. Swamp drainage has been maintained at Entebbe, Masindi, Hoima, Fort Portal, and Mbale, while work of a similar nature has been commenced at Gulu, Kitgum, Lira, and Soroti. Excellent progress was made in the reclamation of the Nakivubo Swamp at Kampala, where extensive areas have been drained, cleared, and planted.

VIII.—JUDICIAL.

59. The statistics relating to this section refer to the calendar year 1915, and not the financial year 1915-16.

60. The number of criminal cases brought before the High Court and the subordinate British Courts amounted during this period to 1,216, as compared to 1,212 cases in 1914. The number of persons involved in the charges was 1,811, an increase of 145 on the number of the previous year. Of those charged 1,428 were convicted, 340 acquitted, and 43 discharged for want of evidence.

61. Civil cases dealt with by the Courts aggregated 939, an increase of 78 over the total for the preceding twelve months.

The number of cases of serious crime fell from 125 in 1914 to 98 in 1915. Of these, 9 were tried by the High Court, 4 by Courts of Session, and 85 by District Courts.

62. Native Courts have been organized in all administered districts except the West Nile, which only recently has come under administration. The courts vary in importance from the strictly local sub-divisional courts, which deal with petty cases and possess very limited powers, to the "central" or Lukiko courts existing in the more settled areas, with full jurisdiction over natives of the districts in which they are established to try all offences not punishable with death, and to hear appeals from minor courts. These courts are presided over by the local chiefs and tribal elders, and their decisions

are subject to revision by District Officers. Cases in which the persons concerned are not members of the local tribe come before the British courts. Native courts are valuable in supporting the authority of tribal chiefs, for whom also they serve as an excellent educative system, while they enable the British officials to cope with a volume of work which otherwise would be quite beyond their powers.

IX.—EDUCATION.

63. There are no Government schools, but a large number of native children are educated at the schools of the three Missionary Societies, whose efforts receive financial support from the Administration. The Societies maintain a number of elementary schools at their more important stations, with a few higher-grade and normal schools for the training of clerks, interpreters, and teachers. In addition to the above a very large number of village schools of a somewhat primitive character are conducted by native teachers.

64. Small fees are paid at the higher-grade schools by those pupils who can afford to do so, but a large number of the more intelligent boys who belong to the peasant class receive their education free. Boys trained in these schools have no difficulty in obtaining employment as interpreters or assistant clerks to planters or commercial firms. Qualified natives are also engaged as clerks by the chiefs in the more advanced districts.

65. *Technical Education.*—There are several agricultural schools maintained by the Missions, and instruction is also afforded at some centres in various handicrafts.

66. *Government Grants.*—Out of the Government subsidy of £1,250 for educational purposes, the Church Missionary Society receive £850; the White Fathers of Algeria (Roman Catholic) receive £300; and the Mill Hill Mission (Roman Catholic) £100.

67. The educational system has been organised on sound lines, capable of wide development. The natives avail themselves eagerly of the opportunities offered, and have shown that they appreciate the value of elementary education.

X.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

68. The needs of the military situation precluded any extension of the administered area, which comprises the whole of the Protectorate with the exception of Rudolf Province and the districts of Karamojo and Lobor in the Eastern Province. There has been no disturbance of importance in outlying districts, while in the settled areas the chiefs without exception gave ready and unstinted assistance in complying with extensive military demands for labour, supplies of food, and maintenance of roads, a testimony of loyalty which reflects the popularity and success of British administration, more especially as the situation prevented extensive touring by the District Officers.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
879	Cayman Islands	1914–1915
880	St. Lucia	,,
881	East Africa Protectorate	,,
882	Imperial Institute	1914
883	Nyasaland	1914–1915
884	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	,,
885	Weihaiwei	1915
886	Zanzibar	,,
887	Fiji	,,
888	Sierra Leone	,,
889	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
890	Gambia	,,
891	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
892	Hong Kong	,,
893	Ashanti	,,
894	Gold Coast	,,
895	Malta	1915–1916
896	St. Helena	1915
897	Seychelles	,,
898	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1915–1916
899	Gibraltar	1915
900	Bahamas	1915–1916
901	Swaziland	,,
902	Somaliland	,,
903	Cyprus	,,
904	Ceylon	1915
905	Straits Settlements	,,
906	Grenada	1915–1916
907	Falkland Islands	1915
908	Bermuda	,,
909	Jamaica	1915–1916
910	British Guiana	1915
911	Basutoland	1915–1916
912	Barbados	,,
913	Leeward Islands	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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No. 954.

UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1916-17.

(For Report for 1915–16 see No. 914.)

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No. 954.

UGANDA.

(For Report for 1915–1916 see No. 914.)*

I.—FINANCIAL.

The revenue for the financial year 1916–17 totalled £315,458, the highest figure on record, showing an increase of £28,433 over the amount collected in the previous year and exceeding the original estimate by £46,796.

2. The actual expenditure during the same period, exclusive of loan services, amounted to £289,308, as compared with the estimate of £311,555.

3. The actual expenditure was thus met from the actual revenue and the Protectorate was enabled for the second year in succession to dispense with a grant-in-aid from Imperial funds.

II.—TRADE.

(*a*) General.

4. The total volume of the Protectorate trade in the year under review reached the record value of £2,373,004, an increase of £580,520 or 32·38 per cent. on that for the preceding twelve months. Imports valued at £949,895 show a net increase of £302,047, and exports attained the highest figure on record, £637,793, an increase of £134,112 over the year 1915–16. The enhanced value is due to increased prices of goods and the importation of certain supplies in large quantities in anticipation of a rise in cost and sea freights.

(*b*) Imports.

5. The principal increases in the value of articles imported for home consumption appear under the following items:—

Yarns and textile fabrics, cotton piece goods, other kinds, £58,518; Americani, £27,173; bafta, £14,796; vehicles, bicycles, and accessories (other than motor), £12,661; implements, agricultural, £11,960; blankets, cotton, £11,712; bags and sacks, £11,026; soap, £9,262; salt, £7,567; provisions, £6,455.

* A Sketch Map will be found in the Report for 1914–15, No. 873: [Cd 7622–64].

(C445) Wt.11/42. 1,000 & 90. 2.18. B.&F.,Ltd. Gp.11/2

(*c*) Exports.

6. The increase in domestic produce of £134,112 was due partly to the greater value of commodities, such as ginned cotton, which, despite a reduction in the quantity exported, showed a rise in value of £109,397, and partly to the additional output from plantations, which should continue to show steady improvement as time progresses.

(*d*) Direction of Trade.

7. Imports from the United Kingdom are valued at £413,705, an increase on 1915–16 of £154,677 and on 1913–14 of £33,656. Imports from foreign countries have decreased by £19,949—the decline from the year 1913–14 being £178,422. During the year under review imports from foreign countries represented only 24·67 per cent. of the total import trade.

8. Imports from British Possessions amounted to £652,702, of which 63·38 per cent. came from the United Kingdom and 31·26 per cent. from India, Burma, and Ceylon.

(*e*) Transit Trade.

9. The transit trade shows an increase of £47,997 and the total value of goods entered for transit was £346,205.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

10. Climatic conditions were favourable except in the Eastern Province where the cotton crop suffered severely from abnormal rains. The continuance of war, however, handicapped agricultural development in consequence of the absence of many European planters on active service, the heavy drain on the local labour supply by the military authorities, as well as the limited facilities for shipment of produce from East Africa.

11. There are 128 European estates (exclusive of Mission plantations) with a total acreage of 19,690 under cultivation.

12. 2,750,910 acres is the estimated extent of native cultivation in the Protectorate, but this does not take into account the cultivated areas in the Rudolf Province or the Gulu and Chua districts of the Northern Province, for which even approximate figures are not available. Native agriculture in administered districts is fostered by a body of native instructors, who have specialized in the cultivation of the particular crops adapted to the several districts (such as cotton in Teso, coffee in Bugishu, wheat in Toro, rice in Bunyuli, rubber and cacao in Mengo), and are under the supervision of the European staff of the Agricultural Department. They receive their training on one of the five Government plantations established in Buganda, and in the Eastern and Western Provinces which are proving not only useful centres for agricultural experiments, but also practical object lessons of scientific cultivation.

13. Cotton, for which native cultivation is alone responsible, forms the most important economic product. Uganda cotton is the progeny of "American Upland" seed, imported in 1910, of which "Allen's

long staple " and " Sunflower " have been retained as the most suitable varieties for local cultivation. The area under this crop, of which more than three-fourths lies in the Eastern Province, is estimated at 129,833 acres as against 92,127 in the previous year and 118,778—the former record—in 1914–15. Wet and cold weather were responsible for the lowest yield per acre yet experienced and for a greater percentage of second and third quality pickings.

14. It is satisfactory to note that local ginneries are handling practically the whole output. There are now 23 ginneries in the Protectorate,—15 in the Eastern Province, 7 in Buganda and 1 in the Northern Province. New ginneries have been erected at Kalaki in the Lango District and Kidongole in the Teso District of the Eastern Province, whilst others are in process of construction in various parts of the country. Cotton markets were opened in the Buganda Province for the first time during this year.

15. Uganda cotton is of a high standard American grade when marketed in clean condition and elicits a keen demand from Lancashire spinners. Transport difficulties during the last two years, however, have diverted a quantity of the crop to the Bombay market.

5,460 tons of cotton-seed were exported as against 5,225 tons in the previous year.

16. *Coffee* maintains its position as the principal crop on European plantations, and, although the yield obtained on some estates has been rather low owing to the prevalence of insect and fungoid pests, general prospects appear distinctly promising. The greater part of the coffee is now hulled before shipment and the local curing factory is proving of considerable assistance to planters for this purpose.

17. Experiments are being conducted by the Agricultural Department with many varieties of coffee from all parts of the world, but the majority of these as yet have not come into bearing. *Coffea Arabica* is so far the favourite with planters though it is possible that with the progress of time *coffea robusta*, a hardier indigenous species, will meet with greater popularity in the more humid areas of the Protectorate.

18. *Rubber.*—This product ranks next in importance after coffee and, as it suffers little from pests and diseases, should become of considerable importance. Ceara has not proved a great success and is being replaced to a considerable extent by the Para variety.

19. *Cacao.*—The cultivation of cacao is making some progress and small shipments are of regular occurrence. Exports for the period under review amounted to 257 cwts.

20. Interest is being taken also in tea, sugarcane, and tobacco by European planters, whilst chillies, rice, wheat, sim-sim, and groundnuts are being more widely planted by natives.

Livestock.

21. The number of horned cattle in the Protectorate is estimated at 682,321, and the number of sheep and goats at 1,116,733. These figures do not take into consideration certain areas of the Eastern, Western, Northern, and Rudolf Provinces, where no basis for a trustworthy census is available, though the number of livestock in these regions is known to be considerable.

22. Exports of hides amounted to 19,703 cwts., valued at £52,420, showing an increase in quantity of 1,573 over the previous year, but a reduction in value of £11,047. Restrictions on export and shortage of steamer accommodation depreciated local buying prices.

23. *Rinderpest.*—Outbreaks occurred in many places in the Eastern Province and in the Gulu and Chua districts of the Northern Province. The repeated outbreaks of this disease with its high mortality are causing some anxiety.

24. *Trypanosomiasis.*—Losses from this source were not so serious amongst native herds in the Buganda and Western Provinces as in previous years. The infection, however, in many cases is spread to healthy herds in fly-free areas by contact with cattle from "tsetse" districts through the agency of other flies. This danger should be reduced materially as the "tsetse" zones become more accurately defined, and the control of stock routes in consequence can be carried out with greater efficacy.

25. *East Coast Fever.*—This disease is endemic throughout the Buganda Province and in the greater portion of the Eastern Province, but it is hoped by more regular dipping of cattle and the mapping out of non-endemic areas to restrict the spread and severity of the fever.

26. *Foot and Mouth Disease.*—Foot and mouth disease was more than usually prevalent in the Western Province. A particularly severe outbreak occurring at Mbarara in Ankole where a high percentage of the infected cattle succumbed. Mild outbreaks visited Kampala in February and March. No cases have as yet been seen in any animals except cattle.

IV.—FORESTRY.

27. The saw-mill at Tero was dismantled and transported by canoe to Sango Bay prior to re-erection on Busungwe Island at the mouth of the Kagera River. Work was commenced on a new road to connect the forest with the river, as it is intended to float logs downstream to the new site of the saw-mill.

28. The exploitation of the Nambigiruwa Forest was continued but difficulties were experienced in transporting logs owing to the condition of the road. The restocking of the forest is being undertaken with *Entandrophragma* sp. and *Maesopsis berchemoides*, Engler, two of the best timber-yielding species in Uganda.

V.—LAND AND SURVEY.

(*a*) Survey.

29. *Topographical.*—No further progress was made with the general topographical survey of the Protectorate and no maps of importance were published during the year.

30. *Cadastral.*—Theodolite observations in connexion with the survey of native estates in the Buganda Province were completed over an area of 260 square miles, a decrease of 323 square miles from the aggregate for the previous twelve months. Detail was completed

over an area of 295 square miles compared with 719 square miles in the year 1915–16. The total area within which all native-owned land has been surveyed up to the 31st March, 1917, is approximately 6,713 square miles. The total net area surveyed for the year on European plantations was 13,073 acres, of which 65 acres were in the Eastern Province, 6,121 in the Western Province (Toro), 6,430 in the Northern Province (Bunyoro), and 456 acres in Buganda.

31. Six new townships were finally demarcated in the Eastern Province.

(*b*) Land.

32. The number of grants and leases of land during the period under review was 138, divided as under :—

	Leases.	Grants.
Township plots	74	—
Agricultural land	37	27

33. The area of Crown land sold for agricultural purposes was 6,092·07 acres and the average price realized was 4*s.* 7*d.* an acre as against 3*s.* 3*d.* in the previous year. In addition 3,999·39 acres of native land were transferred to non-natives for a similar purpose at an average price of 8*s.* 7*d.* an acre, and a further area of 112·12 acres was leased to non-natives.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(*a*) Railways and Marine.

34. Both railway lines were well-maintained during the year and free from serious accident.

35. The Busoga Railway Marine service showed some irregularity in its calls at certain ports in consequence of the abnormal rise of the Lake level. Many of the existing piers and warehouses were either wholly or partially submerged on this account. Navigation towards the end of the year was further complicated owing to the blocking of certain channels by masses of floating papyrus and vegetation which had been lifted by the rising waters from their original anchorage on the Lake bottom and had drifted down with the current. It has proved impracticable to push a steamer channel to Agu without the assistance of dredgers, but connexion with the steamers is effected by means of lighters and barges. During the cotton season a number of punts and canoes are provided by private enterprise to supplement the Government transport facilities.

Lake Albert Marine Transport Service.

36. There has been an appreciable increase in traffic during the twelve months under review, 2,986 passengers and 587 tons of cargo having been carried against 2,676 passengers and 474 tons of cargo in the preceding year.

(*b*) Wheeled Transport.

37. A fleet of twelve Government motor vans is employed on the under-mentioned routes :—

(*a*) Kampala and Entebbe.
(*b*) Kampala and Bombo.
(*c*) Kampala and Matiri, a point 161 miles on the road to Fort Portal (Western Province Headquarters).
(*d*) Masindi Port (Lake Kioga), Masindi (Northern Province Headquarters) and Bukumi—roadhead 7 miles from the port of Butiaba on Lake Albert.

The freight carried by the motor service totalled 1,613 tons, a decrease of 412 tons under last year's figure.

38. Private motor lorries ply on the Jinja-Iganga-Mbale road in the Eastern Province and supplement the Government service between Kampala-Mubendi-Matiri. The increased activities of private enterprise in this direction during war-time is a hopeful augury for the future.

39. The freight carried by the bullock wagons of the Transport Department amounted to 2,466 tons, an increase of 567 tons over the traffic handled by this method during the year 1915–16.

40. Motor vehicles, hamali carts, and ox transport gradually are replacing human porterage on the more frequented roads throughout the Protectorate, and it is satisfactory to note that the number of carriers employed in the Eastern Province in connexion with the conveyance of cotton and travellers' loads is decreasing.

(*c*) Roads.

41. Owing to the conditions caused by the War very little progress could be effected in the programme under the Loan for improving communications in the Eastern Province, only some six miles of road being completed on the various sectors during the year. The total length of road constructed since the inception of the scheme in 1912–13 amounts to 167 miles at a total cost of £45,608 or an average cost of approximately £273 per mile.

VII.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

(*a*) Population.

42. The population of the Protectorate in March, 1917, was estimated as 2,954,861. This total includes 809 Europeans, of whom 254 are females, 3,548 Asiatics, comprising 2,843 males and 705 females. The native population in those areas where reliable statistics are obtainable has been returned at 1,274,879 males and 1,525,625 females, or a total of 2,800,504, whilst that in the Rudolf Province and the unadministered portions of the Eastern Province is calculated approximately at an additional 150,000. The gross native population, therefore, may be reckoned at 2,950,504, compared with 2,840,469, the aggregate calculated at the census held in March, 1911.

(*b*) Public Health.

43. The statistics in this section refer to the calendar year 1916, when the conditions of general health were satisfactory. The number of cases treated in Government hospitals and dispensaries amounted to 75,537 cases with 553 deaths, as against 77,467 cases with 206 deaths in the preceding year, the increased mortality being due mainly to plague epidemics at Kampala, Port Bell, and Jinja, which accounted for an aggregate of 270 deaths. Cases treated at the Field Dispensaries of the Northern Garrison and at the Military Hospital at Bombo are not included in the general statistical tables.

Europeans.

44. The total number of European officials resident during the year was 484, amongst whom occurred 480 cases of illness and one death, as compared with 599 cases and no deaths during the year 1915. Of the total admissions to hospital 138 were due to malaria and 97 to digestive complaints.

45. 329 Europeans, as against 191 in 1915, were admitted for treatment to the Central Hospital of the Church Missionary Society at Namirembe and eight to the Society's Hospital at Fort Portal.

46. The diseases which call for special attention in connection with the native population are plague, cerebro-spinal meningitis, sleeping sickness, small-pox, and venereal diseases.

47. Epidemics of plague, attended with comparatively heavy mortality, broke out at Kampala and Port Bell towards the end of September and at Jinja at the beginning of October. Up to the 31st December, 213 cases with 193 deaths were recorded in Kampala Township and environs, whilst 25 with 23 deaths were registered at Port Bell and 63 cases with 54 deaths at Jinja. The disease was introduced probably through the medium of infected rats in cargoes of seed-cotton from the endemic plague areas of the Eastern Province. Immediate preventive measures were instituted by the sanitary authorities, including inoculation of the inhabitants of the affected areas with Haffkine's serum. Pickets were posted also on all roads radiating from the epidemic centres to control the movements of travellers and merchandise. The precautions taken were instrumental in confining the incidence of the epidemic, and, except for sporadic cases, the outbreak was overcome before the close of the year. It was possible also to keep the large number of troops and military porters who passed through the infected ports entirely free from plague. Diagnosis showed that the disease contracted was, in most instances, of the septicaemic type, though a few cases of pneumonic plague occurred during the Jinja outbreak.

48. *Sleeping Sickness.*—The number of cases and deaths under this head have dwindled almost to a negligible quantity. The clearings made to exclude the tsetse fly (*Glossina palpalis*) from ferries and ports on recognised water-ways have been maintained but opportunities for independent research with reference to this disease have been nullified in consequence of the seconding of all available Medical Officers for military duty.

49. *Small-pox.*—Two epidemics outbreaks occurred during the year, one in the Eastern Province in a remote part of the Busoga District, and the other in the Ankole and Kigezi districts of the Western Province.

54,686 vaccinations were performed in 1916, as compared with 128,689 during the previous year.

(*c*) SANITATION.

50. The local Sanitary Boards, whose functions have been extended considerably by recent legislation, exercised control of municipal sanitation in the various townships with satisfactory results. Anti-malarial gangs have rendered valuable assistance in removing stagnant water and rubbish near residential quarters.

51. Extensive reclamation of swamp land has been undertaken at Soroti and Kampala. The drainage of swamps has been maintained and improved at most stations, but the abnormal rise in level of the Nile and Lake Kioga has caused an unavoidable extension of the marshy areas in some districts, notably at Butiaba.

VIII.—JUDICIAL.

52. The statistics detailed in this section refer to the calendar year 1916.

53. The number of criminal cases brought before the High Court and the British subordinate Courts amounted to 1,014 as compared with 1,216 cases in 1915. The number of persons involved in the charges was 1,415, a decrease of 396 on the corresponding figures for the preceding year. Of those charged, 1,158 were convicted, 200 acquitted and 53 discharged for want of evidence.

54. Civil cases dealt with by the British courts aggregated 529, a decrease of 410 over the total for the previous twelve months. The number of cases of serious crime rose from 98 in 1915 to 113 in 1916. Of these eight were tried by the High Court and the remainder by District Courts.

IX.—EDUCATION.

55. There are no Government schools, but a large number of native children are educated at the schools of the three Missionary Societies, whose efforts receive limited financial support from the Administration. The Societies maintain elementary schools at their more important stations with a few higher-grade and normal establishments for the training of clerks, teachers, and interpreters. In addition to the above numerous village schools of a more primitive character are conducted by native teachers.

56. Small fees are paid at the higher-grade schools by those pupils who can afford to do so, but a large number of the more intelligent children of the peasant class receive their education free. Boys trained in these schools find little difficulty in obtaining employment

as interpreters or clerks to planters and commercial firms. Qualified natives are also engaged by the chiefs in the more advanced districts for clerical duties.

57. *Technical Education.*—Several agricultural schools are maintained by the Missions. Instruction is afforded also at some centres in various handicrafts, such as carpentry, brick-making, weaving, and masonry, whilst the Church Missionary Society and White Fathers Mission each control a printing press. Promising results have been achieved amongst the Nilotic tribes by the artizan school established for the Gulu and Chua districts by the Verona Mission.

58. *Government Subsidies.*—Out of the Government grant of £1,250 for educational purposes:—

The Church Missionary Society receives	£850
The White Fathers of Algeria (Roman Catholic)	£300
The Mill Hill Mission „ „ ..	£100

59. The absence of many missionaries on active service both in Europe and East Africa during the year has prevented any appreciable extension of educational facilities to new areas, but the repeated requests by the military authorities for natives, more especially from the Buganda Province, as interpreters, artizans, motor drivers, and ambulance workers testify to the soundness of the educational system, and the results attained are extremely creditable to the Missionary Societies.

X.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

60. Active administration now extends over the whole of the Protectorate with the exception of the Rudolf Province and the districts of Karamojo and Lobor in the Eastern Province. Apart from certain native raids on the northern frontier and unsuccessful attempts to undermine European authority in the Kigezi District of the Western Province, there have been no important disturbances in outlying districts. In the settled areas the chiefs, without exception, gave ready assistance in complying with all military demands for labour, supplies of food, and maintenance of roads—a testimony of loyalty which reflects the popularity and confidence inspired by British administration.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c	Year.
919	Nyasaland	1915–1916
920	Nigeria	1915
921	East Africa Protectorate	1915–1916
922	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	,,
923	Hong Kong	1916
924	Weihaiwei	,,
925	Zanzibar	,,
926	Fiji	,,
927	Turks and Caicos Islands..	,,
928	Cayman Islands	1915–1916
929	Seychelles	1916
930	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
931	Gibraltar	,,
932	Bahamas	1916–1917
933	St. Helena	1916
934	Ceylon	,,
935	Malta	1916–1917
936	Gambia	1916
937	British Guiana	,,
938	Falkland Islands	,,
939	Sierra Leone	,,
940	Straits Settlements	,,
941	Cyprus	1916–1917
942	Grenada	,,
943	Jamaica	,,
944	Somaliland..	,,
945	Swaziland	,,
946	Nigeria	1916
947	Basutoland..	1916–1917
948	Gold Coast	1916
949	Ashanti	,,
950	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1916–1917
951	Barbados	,,
952	Leeward Islands	,,
953	St. Vincent..	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon..	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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No. 993.

UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

(For Report for 1916-17 see No. 954.)

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No. 993.

UGANDA.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1917–1918.*

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The revenue for the financial year 1917–18 amounted to £326,366, the highest figure on record, showing an increase of £10,908 over the amount collected in the previous year, and exceeding the original estimate by £35,879.

2. The actual expenditure during the same period, exclusive of loan services, amounted to £285,389, as compared with £323,988, the amount estimated.

3. The actual expenditure was thus met from the actual revenue, and the Protectorate was enabled for the third year in succession to dispense with a grant-in-aid from Imperial Funds.

II.—TRADE.

4. Owing to the amalgamation of the Customs Department with that of the East Africa Protectorate which came into effect from 1st April, 1917, no separate statistics of the import or transit trade of Uganda for the year 1917–18 are available. The value of domestic produce exported shows that the record total of £637,793 attained in 1916–17 has been surpassed during 1917–18 by the sum of £146,900, which is equivalent to an increase of 23 per cent. This increase is due chiefly to the present enhanced value of various raw materials as compared with the price in the previous year, but also in certain cases to substantial increases in the amount exported.

5. The principal increases were cotton, £188,203, ivory, £34,992, and hides £24,014, while there were decreases (due to the lack of shipping) in coffee, £74,378 (28,762 cwt.) and chillies, £8,742. Plantation rubber showed an increase from 71,995 lbs. to 144,772 lbs.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

6. Climatic conditions have been unfavourable during the past year, and both food and commercial crops have suffered from the heavy rains which prevailed from April to October, and still more from the drought, which set in early and continued until the end of March.

*A Sketch Map will be found in the Report for 1914–15, No. 873: [Cd. 7622–64].

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7. Owing to the heavy rains, which prevented the land being opened up for planting, the sowing of the cotton crop was greatly retarded. The young plants suffered from various epidemic diseases which were probably accentuated by the excessive moisture, and when the hot season set in the drought remained unbroken till the plants were finally uprooted. Such unfavourable weather conditions resulted in a small yield from the cotton areas.

8. At one time it was feared that lack of shipping would discourage the ginning firms from buying the cotton for which loading space might be unavailable and that the crop would be left on the hands of the growers. Legislation fixing the prices was therefore introduced to enable the ginners to buy at a reasonable rate, but subsequent events proved that such a measure was unnecessary. The crop though small was of good quality both in colour and staple, and eagerly bought up.

9. A most interesting feature in the development of the industry is the increasing importance of the Indian merchants, who seem likely to become the dominating factor in the cotton trade. The great bulk of cotton which they buy is shipped to Bombay, where there is an increasing demand, while Japan is a ready buyer of any surplus from the Bombay market.

10. This year has witnessed great increase in the erection of cotton ginneries. There are now thirty-three ginneries built, fourteen new ones are in process of completion. The erection of these ginneries greatly facilitates the buying, storing, and transport of the cotton crop.

11. Coffee is at present the principal crop of the European planter. The output was, however, very disappointing as great damage was caused by the Variegated Bug (*Antestia orbitalis*, Westw. var. *faceta*, *Germ*) and other insect pests. *Hemiliea vastatrix* has not been so destructive as in previous years.

12. Cocoa, which has been extensively planted under diverse conditions, is not proving satisfactory. During the year it has suffered severely from die-back and canker.

13. Para rubber is now being regarded by European planters as probably the best permanent crop. The results from the areas originally planted are most encouraging; though of comparatively slow growth, the trees suffer little from insect and fungoid pests, and its export shows a favourable yearly increase.

14. The experimental planting of tea, wheat, rice, and sugar is being encouraged in suitable localities, all of which crops are likely to develop. Local demands, however, will probably for some years absorb such crop as may be produced, and no considerable quantity will be available for export in the near future.

Botanic Gardens.

15. At the beginning of the year these gardens were taken over by the Department of Agriculture from the Chief Forestry Officer. Experiments in rubber-tapping are being carried out continuously, and records taken of the yield of individual cocoa trees. Suitable trees, seeds, and plants have been distributed to the administrative centres.

Meteorology.

16. The headquarters of the meteorological work in the Protectorate is at Entebbe, where the various records are dealt with.

The customary variation at stations of close proximity was again noticeable. The highest recorded rainfall was at Hoima, 82·23 inches, the lowest at Butiaba, 32·88 inches. In Entebbe, 55·58 inches were registered, as compared with 50·73, the annual average rainfall there for the last 17 years.

The climate of the Protectorate shows considerable local variation, and the rainy seasons are by no means well defined.

Livestock.

17. The number of horned cattle in the Protectorate is estimated at 664,717, and the number of sheep and goats at 1,120,971. These estimates do not include the large number of livestock in the unadministered territories of the Eastern and Northern Provinces, for which figures cannot be given.

The value of hides exported during the year was £76,707.

Rinderpest, which has been prevalent in the Eastern and Northern Provinces, has caused havoc in the cattle areas.

At the end of the year it was spreading southwards through Buganda, and is now threatening the fine cattle districts of the Western Province. The cattle in Buganda have suffered from Trypanosomiasis, and cases of East Coast Fever have occurred in the Teso District. In Masaka, Bukedi, and Kigezi goats have suffered severely from scab.

Government Plantations.

18. At the five Government Plantations experiments are now carried out in the cultivation of indigenous and exotic crops; here also the important work of improving and selecting the cotton seed is being carried out, and from these centres plants and seeds of all kinds are distributed for cultivation to the various administrative districts.

IV.—FORESTRY.

19. The Forestry Department has now become a separate organisation, as it was considered advisable to place the Botanical and Scientific Departments under the control of the Director of Agriculture.

Suitable natives were selected and trained as foresters, and as many of these men show considerable ability, their inclusion in the forestry staff should help to secure an effective supervision of the Protectorate's forests.

20. An Arboretum was established near the Lake shore at Entebbe, and the teak trees (*Tectona grandis*, Linn.) planted therein shew exceptional progress.

960,480 trees were raised and planted during the year by and through the agency of this Department.

21. Every effort is being made to encourage the use of indigenous timber instead of imported wood, and so to enable the country to derive the greatest benefit from the economic use of the produce of its forests; and due regard is being given to the maintenance of future supplies.

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V.—LAND AND SURVEY.

(*a*) SURVEY.

22. *Topographical.*—No further progress was made with the general topographical survey of the Protectorate, and no maps of importance were published during the year.

23. *Cadastral.*—Theodolite observations in connection with the survey of the native estates in the Buganda Province were completed over an area of 305 square miles, compared with an area of 260 square miles in 1916–1917. Detail survey was completed over an area of 20 square miles, compared with 295 square miles in the previous twelve months. The total area within which all native-owned land has been surveyed up to 31st March, 1918, is about 6,733 square miles.

24. No staff was available for the survey of Crown Lands, and the total area surveyed was only 1,369 acres. The only township survey carried out during the year was that of a new Asiatic bazaar at Jinja.

As a large portion of the Survey Staff was seconded for military duties, the output of the Departmental work was affected accordingly.

(*b*) LAND.

25. The number of grants and leases of land issued during the period under review was eighty-four, of which sixty-eight were leases and sixteen grants, as compared with a total of one hundred and thirty-eight in the previous year.

26. The area of Crown land sold for agricultural purposes was 3,247½ acres, the average price realised for this land being eight shillings and three pence per acre, as compared with four shillings and seven pence for the previous year. In addition 11,524·64 acres of Crown land were leased at an average annual rental of four pence and a farthing per acre.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(*a*) GENERAL.

27. Limited funds and the absence on active service during the greater part of the year of a considerable portion of the supervisory staff of the Public Works Department restricted the improvement of internal communications, and work was confined mainly to the maintenance of existing transit facilities.

(*b*) RAILWAYS AND MARINE.

28. Both railway lines were well maintained during the year and no serious accidents took place.

29. The Busoga Railway Marine service was again hampered by the abnormally high level of Lake Kioga.

Albert Marine Transport Service.

30. The revenue returns of passenger traffic show an increase of Rs.9,701.09 over those for 1916–1917, but this is entirely due to the large number of King's African Rifles recruits carried from the West Nile Depôt. The cargo returns show a small decrease, compared with those of the previous year, due to the sudd blockage in Lake

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Kioga, which prevented the large amount of materials now awaiting transport to the Congo at Masindi being carried during the past year. Otherwise the revenue from cargo would have exceeded all previous returns.

(*c*) Wheeled Transport.

31. The fleet of twelve Government motor vans was employed on the following routes:—

(*a*) Kampala-Entebbe.
(*b*) Kampala-Bombo-(military Headquarters).
(*c*) Kampala-Matiri, a point 161 miles on the road to Fort Portal (Western Province Headquarters).
(*d*) Masindi Port (Lake Kioga), Masindi (Northern Province Headquarters), and Bukumi road head, seven miles from the port of Butiaba on Lake Albert.

The freight carried by the Motor Service showed a slight decrease, which was due to the impossibility of maintaining the fleet in continual running order, owing to the shortness of the staff and the difficulty of obtaining the essential stores and materials for repairs.

32. Private motor passenger vehicles ply between Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, and Bombo, and also on the Mbale-Mjanji road, and supplement the Government service on the Mubendi road.

Heavy vans are also maintained by the Belgian Government on the Masindi road for the purpose of dealing with the transport of material for the Kilo gold mines in the Congo.

33. The resumption of normal conditions on the termination of the War should show a marked increase in the use of motor vehicles for transport purposes. Motor vehicles, hamali carts and ox transport are gradually replacing human porterage on the main roads of the Protectorate, and the introduction of these modes of transport sets free an annually increasing number of men for productive labour.

(*d*) Roads.

34. During the year twenty miles of new roads were constructed in the Eastern Province, as compared with six miles completed during 1916–1917. All existing metalled roads were kept in a state of good repair. Two important bridges have been erected, one a twenty-nine feet span masonry bridge with steel joists on the Mbale-Kumi road; the other, a bridge with two arches of eight feet span each on the Soroti-Chulu road.

On the Masindi-Butiaba road the Escarpment Bridge, 102 feet long and 50 feet high was practically completed at the end of the year, in spite of the difficulties in transporting the materials.

Elsewhere in the Western and Buganda Provinces lack of staff and funds prevented the extension of any new road work.

VII.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

(*a*) Population.

35. The population of the Protectorate in March, 1918, was estimated at 3,360,439. This total includes 570 Europeans, of whom 257 are females, and 3,467 Asiatics comprising 2,622 males and 845

females. The native population in those areas where it is possible to obtain accurate statistics has been returned at 1,421,098 males and 1,785,982 females or a total of 3,207,080, to which must be added 150,000 the estimated population of the Rudolf Province and the unadministered areas of the Eastern Province. The total native population is therefore 3,357,080, compared with 2,840,469, the aggregate calculated at the census in March, 1911.

(*b*) Public Health.

36. In the calendar year 1917, the number of cases treated in Government Hospitals and dispensaries amounted to 70,236 cases with 967 deaths, as against 75,202 cases with 552 deaths in 1916, and 77,467 cases with 206 deaths in 1915. Cases treated at the Military Hospitals at Entebbe, Bombo, and Gulu are not included

37. The total number of European officials resident during the year was 378, among whom there occurred 359 cases of illness and two deaths. In 1916 there were 480 cases and one death. Of the total admissions to Hospital 112 were due to malaria and 11 to dysentery. There were no cases of black-water fever among the officials.

Eight European officials were invalided from the Protectorate during the year, which brings the total number during the last seven years to 30. The causes of invaliding were general debility, neurasthenia, tuberculosis, and neuritis.

38. *Malaria.*—The number of cases treated at European and Native Government Hospitals decreased from 5,679 with 20 deaths in 1916, to 4,414 cases with 6 deaths in 1917; 49 cases of black-water fever were treated of which 8 were fatal, compared with 46 cases and 10 deaths in the previous year.

The diseases which call for special attention in connection with the native population are cerebro-spinal meningitis, sleeping sickness, plague, smallpox, and venereal diseases.

39. *Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.*—Cases have been far more numerous during 1917 than in the previous years. The admissions into Government Hospitals for the last three years have been as follows:—

1915	..	..	..	4	cases with	3	deaths.
1916	..	..	..	71	„ „	42	„
1917	..	..	..	469	„ „	347	„

Besides these, numerous deaths have taken place all over the country, cases having been reported in every district except Masaka. The disease has been particularly severe in the northern and north-eastern parts of the Protectorate. It is estimated that not less than 5,000 deaths took place from this disease in the districts of Gulu and Kitgum, whilst in the Arua District of the West Nile it is considered that 3,000 natives have died from this cause. The rapid spreading of this disease and the great number of deaths is due, first to the abnormal collection and movements of natives for military purposes, and secondly to the shortage of the medical staff.

40. *Smallpox.*—Epidemics of smallpox also occurred throughout the Protectorate, the Nile Districts and Lango being specially affected, and towards the end of the year the mortality was severe.

41. *Plague.*—Admissions of cases of plague to hospital show a decrease from 321 cases with 283 deaths in 1916 to 171 with 143 deaths in 1917; and the native returns show a slight decrease in

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the number of deaths compared with the previous year. Unfortunately the returns for the last two months of the year for the Teso and Lango Districts showed a very considerable increase in the number of deaths reported, compared with the rest of the year.

(*c*) Sanitation.

42. The local sanitary boards are working in the various townships with satisfactory results, and the anti-malarial measures improve the conditions of the more important stations.

43. The Township of Butiaba and parts of Namasagali and the other lakeside townships have been submerged during the great part of the year by the abnormal rise of the level of Lakes Albert and Kioga.

44. Considerable areas of swamp-land have been reclaimed and planted in Kampala and Soroti; in the former town the experiment of putting in a contour drain with porous pipes has proved highly successful in carrying away the underground water, and is a considerable improvement on the system of open drains.

VIII.—JUDICIAL.

45. The number of criminal cases brought before the High Court and the British Subordinate Courts amounted to 1,284, as compared with 1,014 in 1916. The number of persons involved in the charges was 1,923, which shows an increase of 508 on the corresponding figures for the preceding year. Of the persons charged, 1,591 were convicted, 298 acquitted, and 33 discharged for want of evidence.

46. Civil cases dealt with by British Courts aggregated 523, which shows a decrease of 6 below the total for the previous year. Cases of serious crime fell from 113 in 1916 to 91 in 1917.

47. Certain alterations were made by proclamation in the jurisdiction of Native Courts in Buganda.

Amongst other matters, the trial of all crimes punishable by death was transferred to the British Courts.

IX.—EDUCATION.

48. No Government Schools have yet been established, and the three Missionary Societies which undertake the education of the native, receive only limited financial support from Government funds.

The Elementary Schools have been carried on during the year; but both they and the higher-grade schools have suffered from lack of supervision, owing to the shortness of the European Staff, due to the War.

The High Schools of the different Missions have supplied recruits for the Native Army and Native Medical and Mechanical Transport Corps, and these men have performed most satisfactory service, and have won the approval and praise of their Commanding Officers. Throughout the country there is a steady demand for educated boys to act as interpreters, clerks, and office boys, both in Government

Service and in the employ of the commercial firms. Many of these boys seek employment as Chief's clerks, a class which it may be hoped will eventually develop into a Native Civil Service.

49. *Technical Education.*—The various Missionary Societies have maintained their courses of instruction in agriculture and handicrafts. Carpentry, weaving, brick-making, and masonry are among the subjects taught and though progress in many cases appears to be slow, the training of a large number of intelligent natives cannot fail to help forward in the most practical way the development and civilisation of the country. The introduction of the boot-making industry at Kisubi and the establishment at Namirembe of a Medical School for the training of dispensers, have been notable innovations of the year.

50. *Government Subsidies.*—The Government Grant of £1,250 for educational purposes is allocated as follows :—

Church Missionary Society	£850
White Fathers of Algeria (Roman Catholic) ..	£300
Mill Hill Mission (Roman Catholic)	£100

Of these contributions, the two last-named are granted for the purpose of primary education, and for similar work the Church Missionary Society received a grant of £300. £150 is allocated to the Church Missionary Society for technical education, and a considerable portion of this is spent on the encouragement of the weaving and spinning industry. £300 provides ten Government Scholarships at the King's School, Budo, and a grant of £100 is made to assist in the training of native teachers.

51. An Educational Conference was held during the year at Kampala, at which delegates from the Protestant and Roman Catholic Missions were present to meet the Government representatives, and various important matters were discussed and agreed upon.

X.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

52. The past year has been one of steady progress throughout the Protectorate despite the adverse conditions resulting from the War.

53. The various native tribes have continued to display a spirit of loyalty and contentment, and the absence of unrest and disaffection, even in the remoter parts of the Protectorate, is a proof of the appreciation felt by the native population for the security of life and property and the other benefits of British administration.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title-page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year
962	Ashanti	1917
963	Falkland Islands	"
964	Seychelles	"
965	Weihaiwei	"
966	Fiji	"
967	Solomon Islands	1917–1918
968	Grenada	"
969	Turks and Caicos Islands	1917
970	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
971	Ceylon	"
972	Hong Kong	"
973	Zanzibar..	"
974	St. Helena	"
975	Malta	1917–1918
976	British Guiana	1917
977	St. Vincent	1917–1918
978	Bahamas..	"
979	Gambia	1917
980	Jamaica	1917–1918
981	Gibraltar	1917
982	Bermuda	"
983	Swaziland	1917–1918
984	Trinidad	1917
985	Mauritius	"
986	Cyprus	1917–1918
987	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
988	East Africa Protectorate	1916–1917
989	Barbados..	1917–1918
990	Sierra Leone	1917
991	Straits Settlements	"
992	Leeward Islands	1917–1918

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1918-19.

(For Report for 1917–18 see No 993.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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CONTENTS.

		Pages.
Preface	.. ..	3
Section I.	General Observations	5
Section II.	Government Finance	6
Section III.	Trade, Agriculture, and Industries	7
Section IV	Legislation	11
Section V	Education	12
Section VI.	Climate and Meteorology	13
Section VII.	Communications	14

No. 1054.

UGANDA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST MARCH, 1919.*

PREFACE.

Geographical description. The territories comprising the Uganda Proteetorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, British East Africa and the country known until recently as German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory). The Protectorate extends from one degree of south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Victoria Nile at Nimule. It is flanked on the east by the natural boundaries of Lake Rudolf, the river Turkwel, Mount Elgon (14,200 feet) and the Sio River running into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria, whilst the outstanding features on the western side are the Nile Watershed, Lake Albert, the river Semliki, the Ruwenzori range (16,794 feet) and Lake Edward.

2. *Historical Survey.*—The first British explorers to visit the country were Speke and Burton during their search for the Nile in 1862. Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert shortly afterwards. Stanley reached Buganda in 1875, and was greatly struck with the intelligence of the natives. As the result of his appeal, the first band of missionaries arrived in June, 1877, followed two years later by a party of French Catholics. Both denominations quickly gained adherents, but on the accession of King Mwanga a systematic persecution of the Christians was inaugurated with the murder of Bishop Hannington in 1885. Mwanga was deposed by joint action of the Christians and Mahomedans in 1888, and fled to the Sese Islands in Lake Victoria. Religious antagonism soon revived, and the Christians were compelled to leave the country. They returned in 1889 and, after severely defeating the Mahomedans, restored Mwanga to his kingdom.

3. Negotiations between the British and German Governments during the following year, definitely placed Uganda under British influence, and Captain Lugard (now Sir Frederick Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.) proceeded inland on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and, despite opposition from the French missionaries, obtained Mwanga's signature on the 26th December, 1890, to a treaty giving his own countrymen the right to intervene in the

* A Sketch Map will be found in the Report for 1914–15, No. 873: [Cd. 7622–64.]

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internal affairs of Buganda. This proved the signal for armed attacks from both Mahomedan and Catholic factions, and resulted in fighting, in which the Sudanese levies, collected by Lugard to maintain his authority, with difficulty repulsed both their opponents' forces in detail. King Mwanga, who had sided with the French, escaped to German Territory at Bukoba. He was persuaded ultimately to return, and an agreement was drawn up granting the Catholic and Mahomedan parties definite spheres of influence in Buganda. The position, however, proved unsatisfactory, and the British Government was forced by public opinion in England to assume direct control of affairs in 1894. Comparative quiet ensued for the next three years until Mwanga instigated a rebellion, which was defeated by the Sudanese force under the Acting Commissioner, Colonel Ternan. Mwanga once more fled the country, his infant son, Daudi Chwa, the present ruler, being proclaimed King or "Kabaka" at Kampala under the guidance of three Regents. Discontent soon afterwards arose amongst a section of the Sudanese force: Mwanga returned to join the mutineers aided by Kabarega, the rebel king of the Banyoro. Fortunately the Buganda remained loyal, and the outbreak was quelled after a year's fighting, during which several British officers lost their lives. Mwanga and Kabarega were captured and deported. Since the early part of 1899 the country has been peaceful, and British administration has spread over the neighbouring tribes. Control was extended over Busoga and Bunyoro on the 3rd July, 1896, whilst arrangements for the inclusion of the other peoples within the existing frontiers were effected by Sir H. H. Johnston between the years 1900 and 1902. Agreements with the native Governments of Buganda, Toro, and Ankole were negotiated by the same Commissioner for the purpose of regulating the native administration and defining their relations with the suzerain power. It was found advisable to suspend the Ankole Agreement in 1905 after the local murder of the British Sub-Commissioner, but the subsequent loyalty of the natives justified the restoration of their privileges in 1912. Apart from this incident, the population has acquiesced in European rule, and only unimportant disturbances have occurred in outlying districts. The opening of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria in the early years of this century, and the subsequent installation of a steamer service on the Lake proved a valuable stimulus to development, and has been largely responsible for the country's rapid progress in the twenty-five years of British administration.

4. *Administrative Divisions.*—The Protectorate was divided originally into six provinces, but, on the revised delimitation of the eastern boundary in 1903, these were reduced to five—Buganda, Eastern, Western, Northern, and Rudolf—of which the last-named is occupied at present by a military garrison pending the introduction of civil government.

5. *Area and Vital Statistics.*—Until a survey of the country has been completed, it is not possible to furnish accurate statistics. The Protectorate covers an area of approximately 110,300 square miles, including 16,169 square miles of water. The population on the 31st March, 1919, was estimated to be 3,318,190, viz., 847 European actual residents, 3,516 Asiatics, and 3,313,908 native inhabitants.

I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

6. The results achieved during the year were surprisingly successful, when the unpropitious conditions are taken into consideration. The calls of the War had deprived the country of all but a mere minimum of its white community, and large numbers of the able-bodied native labour were recruited for the various contingents engaged in the campaign against German East Africa. Capital has not been forthcoming to finance untried enterprises since the outbreak of hostilities, and it has been necessary to confine efforts to developing existing channels of industry in prejudicial circumstances. Shipping facilities were extremely limited, and, combined with the import restrictions in the United Kingdom, compelled resort in the case of certain commodities to new and less profitable markets, such as South Africa, India, and the Sudan. The position was not improved as the result of the Armistice. Many Europeans were enforced by reasons of health to proceed home to recuperate on demobilisation, whilst the discharged natives for the most part were content to enjoy a few months' idleness on the fruit of their savings during active service.

7. These disabilities were aggravated by the unforeseen incidence of famine, rinderpest, and influenza.

8. Food shortage was general throughout the year, and the abundant rainfall experienced in February and March proved too late to alleviate the distress caused by the comparative failure of three consecutive wet seasons. Prompt relief measures averted a crisis in the Eastern and Northern Provinces during the first quarter of the year. The continuance of drought, however, neutralized local efforts at increased cultivation, and, despite supplies imported from British and German East Africa, the outlook became extremely grave, especially in the Eastern Province, where 4,419 deaths are estimated to have occurred before the close of the year in the Busoga, Bukedi and Teso districts as the result of starvation. More disastrous consequences were anticipated in the ensuing two months. The total expenditure for famine relief up to the 31st March, 1919, amounted to some £49,377, of which £19,158 had been recovered from the native population on that date.

9. The Buganda and Western Provinces, which suffered less than the neighbouring areas from the effects of famine and, in fact, were able to assist them with a proportion of the necessary food relief, were themselves the victims of a severe epidemic of rinderpest. Its ravages, though checked, cannot be said to have been finally overcome, as the spread of infection is difficult to control in an unfenced and forested country containing multitudes of susceptible wild animals.

10. Influenza made its appearance in the last quarter of the year 1918. Its incidence soon became widespread, and, though the European community suffered no fatalities, the Asiatic and native population succumbed in large numbers. 9,396 native deaths were recorded from this cause in the Eastern Province outside Busoga, and nearly 3,000 in the Northern Province.

11. There was a severe outbreak of small-pox at the beginning of the year in the training depôt of the King's African Rifles at Bombo, whilst small-pox and dysentery also accounted for considerable mortality in the thickly populated areas of the Eastern and Northern

Provinces, where the constitutions of the natives were undermined by the inadequate or unusual diet provided during the famine. The local manufacture of lymph was interfered with by the rinderpest epidemic, and the imported material proved ineffective in a great number of vaccinations.

12. Depletion of staff, in consequence of the military requirements, rendered it difficult to deal with these contingencies as they arose, and it was only through the patience and willing co-operation of all sections of the community that their cumulative efforts did not prove more noticeable.

13. The supply and quality of labour were impaired throughout the Protectorate, and migration from the more populous districts in search of work was reduced, as prospective labourers naturally preferred to ensure the welfare of their own homesteads against shortage of foodstuffs. The position, however, was abnormal and statistics indicate that with proper organization, which is now under review by the Government, an adequate supply of labour should be available for the needs of native cultivation as well as European enterprises. Voluntary enlistment of labour is the recognised policy, and is expected to furnish the quota required, always provided that terms and conditions of employment are reasonably inviting. The current wages for unskilled labour averages between 2*d.* and 4*d.* per diem, and for native headmen, between £5 and £24 per annum according to the locality, but it is anticipated that these rates may tend to rise as production and development increase.

14. Buganda and Bunyoro native records evidence an excess of deaths over births amongst their respective populations. This undesirable state of affairs is due principally to the extensive prevalence of venereal diseases. Government and the Missionary Societies are taking active steps to combat the danger, and it is hoped that curative and educative influence combined will stabilize the position in the course of time.

15. No vital change in the administrative system was introduced, but the advance of civilized ideas enabled the system of native courts to be extended to the Kigezi district of the Western Province and the Lira district of the Eastern Province. This arrangement enables local chiefs to try petty cases amongst their own people, subject to ultimate revision by the district officers.

II.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

16. *General Position.*—For the fourth year in succession the revenue collected proved to be in excess of the actual expenditure, and there was no need for a supplementary grant-in-aid from the Imperial Treasury. The subjoined table gives the final results for the last five financial years:—

	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19
	£	£	£	£	£
REVENUE	282,830	287,025	315,458	326,366	351,835
EXPENDITURE exclusive of Loan disbursements ..	289,213	285,072	289,308	285,389	323,692
GRANT-IN-AID	10,000	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st March, 1919, exclusive of loan funds, was £167,370, as against an anticipated excess of £156,236, leaving a net surplus of £11,134.

The surplus balance on hand at the close of the year amounted to £167,370.

17. *Public Debt.*—The total amount of advances received from Imperial Funds is £345,160, of which some £62,229 had been repaid on the 31st March, 1919, including interest charges of £1,134. These loans have been spent on railway construction, and the improvement of communications.

III.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

18. *Trade, General.*—The Customs Department is amalgamated with that of the East Africa Protectorate, and no separate statistics of the import and transit trade are available in respect of Uganda.

19. *Domestic Products.*—Despite unfavourable weather, and the restrictions on shipping, the value of domestic produce exceeded £1,000,000. The total sum realized was £1,247,457, or £462,764 in excess of the preceding twelve months. This result is mainly attributable to the high market prices prevailing in consequence of the War.

20. *Cotton.*—The cotton season did not come up to expectations, but, notwithstanding a decline in out-put both of the ginned and unginned commodity, the crop easily maintained its premier position amongst Protectorate exports, representing a value of £965,951, or 77·43 per cent. of the whole outward trade. The amount exported proved to be some 1,207 cwts. below the previous year's figure, but showed an enhanced valuation of £428,868. It is estimated that there are between 140,000 and 150,000 acres under this crop, of which more than two-thirds are to be found in the Eastern Province. The area of cultivation is rapidly extending in Buganda and the Northern Province, and a commencement was also made with planting plots in the Ankole District of the Western Province. Thirty tons was produced as a catch crop on European plantations in Bunyoro, a good omen for future native cultivators, and 100 tons from native gardens in the Gulu District. The quality of the out-put was well maintained, and the dry weather was responsible for an exceptional freedom from "stainers," which was a distinctive gain to the industry. There was a marked reduction in the export of cotton seed, in consequence of the lack of shipping accommodation and the exorbitant rates of freight, only 33,223 cwts. at a value of £6,149 being sent out of the country, as against 44,021 cwts. at a value of £7,402 during the preceding twelve months. A system of licensed buying posts was introduced on the 1st January, 1918, in place of the existing markets in the Eastern Province. The innovation ensured opportunities for continuous purchase at ginneries and stores instead of only at fixed intervals. Better storage facilities for the crop were also effected, as licences were not issued for inadequate buildings. The experiment proved successful from every standpoint. The posts were well distributed throughout the producing areas, and were not allowed within five miles of an established ginnery. The grower had thus no difficulty

in marketing his crop within a reasonable distance, whilst the ginner, whose enterprise had led him to erect a factory near the source of his cotton, was not handicapped unnecessarily by competitive middlemen.

21. The erection of ginneries advanced considerably during the year, despite the cost and the difficulty in obtaining building materials. Forty-two power ginneries are now operating in Uganda, including two in the Masaka District, where none had been hitherto constructed. It is a promising feature to note that no unginned cotton was exported from the Protectorate in the past twelve months.

22. Coffee ranks second amongst the domestic products. Exports represent a value of £106,009, or nearly 8½ per cent. of the Protectorate's outward trade. The variety chiefly concerned is *Coffea Arabica* which is grown on European plantations, the indigenous species *Coffea Robusta* being confined to native plots and reserved for local consumption. The acreage under the former crop amounts to some 21,085 acres. The results achieved show that, although coffee is giving way to Para rubber in the more humid parts of Uganda, its growth proves successful in the drier areas, where, despite the incidence of insect pests and disease, a good quality is produced, and yields continue to justify its development. There is a considerable demand in Europe for the Uganda product, and the price given shows that its popularity is not far below that of the better-known East African commodity.

23. Para rubber is now well-established and, though several years must elapse before the trees on most estates will reach maturity, the output expands yearly and the crop promises in time to become the principal commodity produced on European plantations. The acreage on European estates is estimated at 11,255 acres, mainly interplanted with coffee, and the exports during the year totalled 253,063 lbs., an advance of 108,336 lbs. on those for the preceding twelve months. The respective values of shipments during these two periods were computed to be £12,893 and £9,965. Several of the more important chiefs have now been attracted to Para rubber, and it is hoped to extend cultivation considerably in the future. Ceara is widely planted in native villages, but it is not a remunerative investment, and tapping of these trees has almost been suspended.

24. Cocoa makes little progress, as disease and insect pests are very troublesome. Exports only just exceeded 10 tons at a value of £331.

25. Oil seed production is capable of wide development. Sim-sim, ground-nuts, and castor oil seed all figure in the export statistics. The value of the output was meagre during the year, however, and only realized £1,008, £562, and £468 respectively. The amounts for the preceding year totalled £13,048, £464, and £171 respectively. The ground-nut is specially important as a suitable crop for rotating with cotton.

26. Wheat is grown in that part of the Toro District adjacent to Mt. Ruwenzori, and in the foot-hills of Mount Elgon. The highlands of the West Nile District would also appear to be suitable for the introduction of this cereal. The difficulty at present is the selection of a "rust-resistant" variety.

27. There are five Government farms in various parts of the Protectorate which serve a useful purpose for experimenting with promising crops and in instructing the native population with regard to the

elements of scientific cultivation. Ploughing has become extremely popular in the Eastern Province, and the ploughing school in the Tso District is well patronized.

28. *Veterinary.*—The large herds of native cattle comprise one of the most valuable assets of the Protectorate, but they have been seriously diminished in recent years by the ravages of disease. Rinderpest, which is endemic in the Eastern Province and in certain districts of the Northern Province, appeared in Buganda early in the year and spread rapidly through the medium of wild game, especially buffalo. By the end of the year this plague had passed through Buganda and reached the Western Province, where the fine herds in the Ankole District were particularly affected.

29. The shortage of veterinary staff rendered it difficult to cope with the progress of the disease, but in spite of this disadvantage 21,869 cattle were inoculated in Buganda and 3,867 in the Eastern Province. Considerable difficulties were experienced in obtaining reliable virulent blood, and it was necessary to re-inoculate a number of herds which had not reacted. Heavy losses from trypanosomiasis occurred in places amongst the herds inoculated. The mortality in most of the inoculation camps was high, and, in some, averaged 20 per cent. from all causes.

30. It is estimated that rinderpest caused the loss of 30,000 cattle in Buganda during the year. The number of horned cattle in the Protectorate, which was computed at 843,600 head on the 31st March, 1915, had decreased to 575,200 head at the close of the year under review, representing a loss of over 33 per cent. in four years.

31. *Forestry.*—The forests of Uganda are a valuable asset, and should produce considerable revenue when the facilities necessary for their proper exploitation and supervision become available. The attention of the Government Forestry Department is at present mainly directed to the inspection of concessions, the formation and up-keep of fuel reserves to meet the requirements of the Busoga Railway, the Lake Steamers, and the larger townships, and the maintenance of a supply of timber for Government purposes. In the latter connection work is carried on at the forests of Nambigiruwa, near Entebbe, and Minziro, near the former German border. Minziro forest contains a large quantity of various valuable timbers, among which *Podocarpus glacilior* is specially noticeable, being of considerable commercial value. In order to overcome transport difficulties, a wooden tramway was laid, as a temporary measure, over a length of 4½ miles to connect the forest with the Kagera River. Replanting and other improvements will be undertaken as soon as funds permit.

32. Operations are also carried out in the Budongo forest, in the district of Bunyoro. This forest contains upwards of 293 560 *Funtumia* rubber trees capable of tapping. During the year under review exploitation of this rubber was undertaken in view of the high price then prevailing, but the work was retarded by adverse labour conditions, due to the shortage of food and to epidemics of influenza and small-pox. 2,866 lbs. of rubber were collected, valued at £143 6*s.* 0*d.*

33. The work of re-afforestation was well performed by the small staff available, 779,500 trees having been planted during the year. An *arboretum* and nursery has been formed in the Botanic Gardens,

Entebbe, and is proving useful for experimental purposes. Teak and the Giant Bamboo are making good progress.

34. *Land.*—The total area of the Protectorate is approximately 110,300 square miles, of which 16,169 square miles are water. The total includes the Rudolf Province, 13,000 square miles, of which the greater part is of little use for agricultural purposes. This area is likely to be reduced as the result of the readjustment of the boundary with the East Africa Protectorate, which is under consideration. Cultivated land is estimated at 2,891,777 acres; uncultivated land at 36,810,043 acres.

35. As the result of agreements concluded early in the history of the Protectorate, extensive areas of land, amounting to 9,620 square miles, have been granted or guaranteed as freehold to the natives. The total area within which all native-owned land has been surveyed is about 6,738 square miles. This is entirely in the Buganda Province. The additional areas to be reserved for native occupation in agreement and non-agreement districts have not yet been determined.

36. The grant of freehold by the Crown is suspended for the present, but leases up to 99 years are granted in respect of areas not exceeding, ordinarily, 1,000 acres for each applicant. During each of the first three years a lessee must place one-tenth of his holding under cultivation. The usual rentals are from 5*d.* to 8*d.* an acre per annum for the first 33 years of the lease. Rents are revisable at the 34th and 67th years. For the year 1918–19 the average annual rental was 4¼*d.* an acre. Lease is by private treaty, i.e., there is no auction.

37. Natives owning freehold land were formerly permitted to transfer a portion of their allotments, not exceeding half the holding in each case, to the Crown for alienation to non-natives, subject to the consent of the Native Council and the Governor. The practice was for the purchaser to pay to the native owner the full purchase price previously arranged between buyer and seller, whereupon the land was transferred to the Governor and became Crown Land. A lease qualifying for freehold was then given to the lessee. In this manner 56,192·61 acres of native land were transferred from the 1st April, 1911, to the 31st March, 1919. The sale of native land to non-natives is now prohibited, but native owners are still permitted to lease land to non-natives, subject to the approval of the Governor.

38. The average price of native land transferred to non-natives during the year under review was 10*s.* 10*d.* an acre, as compared with 11*s.* 8½*d.* an acre for 1917–18. The average price of Crown land sold during the same periods was 8*s.* and 8*s.* 3*d.* an acre. The total sum paid as rent for Crown land during the financial year ending on the 31st March, 1919, was £8,623.

39. The total area of arable land alienated to Europeans is 188 square miles, of which 109 square miles were granted as freehold, and 79 as leasehold. This does not include land in townships, nor the area granted to Missions. The latter (which is almost entirely freehold) amounts approximately to 119 square miles.

40. The following areas are believed to be available for alienation to Europeans, though definite information cannot be given until the question of the areas to be reserved for native occupation has been finally settled.

In Buganda	1,645 square miles (surveyed, of which possibly 75 per cent. is suitable for agriculture or grazing).	
In the Eastern Province ..	650 square miles (unsurveyed).	
„ „ Northern Province ..	250	„ „
„ „ Western Province ..	200	„ „

The total area leased as forest land on the 31st March, 1919, was 143 square miles, 634 acres.

41. In townships, leases for periods of either 49 or 99 years are granted. All leases of township plots carry with them an obligation to erect on the plot leased within a specified period, varying from one to three years, a building of a definite value. The standard size of a township plot for European trading purposes is 10,000 square feet. According to the importance of the township and the length of the lease, the rental for a plot of standard size varies from £2 to £9; the building covenant from £100 to £400. For a residential plot, the standard size is one acre, and the rentals and building covenants are the same as those for a trading plot.

All land leased must be surveyed, and fees paid by the lessee. The average cost of survey is about 8*d.* an acre for agricultural land. A fixed fee of £2 is charged for township plots.

42. *Banks.*—Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Ltd. (branches at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja), and by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. (branches at Kampala and Jinja).

IV.—LEGISLATION.

43. An Ordinance was enacted giving effect to the amalgamation of the Customs Departments of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates. Free trade between the two territories is provided for, and the only duties now levied in Uganda are in respect of trade with, or in transit through, the Sudan, the Belgian Congo, or the country hitherto known as German East Africa. Goods passing through Mombasa pay duty at East African rates and on Mombasa values. The Governor retains the power of prohibiting the export and import of articles to and from East Africa.

44. Legislation was introduced to prevent the signatures and marks of illiterate persons being attached to documents which they do not understand, and approval was given to a measure entitled "The Administrator General's Ordinance" regulating the official administration of the estates of deceased persons.

45. War legislation included the institution of registration for all non-natives residing in, or entering into, the Protectorate, as well as for all business names, on the lines of the Imperial Act, 1916, dealing with this question. An emergency Ordinance was brought into force towards the end of the year affording the Government special powers over the native population for the better organization of famine relief.

V.—EDUCATION.

46. The Central African native, though not notorious for his originality, proves singularly quick in adapting himself to European ideas and in imitating any innovations which appeal to his fancy. He is, on the whole, therefore, responsive to instruction, provided it interests him, or he is convinced it will lead to his ultimate profit.

There are no schools for European or Asiatic children in Uganda, and native educative work is carried out by Missionary Societies working in the Protectorate, viz.:—The Church Missionary Society (Anglican), the White Fathers of Algeria, the Mill Hill Mission, and the Verona Mission (Roman Catholic). Government grants small annual subsidies to the first three bodies in recognition of their work. The amount given during the current year was £2,100, £1,100 being handed to the Church Missionary Society, £750 to the White Fathers, and £250 to the Mill Hill Mission, for disposal at their discretion on educational purposes. The Verona Mission work in only a few of the outlying areas of the Northern Province, and have not hitherto been afforded any financial assistance. The Missions have organized hundreds of village elementary schools under the control of native teachers, trained in their own headquarter institutions and subject to periodical European inspection. More advanced courses of study are arranged in the district centres under white supervision. The Missions have also established one or two secondary schools for higher tuition and seminary training amongst the more intelligent elements of the native population. Technical instruction is imparted at most of the principal stations of both denominations. Carpentry, masonry, brick-making, boot-making, printing, tanning, agriculture, wheelwrighting and smithying are the principal subjects taught to the boys, whilst the girls learn sewing, embroidery, lace-making and cotton spinning. If the boys show special aptitude at the artizan schools they undergo a three or four years' apprenticeship in their particular branch of study and are usually found a post when their training is completed.

47. The medical school attached to the Church Missionary Society's Hospital at Namirembe is now well established and is fulfilling a valuable function in qualifying native dressers and dispensers. A feature of the year has been the inauguration of a maternity and infant welfare centre for the benefit of native women, with the object of combating the decreasing birthrate, which, unless checked, will threaten the downfall of some of the local tribes.

48. The Baganda exhibit a natural bent towards mechanical work, and a large number, after training with the Transport Department or the late military Mechanical Transport Corps, are employed as motor drivers or in charge of machinery on estates.

49. These industrial pursuits form an excellent antidote to the conception entertained by the educated native that manual work is derogatory to his status. Skilled labour of every kind is required by the community, and, though clerks and interpreters are in constant demand by both Government Offices and commercial firms, it is important not to neglect the development of other talents and interests. The impetus given by the Missions in this direction is deserving of the highest encouragement.

50. Conditions during the year have proved as unfavourable to education as to other work. The European Mission Staff has been depleted by the War, and some of the most promising pupils have enrolled in one or other of the local units. Adequate supervision of the elementary schools has been impossible, and many of the higher establishments have suffered severely. Several institutions were forced to close down owing to the universal shortage of food, and attendance statistics decreased in consequence.

The following figures of attendance have been supplied by the Missions for the year under review :—

	Attendance.	
	Boys	Girls
Church Missionary Society :		
Village and High Schools	23,886	15,412
Secondary Schools	462	61
White Fathers Mission :		
Village and High Schools	10,492	7,611
Secondary and Industrial Schools	278	21
Mill Hill Mission :		
Village and High Schools	12,424	4,730
Secondary and Industrial Schools	133	6
Verona Mission :		
Village Schools	3,409	209
Industrial Schools	20	—
Totals	51,104	28,053

VI.—CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

51. Uganda cannot be considered healthy, but its recent notoriety due to the ravages of Sleeping Sickness can now be safely neglected : it is neither a " white man's country " nor the " white man's grave." For a family man the country possesses distinct disadvantages : European children as a rule thrive well in infancy, but considerable risk is attached to bringing them out when they are over two or three years old, as they are liable to attacks of malaria and the resultant anaemia. The health of adults depends mainly on their mode of life, and with care constitutional health should not be impaired irremediably, but, if physical fitness is maintained, the altitude and proximity to the Equator combine to produce nervous strain after prolonged residence. A holiday in a temperate climate is desirable at least every two or three years. Outdoor manual labour is dangerous for Europeans, and on plantations a manager's or owner's duties are for the most part supervisory. With the exceptions noted below the temperature is moderate, and varies but slightly throughout the year.

52. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 80° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 60° Fahrenheit. On the Ruwenzori range there is extreme cold with perpetual snow, and it is also cold on the higher slopes of Mount Elgon. In the Nile Valley near Lake Albert, on the other hand, the mean maximum temperature

is 90° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 74° Fahrenheit. The favourite localities for European plantations are the Buganda Province (particularly the Mengo and Mubendi districts), the Toro district of the Western Province and the Bunyoro district of the Northern Province. There are a few estates in Busoga (Eastern Province), but this area is not so popular. Statistics taken at Entebbe, the seat of the Government, give the following results :—

Average rainfall for the last 19 years ..		58·64 ins.
Average temperature for the last 15 years	maximum	78·5° F.
	minimum	62·8° F.
Mean daily sunshine		5 hours 36 minutes.

Conditions during the year 1918 were abnormal, and the rainfall figures at Entebbe were reduced to 48·98 inches distributed over 145 days.

Records observed at 52 stations throughout the Protectorate register the lowest rainfall at Agu in the Eastern Province, 3·38 inches, an exceptionally small total. The next lowest figure was 22·42 inches at Masaka in the Buganda Province. The highest rainfall, 65·23 inches, occurred at Fort Portal, in the Western Province.

53. Two main rainy periods are anticipated annually. The first, the "long" rains, usually begin in March and may continue through June. The second or "short" rains begin in September and extend through October and occasionally November. The latter wet season failed generally during 1918 and was responsible for the food shortage and famine in the early part of 1919. Generally speaking, both seasons are experienced throughout the Protectorate. Much of the rain falls during the night or early morning and seldom continues throughout the day. Thunderstorms and heavy showers frequently occur in the day time, but these are only of local incidence.

VII.—COMMUNICATIONS.

54. *Railways and Steamer Services.* There are two short lines of railway in the Protectorate, both metre gauge. The first connects Kampala with its nearest port on Lake Victoria, Port Bell, seven miles distant. This is intended for extension to Mitiana, and ultimately to Lake Albert or the Belgian Congo when loan funds are available. The other line, the Busoga Railway, links Lake Victoria and the navigable reaches of the Victoria Nile, where the river opens out into Lakes Kioga and Kwania. This railway is 62 miles in length and runs from Jinja pier, near the source of the Nile, to Namasagali, the headquarters of the Busoga Railway Marine. The fleet of the last-named service consists of two stern wheel vessels of 100 and 50 tons cargo capacity respectively, with limited passenger accommodation, a launch of 5 tons cargo capacity, and a number of lighters, punts and dredgers, all the property of the Administration. Weekly communication is provided with Masindi Port and various other ports on the shores of Lakes Kioga and Kwania, where channels afford access through the beds of "floating sudd" which hamper navigation in these waters. A formidable "sudd" blockage prevented direct steaming to Masindi port for the greater part of the year, and a

permanent channel was not effected until the end of February. Heavy cargo was diverted by the land route in consequence; but dislocation of general traffic was not prolonged, as a relay service maintained communication through a subsidiary channel. The decline in the lake level also prevented the steamers reaching certain ports on the eastern shore for a considerable time. Both railways and the Busoga Marine are managed by the Uganda Railway Administration on behalf of the Government, and it has not been possible for revenue earnings to cover running expenses and the interest on the loan advances for the construction of the lines. The position was aggravated this year by the unfavourable conditions occasioned by lengthy drought and the influenza epidemic. The output of cotton and other products did not realize expectations, and the export trade suffered in consequence. In the circumstances the deficit of £1,552 on the Port Bell-Kampala Railway and of £9,551 on the Busoga services was unavoidable. The lines are too short for profitable working as separate systems. There is a small Government steamer service on Lake Albert with headquarters at Butiaba, which affords regular contact with the northern-eastern confines of the Belgian Congo at Mahagi and Kasenye and with the Nile ports as far north as the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. A temporary port of call, Ntoroko, at the south end of the Lake, has also been visited from time to time, since September, 1918, and serves as an outlet for produce from the Toro district of the Western Province. The year's returns show a substantial increase of the Congo trade. The total revenue for passengers and traffic amounted to nearly £4,428, (Rs.66,414), an increase of more than £1,138, (Rs.17,076), over the returns for the preceding twelve months.

55. *Roads.* An excellent motor road has been constructed between Masindi port and Butiaba (70 miles), and is completed to within a short distance of the latter terminus. A Government motor van links the two Lake services and provides through connection from Jinja to the Sudan.

56. Only some 12 miles of new road were built during the year. The Pallisa-Gogonyo road was completed in the Eastern Province and 10½ miles were added to the metalled portion of the Kampala-Fort Portal road, 2¼ miles of which were at the Fort Portal end. Widening of all main roads to 24 feet standard breadth is being proceeded with. Maintenance work has increased as the result of motor traffic and monopolized most of the inadequate labour supply obtained by the Public Works Department throughout the year.

57. There are now approximately 600 miles of excellent roads fit for motors in all weathers, about 800 miles of road suitable for light motors or carts in the dry season, and probably another thousand miles of good native tracks.

58. *Motor Transport.* The Government Transport Department controls ten vans, but of these only six were in commission throughout the year, as the others were held up for varying periods awaiting the arrival of spare parts from England. All services were suspended for a fortnight owing to shortage of tyres. 6,139 tons of cargo were handled by the Department of which 1,751 tons were carried by motor van and 1,882 by carts, an increase of 125 and 570 tons, respectively, over the amounts conveyed during the previous twelve months. The rest of the traffic was entrusted to porters or given out on contract

owing to lack of adequate facilities. Larger developments are in prospect and a number of new vans are on order in England. The motor services undertaken by Government during the year were :—

Between Kampala and Entebbe, Administrative Headquarters, (25 miles).

Between Kampala and Bombo, Military Headquarters, (23 miles).

Between Kampala and roadhead on the Fort Portal road (174 miles).

Between Masindi Port and roadhead near Butiaba (70 miles).

Private motor lorries supplemented the Government facilities on the Kampala-Mubendi-Fort Portal route and also travelled between Jinja and Iganga and Mjanji and Mbale in the Eastern Province when not handicapped by the lack of tyres. The Belgian Government ran lorries between Butiaba and Masindi Port in connexion with their Congo traffic. The excellence of the roads warrants extensive use of motor transport, and many private cars and bicycles are now in evidence. The American Ford box or touring car is a favourite pattern which has proved its suitablity to local conditions. It is cheap, light, and simple in mechanism, whilst spare parts and tyres are easily obtainable. These qualities adapt it to the requirements of the planter on an up-country estate as well as of residents in the larger stations. The more expensive and better finished English types of car are not so popular or useful in tropical Africa.

59. *Telegraphs and Telephones.* All administrative centres are connected by telegraph, with the exception of Lira, the headquarters of the Lango district in the Eastern Province, and Gulu, Chua and Arua, the outlying stations of the Northern Province. The total mileage of telegraph pole route is 1,235, consisting of 493½ miles of iron, and 741½ miles of wood, pole line. The total mileage of wire is 1,560. There are 23 Telegraph Offices and 28 Maintenance Stations. Telephone exchanges for the use of the public are open at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja.

60. *Aeronautics.* Certain officers of the Royal Air Force arrived at Jinja towards the close of the year for the purpose of selecting and preparing a site for an aerodrome in connexion with the Cairo to Cape flight.

APPENDIX.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

Annual Reports on the Protectorate. (Price varying from 1*d.* upwards) Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London.

Annual Blue Books 1918–19 and previous years. Obtainable from the Government Printer, Entebbe. Price Rs.8–13 including postage.

Handbook of Uganda, 2nd Edition. Published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, S.W. 1. Price 7*s.* 6*d.*

"General Information as to the Uganda Protectorate" (1910). Emigration Handbook, published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. Price 6*d.* A new Edition is in course of preparation.

Reports of the Agricultural, Forestry, Medical, Public Works, and Land and Survey Departments are printed annually and distributed gratis on application to the Chief Secretary, Entebbe.

"Correspondence relating to the Manufacture of Paper from Elephant Grass" (1919). Pamphlet can be obtained free of cost from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, S.W. 1.

Departmental Leaflets:—

"Crown Land Regulations" and "Purchase of native land by non-natives" can be obtained free of cost from the Land Office, Entebbe.

"Coffee Leaf Disease" (1914), "Cotton Cultivation" (1914). "Diseases of Rubber in Uganda" (1919), can be obtained free of cost from the Department of Agriculture, Kampala.

Copies of local publications except the departmental leaflets are sent to the Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C. 2; the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7; and the Agent for the Uganda Railway, 57, Haymarket, London, S.W. 1. The last-named will give any information at his disposal in answer to inquiries.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year,
1022	Gibraltar	1918
1023	Grenada	1918–1919
1024	Jamaica	,,
1025	Cyprus	,,
1026	British Honduras	1918
1027	British Solomon Islands	1918–1919
1028	Straits Settlements.	1918
1029	Gold Coast	,,
1030	Nigeria	,,
1031	Leeward Islands	1918–1919
1032	Sierra Leone.	1918
1033	Bahamas	1918–1919
1034	Gambia	1918
1035	Barbados	1918–1919
1036	Mauritius	1918
1037	St. Vincent	1918–1919
1038	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	,,
1039	St. Helena	1919
1040	Weihaiwei	,,
1041	Nyasaland	1918–1919
1042	Turks and Caicos Islands..	1919
1043	Grenada	,,
1044	Bermuda	,,
1045	Basutoland..	1919–1920
1046	Cyprus	,,
1047	Fiji	1919
1048	Straits Settlements	,,
1049	Ceylon	,,
1050	Gibraltar	,,
1051	Somaliland	1919–1920
1052	Zanzibar	1919
1053	Gambia	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon..	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the Northern Part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.

Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office,
By Barclay & Fry, Ltd., Southwark, London, S.E. 1.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1079.

UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1919-20.

(For Report for 1918-1919 see No. 1054.)

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INDEX.

		Page
PREFACE	.. ..	3
Section I.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	5
Section II.	GOVERNMENT FINANCE	6
Section III.	TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES ..	8
Section IV.	LEGISLATION..	14
Section V.	EDUCATION	14
Section VI.	CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY	16
Section VII.	COMMUNICATIONS	17

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UGANDA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31st MARCH, 1920.*

PREFACE.

Geographical Description.—The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya Colony and the country known until recently as German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory). The Protectorate extends from 1° of south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Victoria Nile at Nimule. It is flanked on the east by the natural boundaries of Lake Rudolf, the river Turkwel, Mount Elgon (14,200 ft.), and the Sio River running into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria, whilst the outstanding features on the western side are the Nile Watershed, Lake Albert, the River Semliki, the Ruwenzori range (16,794 ft.) and Lake Edward.

2. *Historical Survey.*—The first British explorers to visit the country were Speke and Burton during their search for the Nile in 1862. Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert shortly afterwards. Stanley reached Buganda in 1875 and was greatly struck with the intelligence of the natives. As the result of his appeal the first band of missionaries arrived in June, 1877, followed two years later by a party of French Catholics. Both denominations quickly gained adherents, but on the accession of King Mwanga a systematic persecution of the Christians was inaugurated with the murder of Bishop Hannington in 1885. Mwanga was deposed by joint action of the Christians and Mahomedans in 1888 and fled to the Sese Islands in Lake Victoria. Religious antagonism soon revived and the Christians were compelled to leave the country. They returned in 1889, and after severely defeating the Mahomedans, restored Mwanga to his kingdom.

3. Negotiations between the British and German Governments during the following year definitely placed Uganda under British influence, and Captain (now Sir) Frederick Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., proceeded inland on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and, despite opposition from the French missionaries, obtained Mwanga's signature on the 26th December, 1890, to a treaty giving his own countrymen the right to intervene in the internal affairs of Buganda. This proved the signal for armed attacks from both Mahomedan and Catholic factions and resulted in fighting, in which the Sudanese levies, collected by Lugard to maintain his authority, with difficulty repulsed both their opponents' forces in detail. King Mwanga, who had sided with the French, escaped to German Territory at Bukoba.

* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914-15, No. 873.

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He was persuaded ultimately to return, and an agreement was drawn up granting the Catholic and Mahomedan parties definite spheres of influence in Buganda. The position, however, proved unsatisfactory, and the British Government was forced by public opinion in England to assume direct control of affairs in 1894. Comparative quiet ensued for the next three years until Mwanga instigated a rebellion, which was defeated by the Sudanese force under the Acting Commissioner, Colonel Ternan. Mwanga once more fled the country, his infant son, Daudi Chwa, the present ruler, being proclaimed King or "Kabaka" at Kampala under the guidance of three Regents. Discontent soon afterwards arose amongst a section of the Sudanese force; Mwanga returned to join the mutineers, aided by Kabarega, the rebel king of the Banyoro. Fortunately, the Baganda remained loyal and the outbreak was quelled after a year's fighting, during which several British officers lost their lives. Mwanga and Kabarega were captured and deported. Since the early part of 1899, the country has been peaceful and British administration has spread over the neighbouring tribes. Control was extended over Busoga and Banyoro on the 3rd July, 1896, whilst arrangements for the inclusion of the other peoples within the existing frontiers were effected by Sir H. H. Johnston between the years 1900 and 1902. Agreements with the native Governments of Buganda, Toro, and Ankole were negotiated by the same Commissioner for the purpose of regulating the native administration and defining their relations with the suzerain power. It was found advisable to suspend the Ankole Agreement in 1905, after the local murder of the British Sub-Commissioner, but the subsequent loyalty of the natives justified the restoration of their privileges in 1912. Apart from this incident, the population has acquiesced in European rule and only unimportant disturbances have occurred in outlying districts. The opening of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria in the early years of this century and the subsequent installation of a steamer service on the Lake proved a valuable stimulus to development and has been largely responsible for the country's rapid progress in the twenty-five years of British administration.

4. *Administrative Divisions.*—The Protectorate was divided originally into six provinces, but, on the revised delimitation of the eastern boundary in 1903, these were reduced to five—Buganda, Eastern, Western, Northern, and Rudolf—of which the last-named is occupied at present by a military garrison, pending the introduction of civil government.

5. *Area and Vital Statistics.*—Until a survey of the country has been completed, it is not possible to furnish accurate statistics. The Protectorate covers an area of approximately 110,300 square miles, including 16,169 square miles of water. The population on the 31st March, 1920, was estimated to be 3,062,551, viz., 948 Europeans, 4,528 Asiatics and 3,057,075 native inhabitants.

I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

6. The year under review marks a period of successful recovery in many respects from the depression resulting from war conditions. Although there was little attempt at development in new directions enterprise proceeded successfully along existing channels of industry. With the gradual return to peace conditions the supply and distribution of man-power became normal again and native industry revived. Although there was no diminution in the prices of commodities, whether imported or otherwise, money circulated freely, especially during the cotton season. An impetus was given to trade by improved shipping facilities, although the increase of local rates which rose owing to the sterling value of the rupee imposed an additional burden on productive industry. Fortunately, prices of Uganda produce in the world's markets rose steadily throughout the year and compensated producers for various local difficulties. The total value of the exports for the year was £1,828,537, as compared with £956,595 in the previous year.

7. During the earlier part of the year weather conditions were generally unfavourable and famine relief had to be resorted to in many parts of the country, particularly in the Eastern Province. Efforts to increase the cultivation of native crops, which were made after the rains, met with a fair degree of success and in future will doubtless prove a valuable precautionary measure against the disastrous effects of drought. Difficulties due to weather conditions were aggravated by a recrudescence of influenza which resulted in a large number of deaths. It is estimated that 25,000 deaths during the year were attributable to this disease. The country again suffered severely from rinderpest and, in spite of satisfactory progress in combating the disease, a serious loss of stock was sustained.

8. With the removal of the demand for man-power for war purposes the potential supply of labour was largely increased. At the same time increased productivity generally and a successful cotton-crop, caused a considerable rise in the demand for labour of every description. The supply varied to a large extent in different districts. In the Western Province a sufficiency was forthcoming, though elsewhere, and in the Buganda Province especially, the necessary quota was at times difficult to obtain both for agricultural and other purposes. Owing to inflated prices and the extent of the demand for labour the rate of wages continued to rise.

9. Although the actual shortage of labour was not such as to occasion any sensible curtailment of industry and the difficulties of the situation were capable of being overcome by means of existing administrative machinery, it may be anticipated that the joint problems of labour supply and wages will tend to become increasingly intricate.

10. The large increase in the number of deaths recorded in the Buganda and adjacent districts is entirely due to influenza, and but for the incidence of this disease the number of births and deaths would have been approximately equal. The decrease in the birth-rate in these districts is nevertheless serious, and the necessity of remedial measures in the form of a special anti-venereal campaign has been recognized, and action in this direction has already been decided on. On the other hand, there was a welcome reduction in deaths due to the four principal endemic diseases, cerebro-spinal meningitis, sleeping-sickness, plague and small-pox. Arrangements are being made for the collection in the future of more accurate vital statistics from the remoter districts.

11. No changes of importance were made in the administrative system, and although the public service was still handicapped by shortage of staff, the general results achieved by the administration during the year were highly satisfactory.

II.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

General Position.

12. For the fifth year in succession the actual Revenue collected exceeded the actual Expenditure and there was no need for a supplementary grant-in-aid from the Imperial Treasury. The subjoined table gives the final results for the last five financial years :—

	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	287,025	315,458	326,366	351,835	495,549
Expenditure .. .. (Exclusive of Loan disbursements.)	285,072	289,308	285,389	323,692	465,118
Grant-in-Aid	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

13. Exclusive of Loan Funds and the unspent balance of the Cotton Development Fund, the excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st March, 1920, was £197,115 19*s.* 0*d.*, as against the anticipated excess of £132,870, leaving a net surplus for the year 1919-20 of £64,245 19*s.* 0*d.* Owing to the change in conversion from Rs.15 to Fls.10 to the £, as from the 1st April, 1920, the ordinary Protectorate excess of assets over liabilities was increased to £279,267 19*s.* 11*d.*

Revenue.

14. Collections under this head totalled £495,549, making an increase of 40·8 per cent. on the total for the preceding twelve months.

Expenditure.

15. Ordinary expenditure (exclusive of Loan disbursements) amounted to £465,118, a reduction of £1,667 on the estimate and an increase of £141,426 on that for the preceding twelve months. The serious advance in the prices of all imported materials affected the expenses incurred by most departments, more especially the Public Works and the Transport Services. Owing to the alteration in the rate of War Bonus subsequent to the framing of the estimates, the payments on account of Civil Service War Bonuses were more than £70,000 in excess of the estimate.

Public Debt.

16. The total amount of advances received from Imperial Funds is £432,184, of which some £21,667 had been repaid on the 31st March, 1920, including interest charges of £1,728. Particulars relating to the various loans are shown in the following statistical table :—

Object of Loan.	Amount.	Rate of Interest.	Conditions for Payment.
	£		
Busoga Railway Construction ..	170,000	3½%	1% sinking fund.
Kampala-Port Bell Railway ..	32,900	3½%	1½% ,, ,,
Improvements in Communications in the Eastern Province.	92,100	3½%	1½% ,, ,,
Advances from Imperial Loan for further improvement of Communications (£329,000).	5,160 132,024	4%	37 annuity payments of Principal and Interest combined with effect from 28th March, 1919.

At the close of the year the total expenditure under the last-named service was £34,816 leaving a balance unspent of £102,368.

Expenditure on loan services during the year was as under :—

Busoga Railway Construction ..	£391.
Improvements in Communication in the Eastern Province	£1,460.
Kampala-Port Bell Railway ..	£209.
Imperial Loans Ordinance (1915) ..	£25,670.

III.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

17. The Customs Department is amalgamated with that of Kenya Colony and no separate statistics of the import and transit trade are available in respect of this Protectorate. Figures relating to the exports of domestic produce are recorded, but as these commodities for the most part are shipped from Mombasa and are consigned to agents at that port no specific details can be given as to the direction of commerce with other countries. The combined statistics are dealt with in the annual report on Kenya Colony. Uganda receives a contribution of 33 per cent. of the actual gross collections by the Colony of Kenya on account of Import and Export Duties, Crane and Pier Dues, Transit, Re-export and Customs Administration Fees, etc. This arrangement is to be reconsidered in the year 1922. Direct trade with the adjoining territories, exclusive of re-exports and goods in transit, is of a minor character and confined to a few native products. The abnormal rate of exchange had an adverse effect on the development of trade between the Western Province and the Belgian Congo.

Cotton.

18. The total value of domestic produce amounted to £1,828,537, an increase of approximately 75 per cent. on the preceding twelve months. This satisfactory result is attributable to the general increase in production and the high prices obtaining in the world's markets. The cotton season was more successful than in the previous year. As in the past, this crop easily maintained its preponderance amongst Protectorate exports, and 130,464 cwts. of ginned cotton of the value of £1,209,663, representing 66·20 per cent. of the entire outward trade, were exported. Although the present market prices are beginning to make this crop of interest to European planters, cotton is grown almost exclusively by natives. Progress in the industry is reported from all parts of the Protectorate and the cultivation of this product is on the increase. The total acreage under cotton is estimated at approximately 163,850 acres, of which 162,350 acres are under native cultivation. The principal cotton area is in the Eastern Province, where it is estimated that 106,000 acres are under this crop.

19. Throughout the country the crop was readily sold at remunerative prices. Early in the year sales were delayed owing to lack of specie, but the delay had no prejudicial effect on the markets, and with the coincidence of the termination of the financial and calendar years which will take effect in the future, it is anticipated that the necessity for delaying the opening of the markets will be removed.

20. The quality of the output was satisfactory in the majority of areas, though in the Lango and Teso districts the product was impaired by disease. In general a high premium on Uganda

cotton was maintained in the world's markets. In India a considerable demand for this commodity continued to exist though, as in the past, the principal destination of exported cotton was England. In spite of somewhat improved shipping facilities and reduced rates of freightage the question of the disposal of cotton-seed again presented difficulties. Owing to the character of this commodity a low rate of freightage is essential to exporters, and in anticipation of a largely increased output in the future the question of forming a co-operative society for the purpose of dealing in a comprehensive manner with this product is at present under consideration by the local Ginners' Association. During the year 5,273 tons of cotton-seed were exported as compared with 1,662 in the previous year. In regard to arrangements for the sale and storage of the cotton crop satisfactory results were achieved and the establishment of licensed buying-centres, which it is proposed to make permanent in future, was fully justified.

21. Many new ginneries were erected and applications for the installation of new factories were frequent. There are now 58 cotton ginneries, of which 40 are in the Eastern Province and 18 in Buganda Province. It is interesting to record that, as in the preceding year, no unginned cotton was exported.

22. A tax of 4 cents per pound was imposed on all ginned cotton, and the proceeds, which realized Rs.472,269 up to the 1st January, 1920, will be utilized for the development of the industry generally. A large proportion of the proceeds will be devoted to improvements to roads. The tax has been reduced to 3 cents per pound on cotton produced on the 1919 sowing and this rate has been fixed for a period of three years. As a result of seed distribution on a very large scale which is conducted free of charge by the Government, an increase of from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. in production for next season is confidently expected.

Coffee.

23. Coffee ranks second amongst the domestic products and maintains its position as the principal crop on European plantations. 58,960 cwts. of this product were exported during the year, representing a value of £161,714, or nearly 9 per cent. of the Protectorate's outward trade. This percentage is slightly in excess of that of the preceding twelve months. The variety chiefly concerned is " Coffea Arabica " with which the European-owned estates are planted, the indigenous species being mainly confined to native plantations and reserved for local consumption. Approximately 25,000 acres are under the former crop while it is estimated that the acreage under the latter amounts to rather less than 13,000 acres. In the more humid districts the older coffee plantations are largely interplanted with Para rubber and the coffee is being gradually superseded by the latter product. In the drier areas the crop suffered from insect pests but the quality of the coffee was satisfactory. The current rate of exchange

proved an adverse factor from the point of view of exporters, but with the improvement of shipping facilities, the condition of the market and the high demand, the necessity of affording financial assistance to cultivators of coffee had ceased to exist some time before the close of the year under review and it was found possible to dispense with the services of the Coffee Advances Committee which had previously been constituted for this purpose through the medium of the Government.

Rubber.

24. Para rubber is advancing in importance among the products of the Protectorate and exports of this commodity are on a continually increasing scale. Rubber has already become the main crop on a number of European plantations, and the acreage under cultivation, which in the majority of instances is interplanted with coffee, is being gradually expanded and is now estimated at approximately 20,000 acres. The output during the last twelve months was considerable and amounted to 388,523 lb., representing a total value of £25,902, in spite of low prices obtaining. Experiments on an extensive scale were made in the various systems of tapping, and valuable results obtained, while large quantities of seeds and plants were issued during the year from the Government plantations. The rubber crop suffers little from insect pests, but in certain areas it has been found that the trees are liable to bark disease.

25. Little progress was made in the cultivation of cocoa. In spite of a total planted area of nearly 4,000 acres, exports amounted to 660 cwts. only, at a value of £1,231. This crop can hardly be considered a remunerative investment and in many instances areas under cultivation have been allowed to revert to bush or planted with other crops. New areas have been planted with native crops on an extensive scale and the cultivation of sugar cane shows considerable promise, though, owing to the lack of a market for this product, the area at present devoted to its cultivation is small.

26. There is ample scope for the extensive production of various oilseeds, particularly ground-nuts and sim-sim. The latter product is exported in small quantities. Only 23,384 cwts. were exported during the last twelve months, representing less than 2 per cent. of the total exports of the Protectorate. The principal advantage of these crops lies in their utility as rotation crops on cotton plantations and their value as an additional asset to the local food supply.

27. The country shows promise of flax production, particularly in the Toro district. The cultivation of this cereal, though at present in an experimental stage, has attracted the attention of the Empire Flax Growing Committee, and specimens of the variety grown and prepared on the Government plantation at Kampala have been sent to England for examination. There are five

Government plantations in various parts of the Protectorate, which, besides encouraging increased cultivation by the distribution of seeds and plants, have achieved valuable results both in experimenting with promising crops and popularizing ideas of scientific cultivation. Agriculture has already benefited considerably by the introduction of a number of ploughing schools, and in several districts the popularity of the plough among native cultivators is conspicuously on the increase.

28. *Veterinary.*—During recent years disease has occasioned serious casualties in the large herds of native cattle which comprise one of the most valuable assets of the Protectorate. The year under review was no exception in this respect. Rinderpest, which is endemic in the Eastern and certain districts of the Northern Provinces and had caused a very high mortality in Buganda during the previous year, spread to the Western Province where by the spring of 1919 the disease had seriously affected the rich cattle districts of Toro and Ankole. Sporadic outbreaks of the disease occurred throughout the year in the majority of cattle districts.

29. The difficulties of coping with the progress of this disease were further aggravated by continued depletion of the Veterinary Staff and by the appearance of a serious outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in the Eastern Province at a time when all the available personnel was employed in combating the spread of rinderpest in the Western Province. In spite of these difficulties both diseases, though causing serious casualties, were kept under control. All movement of cattle was stopped in areas infected by the former disease and during the year no fewer than 39,203 cattle were inoculated with anti-rinderpest serum and virulent blood from strains collected locally. It was anticipated that these measures would be met with serious opposition on the part of the natives but the tactful treatment of local superstitions, a carefully conducted propaganda, and the efforts of the native chiefs, who deserve great credit for their loyalty and enlightenment, combined to produce a most beneficial effect.

30. Heavy casualties from trypanosomiasis occurred amongst the herds inoculated against rinderpest and the disease was encountered at different times in a large number of cattle areas. A single outbreak of both anthrax and foot-and-mouth disease was reported, but no case of tuberculosis came under observation during the year.

Forestry.

31. The attention of the Government Forestry Department has been occupied mainly in the up-keep of fuel reserves to meet the requirements of the Busoga Railway, the Lake Steamers, and the larger townships, and in maintaining a supply of timber for Government purposes, but it is anticipated that with further

facilities for exploitation and development, the forests of Uganda would become a source of considerable revenue. The timber supply is derived from the Minziro Forest, near the Tanganyika boundary, the Nambegiruwa Forest, near Entebbe, and the Budongo Forest in Bunyoro. In the Minziro Forest, which contains a considerable quantity of valuable timber, the transport difficulty is being overcome by laying a steel 60 centimetre line. 5¾ miles of rail and sleepers have been transported from Nairobi to connect the Kagera River with the Forest.

32. In the Budongo Forest, in addition to the rubber tapping operations, "lumber works" were commenced with hand saws, etc. During the year two consignments of funtumia rubber amounting to 5,488 lb. were despatched to England, but the work was retarded by the lack of labour.

33. The total of trees planted during the year was 965,000, the majority of which were nsambya and eucalyptus—"fuel" trees.

Land.

34. The total area of the Protectorate is approximately 110,300 square miles, 16,169 square miles of which are water. This total includes the Rudolf Province, 14,138 square miles, the greater part of which is of little use for agricultural purposes. Cultivated land is estimated at 2,891,777 acres; uncultivated land at 36,810,043 acres.

35. As the result of agreements concluded early in the history of the Protectorate, extensive areas of land, amounting to 9,620 square miles, have been granted or guaranteed as freehold to the natives. The total area within which all native-owned land has been surveyed is about 6,865 square miles. This is entirely in the Buganda Province. The additional areas to be reserved for native occupation in agreement and non-agreement districts have not yet been determined.

36. The grant of freehold by the Crown is suspended for the present, but leases up to 99 years are granted in respect of areas not exceeding ordinarily 1,000 acres for each applicant. During each of the first three years a lessee must place one-tenth of his holding under cultivation. The usual rentals are from 5*d*. to 8*d*. per acre per annum for the first 33 years of the lease. Rents are revisable at the 34th and 67th years. For the year 1920 the average annual rental was 5½*d* per acre. Lease is by private treaty, *i.e.*, there is no auction.

37. Natives owning freehold land were formerly permitted to transfer a portion of their allotments, not exceeding half of the holding in each case, to the Crown for alienation to non-natives, subject to the consent of the Native Council and the Governor. The practice was for the purchaser to pay to the native owner the full purchase price previously arranged between buyer and seller, whereupon the land was transferred to the

Governor and became Crown Land. A lease qualifying for freehold was then given to the lessee. In this manner 55,551 acres of native land were transferred from the 1st April, 1911, to the 31st March, 1920. The sale of native land to non-natives is now prohibited by direction of the Secretary of State. Native owners are still permitted to lease land to non-natives, subject to the approval of the Governor.

38. The average price of native land transferred to non-natives during the year under review was 15*s*. 3*d*. per acre, as compared with 10*s*. 10*d*. per acre for 1918-19. The average price of Crown Lands sold during the same periods was 7*s*. 8*d*. per acre, and 8*s*. per acre. The total sum paid as rent for Crown Lands during the financial year ending on the 31st March, 1920, was £9,685.

39. The total area of arable land alienated to Europeans is 188 square miles, of which 109 square miles were granted as freehold and 79 as leasehold. This does not include land in townships nor the area granted to Missions. The latter (which is almost entirely freehold) amounts to approximately 119 square miles.

40. The following areas are believed to be available for alienation to Europeans, though definite information cannot be given until the question of the areas to be reserved for native occupation has been finally settled.

In Buganda, 1,645 square miles (surveyed, of which possibly 75 per cent. is suitable for agriculture or grazing).

In the Eastern Province, 650 square miles (unsurveyed).
„ Northern „ 250 „ „ „
„ Western „ 200 „ „ „

The total area leased as forest land on the 31st March, 1920, was 143 square miles, 634 acres.

41. In townships leases for periods of either 49 or 99 years are granted. All leases of township plots carry with them an obligation to erect on the plot leased within a specified period, varying from one to three years, a building of a definite value. The standard size of a township plot for European trading purposes is 10,000 square feet. According to the importance of the township and the length of the lease, the rental for a plot of standard size varies from £2 to £9; the building covenant from £100 to £400. For a residential plot the standard size is one acre, and the rentals and building covenants are the same as those for a trading plot.

All land leased must be surveyed and fees paid by the lessee. The average cost of survey is about 1*s*. per acre for agricultural land. A fixed fee of £3 is charged for township plots.

Banks.

42. Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Ltd. (branches at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja), and by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. (branches at Kampala and Jinja).

IV.—LEGISLATION.

43. During the year under review the revision of the judicial system of the Protectorate was finally completed and legislation was introduced for the purpose of amending and consolidating previous measures relating to the constitution of the Courts. In addition to the High Court, four classes of courts, including native courts, were established and a further Ordinance was at the same time enacted for the purpose of defining the procedure to be applied in conducting criminal proceedings.

44. In addition to the constitution of native courts as defined by the Courts Ordinance, an Ordinance was enacted conferring increased administrative powers on Native Chiefs in the interests of public order. Provision was also made for the constitution of Native Councils which shall have power, by resolution, to alter Native Law and to fix penalties for breaches of Native Law, subject to the Governor's approval of any resolution being first obtained.

V.—EDUCATION.

45. There are no schools for European or Asiatic children in Uganda and native educative work is undertaken mainly by the Missionary Societies working in the Protectorate. In recognition of their work the Government grants annual subsidies to the Church Missionary Society (Anglican), the White Fathers of Algeria, the Mill Hill Mission and the Verona Mission (Roman Catholic). The amount granted during the year 1920 was £3,025, distributed as follows :—

£1,750 to the Church Missionary Society,
£950 to the White Fathers,
£300 to the Mill Hill Mission, and
£25 to the Verona Mission.

The Missions have organized hundreds of elementary schools under the control of native teachers, trained in their own head-quarter institutions and subject to periodical European inspection. More advanced courses of study are arranged in the district centres under white supervision. The Missions have also established several secondary schools for higher tuition and

seminary training amongst the more intelligent elements of the native population. Technical instruction is afforded at most of the principal stations. Carpentry, masonry, brick-making, boot-making, printing, tanning, agriculture, wheelwrighting, and smithying are the principal subjects taught to the boys, whilst the girls learn sewing, embroidery, lace-making, and cotton spinning. If the boys show special aptitude at the artizan school they undergo a three or four years' apprenticeship in their particular branch of study and are usually found a post when their training is completed.

46. The Medical School attached to the Church Missionary Society's hospital, Namirembe, is now well established and fulfils a valuable function in training native dressers and dispensers. The maternity and infant welfare centre for the benefit of native women, which was opened recently, should prove of considerable value in combating the serious problem of a decreasing birth-rate.

47. The Baganda exhibit a natural bent towards mechanical work, and a large number, after training with the Transport Department, are employed as motor drivers or in charge of machinery on estates. Under instructions from Indian artizans promising natives become quite efficient carpenters and masons, and it is proposed to extend this scheme by establishing a Government technical institution with the object of training natives for employment in the Medical, Transport, Agricultural, Survey, and Public Works Departments.

48. These industrial pursuits form an excellent antidote to the conception entertained by the educated native that manual work is derogatory to his status. Skilled labour of every kind is required by the community, and, though clerks and interpreters are in constant demand by both Government offices and commercial firms, it is important not to neglect the development of other talents and interests.

The following figures of attendance have been supplied by the Missions for the year under review :—

	Attendance.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Church Missionary Society—		
Village and High Schools	43,328 ..	32,394
Secondary Schools	500 ..	82
White Fathers' Mission—		
Village and High School	9,459 ..	7,503
Secondary and Industrial Schools ..	301 ..	24
Mill Hill Mission—		
Village and High Schools	12,075 ..	5,010
Secondary Industrial Schools ..	113 ..	—
Verona Mission—		
Village Schools	4,888 ..	289
Industrial Schools	25 ..	—
	70,689 ..	45,302

VI.—CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

49. The climate of the Protectorate as a whole, though pleasant, cannot be considered healthy for Europeans, but the recent notoriety due to the ravages of sleeping-sickness can now be safely neglected. For a family man the country possesses distinct disadvantages: European children as a rule thrive in infancy, but considerable risk is attached to bringing them out when they are over two or three years old, as they are liable to attacks of malaria and the resultant anæmia. The health of adults depends mainly on their mode of life, and with care constitutional health should not be impaired, but if physical fitness is maintained the altitude and proximity to the Equator combine to produce nervous strain after prolonged residence. Outdoor manual labour is dangerous for Europeans, and on plantations a manager's or owner's duties are for the most part supervisory. With the exceptions noted below the temperature is moderate and varies but slightly throughout the year.

50. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 80° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 60° Fahrenheit. On the Ruwenzori range there is extreme cold with perpetual snow, and it is also cold on the higher slopes of Mount Elgon. In the Nile Valley, near Lake Albert, on the other hand, the mean maximum temperature is 90° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 74° Fahrenheit. The favourite localities for European plantations are the Buganda Province (particularly the Mengo and Mubendi districts), the Toro district of the Western Province and the Bunyoro district of the Northern Province. There are a few estates in Busoga (Eastern Province), but this area is not so popular. Statistics taken at Entebbe, the seat of Government, give the following results :—

Average rainfall for the last 20 years, 58·74 inches.

Average temperature for the last 16 years, Maximum, 78·5°F.; Minimum, 62·8° F.

Mean daily sunshine, 5 hours, 27 minutes.

The rainfall at Entebbe during the year 1919 amounted to 60·40 inches, distributed over 156 days.

Records observed at 50 stations throughout the Protectorate register the lowest rainfall at Agu in the Eastern Province. The highest rainfall 76·25 inches occurred at Gulu in the Northern Province.

51. Two main rainy periods are anticipated annually. The first, the " long " rains usually begin in March and may continue through June. The second, or " short " rains, in September and extend through October and occasionally November. Generally speaking, both seasons are experienced throughout the Protectorate. Much of the rain falls during the night or early morning and seldom continues throughout the day. Violent thunderstorms and heavy showers occur frequently in the day time, but these are only of local incidence.

VII.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways and Steamer Services.

52. There are two short lines of railway in the Protectorate, both metre gauge. The first connects Kampala with its nearest port on Lake Victoria, Port Bell, 7 miles distant. The other line, the Busoga Railway, links Lake Victoria and the navigable reaches of the Victoria Nile, where the river opens out into Lakes Kioga and Kwania. This railway is 62 miles in length and runs from Jinja pier, near the source of the Nile, to Namasagali, the headquarters of the Busoga Railway Marine. The fleet of the last-named service consists of two stern-wheel vessels of 100 and 50 tons cargo capacity respectively, with limited passenger accommodation, a launch of five tons cargo capacity and a number of lighters, punts and dredgers, all the property of the Administration. Weekly communication is provided with Masindi Port and various other ports on the shores of Lakes Kioga and Kwania, where channels afford access through the beds of floating " sudd " which hamper navigation in these waters.

Since January, 1920, a weekly service has been run from Namasagali direct to Masindi, returning one week via Bugondo and on the alternate week running in the reverse direction.

Owing to the large drop in the water-level it was found impossible to keep the Sambwe-Agu canal open.

Kamdini has been selected as the new port for Gulu, being more convenient than the old port of Atura, but a survey of the river is to be made before communication can be opened. Both railways and the Busoga Marine are managed by the Uganda Railway Administration on behalf of the Government, and it has not been possible for revenue earnings to cover running expenses and the interest on the loan advances for the construction of the lines. The position was aggravated this year by the enhanced prices of all materials and stores. There is a small Government steamer service on Lake Albert with headquarters at Butiaba, affording regular communication with the north-eastern confines of the Belgian Congo at Mahagi and Kasenyi and with the Nile ports as far north as the Sudan frontier post at Nimule.

Motor Transport.

53. The Government Transport Department controls twelve vans, but many of these were out of commission for varying periods throughout the year awaiting the arrival of spare parts from England. 5091 tons of cargo were handled by this Department, a decrease of 1,048 tons compared with that carried in 1918-19. Of this total amount 1,689 tons were carried by motor van, and 1,452 tons by carts, 1,279 tons were entrusted to porters, while the balance, 671 tons, was carried by contractors.

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None of the new vans ordered had arrived at the end of the year, and the present vans are getting worn out and more time is required for overhauling and repairs. In spite of this, there is an increase in the mileage run of 1,254 miles over that covered in 1918-19, whilst in spite of the increased cost of all materials, including oil, the working costs have been reduced by five cents a mile. There is also a reduction in receipts of 3 cents a mile but it is considered that the estimated revenue would have been reached if the lorries on order had been running.

The transport staff has also been handicapped by sickness among the more recently appointed members. Private motor lorries supplemented the Government service on the Kampala-Fort Portal route and also travelled between Jinja and Mbale when not handicapped by lack of tyres. The Belgian Government ran lorries between Butiaba and Masindi Port in connection with their Congo traffic. The excellency of the roads warrants extensive use of motor transport, and many private cars and bicycles are now in evidence. The American Ford Box or Touring Car is a favourite pattern which has proved its suitability to local conditions. It is particularly useful to planters on up-country estates and to residents in the larger stations. The more expensive and better finished English types of car are not so popular or useful in tropical Africa.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

54. With the exception of Lira, the headquarters of the Lango district in the Eastern Province, and Gulu, Chua and Arua, the outlying stations of the Northern Province, all administrative centres are connected by telegraph. The total mileage of telegraph pole route is 1,225, consisting of 493·5 miles of iron and 741·5 miles of wood pole line. The total mileage of wire is 1,546 miles. There are 24 telegraph stations and 29 maintenance stations. Telephone exchanges for the use of the public are open at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja.

Roads.

55. Some 28 miles of new motor roads were constructed during the year. On the Kampala—Fort Portal road 9·6 miles of new road were completed, the road being opened for motor-van traffic as far as mile 174 on 1st November, 1919. The road construction in the Eastern Province has been confined to roads necessary for the development of the cotton industry. Widening of all main roads to 24 feet standard breadth is being proceeded with. Maintenance work has increased as the result of motor traffic and monopolized most of the labour supply obtained by the Public Works Department throughout the year.

There are now approximately 600 miles of excellent roads fit for motors in all weathers, about 800 miles of road suitable for light motors or carts in the dry season and probably another thousand miles of good native tracks.

APPENDIX.

Official Publications relating to the Uganda Protectorate.

Annual Reports on the Protectorate. (Price varying from 1*d*. upwards.) Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London.

Annual Blue Books, 1918-19 and previous years. Obtainable from the Government Printer, Entebbe. Price Fls. 8-13, including postage.

Handbook of Uganda, 2nd Edition. Published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, S.W.1. Price 7*s*. 6*d*.

" General Information as to the Uganda Protectorate." Emigration Handbook, published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. Price 6*d*.

Reports of the Agricultural, Forestry, Medical, Public Works, and Land and Survey Departments are printed annually and distributed gratis on application to the Chief Secretary, Entebbe.

" Correspondence relating to the Manufacture of Paper from Elephant Grass " (1919). Pamphlet can be obtained free of cost from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, S.W.1.

Departmental Leaflets ;—

" Crown Land Regulations " and " Purchase of native land by non-natives " can be obtained free of cost from the Land Office, Entebbe.

" Coffee Leaf Disease " (1914), " Cotton Cultivation " (1914), " Diseases of Rubber in Uganda " (1919), can be obtained free of cost from the Department of Agriculture, Kampala.

Copies of local publications, except the departmental leaflets, are sent to the Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2. ; and the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W.7.

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COLONIAL REPORTS, Etc.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1043	Grenada	1919
1044	Bermuda	,,
1045	Basutoland	1919–1920
1046	Cyprus	,,
1047	Fiji	1919
1048	Straits Settlements	,,
1049	Ceylon	,,
1050	Gibraltar	1919–1920
1051	Somaliland	,,
1052	Zanzibar	1919
1053	Gambia	,,
1054	Uganda	1918–1919
1055	Malta	1919–1920
1056	Swaziland	,,
1057	Bechuanaland Protectorate	,,
1058	Ashanti	1919
1059	Bahamas	1919–1920
1060	British Solomon Islands	,,
1061	Seychelles	,,
1062	Mauritius	,,
1063	St. Vincent ... ... April-December	1919
1064	Nigeria	1919
1065	Sierra Leone	,,
1066	Gold Coast	,,
1067	Jamaica	1919–1920
1068	British Guiana	1919
1069	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
1070	British Honduras	,,
1071	Hong Kong	,,
1072	Barbados	1919–1920
1073	East Africa Protectorate	1918–1919
1074	Leeward Islands...	1919–1920
1075	Nyasaland	,,
1076	Falkland Islands	1919
1077	Bermuda...	1920
1078	Grenada	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria...	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria...	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria...	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria...	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.

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INDEX.

		Page
PREFACE	.. ..	3
I.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	5
II.	GOVERNMENT FINANCE	8
III.	TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES	8
IV.	LEGISLATION	13
V.	EDUCATION	13
VI.	CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY	15
VII.	COMMUNICATIONS	16

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Annual Report

ON THE

Uganda Protectorate

FOR THE PERIOD

1st April to 31st December 1920.*

PREFACE.

1. *Geographical Description.*—The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, and the country known until recently as German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory). The Protectorate extends from one degree of south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Victoria Nile at Nimule. It is flanked on the east by the natural boundaries of Lake Rudolf, the river Turkwel, Mount Elgon (14,200 ft.), and the Sio river, running into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria, whilst the outstanding features on the western side are the Nile Watershed, Lake Albert, the river Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 ft.), and Lake Edward.

2. *Historical Survey.*—The first British explorers to visit the country were Speke and Burton during their search for the Nile in 1862. Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert shortly afterwards. Stanley reached Buganda in 1875, and was greatly struck with the intelligence of the natives. As the result of his appeal the first band of missionaries arrived in June 1877, followed two years later by a party of French Catholics. Both denominations quickly gained adherents, but on the accession of King Mwanga a systematic persecution of the Christians was inaugurated with the murder of Bishop Hannington in 1885. Mwanga was deposed by joint action of the Christians and Mahomedans in 1888, and fled to Sesse Islands in Lake Victoria. Religious antagonism soon revived, and the Christians were compelled to leave the country. They returned in 1889, and after severely defeating the Mahomedans restored Mwanga to his Kingdom.

3. Negotiations between the British and German Governments during the following year definitely placed Uganda under British influence, and Captain Lugard (now The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.) proceeded inland on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and, despite opposition from the French missionaries, obtained Mwanga's signature on the 26th December 1890 to a treaty giving the British the right to intervene in the internal affairs of Buganda. This proved the signal for armed attacks from both Mahomedan and

* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914–15, No. 873 [Cd. 7622–64].

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Catholic factions, and resulted in fighting, in which the Sudanese levies, collected by Lugard to maintain his authority, with difficulty repulsed both their opponents' forces in detail. King Mwanga, who had sided with the French, escaped to German territory at Bukoba. He was persuaded ultimately to return, and an agreement was drawn up granting the Catholic and Mahomedan parties definite spheres of influence in Buganda. The position, however, proved unsatisfactory, and the British Government was forced by public opinion in England to assume direct control of affairs in 1894. Comparative quiet ensued for the next three years until Mwanga instigated a rebellion, which was defeated by the Sudanese force under the Acting Commissioner Colonel Ternan. Mwanga once more fled the country, his infant son, Daudi Chwa, the present ruler, being proclaimed King or "Kabaka" at Kampala under the guidance of three Regents. Discontent soon afterwards arose amongst a section of the Sudanese force; Mwanga returned to join the mutineers, aided by Kabarega, the rebel king of the Banyoro. Fortunately the Baganda remained loyal, and the outbreak was quelled after a year's fighting, during which several British officers lost their lives. Mwanga and Kabarega were captured and deported. Since the early part of 1899 the country has been peaceful and British administration has spread over the neighbouring tribes. Control was extended over Busoga and Bunyoro on the 3rd July 1896, whilst arrangements for the inclusion of the other peoples within the existing frontiers were effected by Sir H. H. Johnston between the years 1900 and 1902. Arrangements with the native governments of Buganda, Toro, and Ankole were negotiated by the same Commissioner for the purpose of regulating the native administration and defining their relations with the suzerain power. It was found advisable to suspend the Ankole Agreement in 1905, after the local murder of the British Sub-Commissioner, but the subsequent loyalty of the natives justified the restoration of their privileges in 1912. Apart from this incident, the population has acquiesced in European rule, and only unimportant disturbances have occurred in outlying districts. The opening of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria in the early years of this century, and the subsequent installation of a steamer service on the Lake, proved a valuable stimulus to development, and has been largely responsible for the country's rapid progress in the twenty-five years of British administration.

4. During the Great War Uganda contributed in no small measure to the success of the operations in German East Africa. In the early part of the War hostilities, in so far as Uganda was immediately concerned, were limited to outpost actions on the southern frontier, which was defended by the Police Service Battalion (native ranks officered by Europeans), together with native levies who were later organised as the Baganda Rifles. These forces were subsequently augmented by a company of the King's African Rifles and a battalion of Indian Infantry, the

13th Rajputs, while the necessary auxiliary services were organised locally. In the advance into German territory in 1916, and in the subsequent stages of the campaign, the native population of Uganda was largely drawn upon to maintain the personnel of the Carrier Corps and the King's African Rifles, while the great majority of the European non-official population and as many officials as could be spared from an inadequate civil establishment were enrolled in the local forces. 38,310 natives were recruited for the Uganda Transport Corps (Carrier Section), as well as 1,741 as stretcher-bearers, etc.; 3,576 porters were supplied to the East African Carrier Corps; 5,763 for service in German and Portuguese East Africa, and a special Congo Carrier Corps, for which 8,429 porters were raised, materially assisted General Tombeur and the Belgian forces in the capture of Tabora. In addition to the above, five battalions of the 4th King's African Rifles were raised and trained in the Protectorate. To provide for the full complement and make allowance for wastage over 10,000 men were required. Finally, in 1917, the African Native Medical Corps was recruited, with the co-operation of the Missions, from the ranks of the educated natives and attained a strength of 1,000 with European personnel.

5. The year 1919 was marked by a famine of unusual severity causing many deaths from starvation. The spread of rinderpest, an endemic disease amongst Uganda cattle, increased to an alarming extent during the same year but the stringent measures employed were successful in limiting the outbreak.

6. *Administrative Divisions.*—The Protectorate was divided originally into six Provinces, but on the revised delimitation of the eastern boundary in 1903, these were reduced to five—Buganda, Eastern, Western, Northern, and Rudolf—of which the last named is occupied at present by a military garrison, pending the introduction of civil government. Until a survey of the country has been completed, it is not possible to furnish accurate statistics. The Protectorate covers an area of approximately 110,300 square miles, including 16,169 square miles of water.

7. The population on the 31st December 1920 was estimated to be 3,071,608, viz., 1,269 Europeans, 5,604 Asiatics, and 3,064,735 native inhabitants.

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

8. This Report covers a period of nine months, from the 1st April to the 31st December 1920, as the financial year of the Protectorate has now been changed to correspond with the calendar year. No exact statistical comparison with the results obtained in the preceding twelve months can therefore be made. Further reports will deal with a complete calendar year.

9. The upward curve of general prosperity which was noted in the last report has not, unfortunately, been maintained. Uganda has suffered equally with other countries from the

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world-wide economic depression, though the results of this depression were not acutely manifest until the end of the period under review. By the end of 1920, it was obvious that European producers in Uganda were hard hit by the combination of low prices on the home markets, high shipping freights and high rates on the Uganda Railway, while the rise in the sterling value of the Indian rupee to a maximum of 2*s*. 8½*d*. (which resulted in the introduction of the East African florin stabilised at 2*s*. sterling) greatly increased the sterling cost of production. The prosperity of the Protectorate, however, does not depend alone upon that of the European planter, and the native cultivator, on whose efforts the export trade chiefly depends, has not so far been prevented from producing by the serious decrease in the prices paid for his crops.

10. Although difficulties exist in regard to the provision of the necessary labour for an extended programme of public works, the general labour position improved during the period under review and private employers, with few exceptions, had little difficulty in procuring the labour required. It is realised, however, that this amelioration is largely due to the suspension of development on the majority of estates.

11. Opportunity was taken of the Governor's presence in England during the early part of the year to conclude arrangements for a loan of £1,000,000 from the Imperial Treasury. The payments will be spread over a period of four years and will be devoted to undertakings of permanent benefit to the Protectorate. The approved schedule of expenditure under the Development Loan includes provision for the following :—

Improvement of transport and communications (purchase of motor vans, lighters and ferries, road-rail track, etc.).

Development of cotton, plantation crops, forestry and natural resources.

Building and equipment of hospitals, laboratories, venereal disease clinics and dispensaries; swamp drainage and other measures for the eradication of malaria.

Campaign against epidemic diseases of live-stock.

The establishment of training schools and technical institutions in many branches, including agriculture.

Provision of buildings for an increased staff.

Reclamation of tsetse areas

12. Following upon the publication of the report of the Uganda Development Commission, further committees were appointed to draw up a programme of railway and road planning and to consider the best means of developing the waterways of Lake Kioga so as to tap the rich agricultural districts bordering thereon. Both these Committees included unofficial members.

13. The establishment, by the Secretary of State, of an Inter-Colonial Railway Council on which Uganda will be represented should go far to ensure that the Protectorate's interests will be more closely considered in the administration of the Uganda Railway than has been the case in the past.

14. A definite step in the progress of the native population was marked by the adoption by the Lukiko (or Native Council) of Buganda, of the principle that differential taxation should be imposed upon the wealthier natives. In the Buganda Kingdom, chiefs and others own large areas of land in freehold and collect rents from their native tenants: hitherto they have only been liable to the same Poll Tax as the poorest peasant, but a law has now been passed voluntarily by the Lukiko which provides for a special tax of Fls. 10 (£1) on all landowners, as well as a tax of 10 per cent. of all rents collected by them. The greater part of the proceeds of this taxation will be handed back to the Native Government for the improvement of native administration, and the balance will be expended by Government in educational and medical work for the benefit of the Baganda.

15. Reclamation of the rich and beautiful Sesse Islands in Lake Victoria, depopulated and abandoned fifteen years ago owing to the ravages of Sleeping Sickness, has been commenced under the direction of the Medical Entomologist, and by the end of the year 300 families of Basesse had returned to their old homes, and a quarantine station for live-stock had been established with a view to re-stocking the islands, which are believed to be free from ticks.

16. For the first time for four years the number of births recorded in the Kingdom of Buganda and the adjacent Bantu districts, where fairly accurate statistics are kept, exceeded the number of deaths. The influenza epidemic of 1919 persisted into 1920, but apart from this, and an epidemic of plague in the latter half of the year, the Protectorate was less subject to severe epidemics than usual. Native returns showed 1,732 deaths from plague during the calendar year 1920, but little reliance can be placed on these returns as any rapidly fatal illness is usually included under the heading of plague. There was a satisfactory reduction in the mortality from Small Pox, viz., 578 deaths in 1920 as compared with 1,840 in 1919. Lymph is now manufactured locally at the Entebbe Laboratory, with the result that 172,761 vaccinations were carried out during 1920.

17. The number of deaths attributed to Sleeping Sickness continues to decrease. While, in 1905, 8,003 persons died of this disease, in 1920 the deaths had diminished to 69.

18. During the year 1920, there were 17 cases of Typhoid, with two deaths, and 56 cases of Blackwater, with seven deaths, as compared with 83 cases and 18 deaths during 1919. At the end of the year the venereal treatment centre at Mulago, near Kampala, was opened, and branch dispensaries at centres of native population, for the treatment of natives, were in course of erection.

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II. GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

General Position.

10. For the past six years the actual revenue collected has been in excess of the expenditure and no supplementary grant-in-aid has been required from the Imperial Treasury. The subjoined table gives the final results for the last five financial years :—

	1916–17.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.	1920. (9 months.)
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ..	315,458	326,366	351,835	495,549	777,084
Expenditure ..	289,308	285,389	323,692	465,118	592,780

(Exclusive of loan disbursements).

Exclusive of Loan Funds and the unspent balance of the Cotton Development Fund, the excess of Assets over Liabilities on the 31st December 1920, was £463,271, as against the anticipated excess of £278,927, leaving a net surplus for the period April 1st to December 31st 1920, of £184,344.

Public Debt.

20. The total amount of advances received from Imperial Funds is £432,184, of which £25,981 had been repaid on the 31st December 1920, including interest charges of £2,467. These loans have been spent on railway construction and the improvement of communications.

III. TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Cotton.

21. The total value of domestic produce exported from the Protectorate amounted to £4,134,136, an increase of approximately 125 per cent. on the preceding twelve months. This large increase is to be attributed to the abnormally high price of cotton. The export of ginned cotton accounted for more than 90 per cent. of the entire outward trade; 170,338 cwt. to the value of £3,778,931 being exported during the nine months under review. The cotton season was favoured with suitable weather conditions. Owing to the financial depression which set in towards the end of the year and to the low prices obtaining on the home market, difficulty was experienced in disposing of the crop, and in order to lessen hardship a scheme of Government buying is to be introduced in those areas where private enterprise does not operate. Cotton-growing is confined almost entirely to natives, who cultivate numerous small plots which in the aggregate amount to a considerable acreage. The total acreage under cotton is estimated at 207,100 acres, an increase of over 25 per cent. on the estimate for the preceding year. The principal cotton area is in the Eastern Province, where it is estimated that 148,000 acres are under cultivation.

22. The quality of the output was on the whole satisfactory, though cases have been brought to notice where ginners have marked low grade cotton as first quality. The appointment of a Ginning Inspector will, it is hoped, prevent the occurrence of similar cases in the future.

23. Several cotton ginneries were erected during the year, though certain important areas are not yet served by ginneries. As in the two preceding years no unginned cotton was exported.

24. The proceeds from the cotton duty of four cents per pound amounted to £56,929. The money was devoted to cotton seed selection work, including the erection of buildings for this purpose, and the improvement of roads in the cotton-growing districts. Seed distribution on an extensive scale is carried out by the Government, 1,212 tons of seed being distributed free of charge during 1920, and an increase in production of approximately 30 per cent. is anticipated.

Coffee.

25. Coffee is the principal crop on European plantations and ranks second amongst the domestic products of the Protectorate. 25,691 cwt., to the value of £90,362, representing slightly more than 2 per cent. of the outward trade, were exported during the period under review. Compared with the preceding twelve months this shows a decrease of more than half in the amount produced, but there is every reason to expect that, under normal conditions, production will increase. The variety from which the best coffee is obtained is " Coffea Arabica "; other varieties yielding coffee of an inferior quality are cultivated on native plantations and kept for local consumption. Efforts are being made to trace the origin of a defect in Uganda coffee known as " grassiness." This has become rather more prevalent than in past seasons and it is believed to be attributable to the presence of rather more rain than usual during the coffee curing season.

Rubber.

26. On many plantations Para rubber has become the main crop, and its position among the products of the Protectorate becomes increasingly important. It is generally interplanted with coffee and on some estates is gradually superseding the latter product. The output during the past nine months amounted to 314,549 lb., to the value of £23,767. The low market prices have adversely affected development, which has been suspended on many estates. On Government plantations a series of rubber-tapping experiments was concluded and a valuable tabulated record of results obtained. As in former years large quantities of seeds and plants were distributed.

Miscellaneous Products.

27. The results obtained from cacao-planting were disappointing, and, on account of the absence of progress in the cultivation of this crop, it has now been abandoned on most estates. A

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series of experiments is to be carried out and it is hoped that a type of cacao may be evolved which will give an economic return. The exports amounted to 798 cwt., valued at £4,117.

28. Sugar cane grows well in all parts of the Protectorate and the acreage under this crop is rapidly extending. Various kinds of cane, including the best varieties, are being grown experimentally on Government plantations and as the industry progresses Uganda should be in a position to produce its own sugar and to export to surrounding territories. At present jaggree is manufactured for local consumption and further experiments are being undertaken in this direction.

29. Oil-seed crops, particularly ground-nuts and sim-sim, are used as rotation crops on cotton plantations and are a valuable source of local food supply. The export of sim-sim amounted to 28,511 cwt., at a value of £50,133.

30. The cultivation of flax has received the attention of the Empire Flax-growing Committee and some experiments have been undertaken. It is not expected, however, that the results will justify the inclusion of flax in the list of exportable products.

31. Wheat, maize, rice, and chillies are well established crops, and efforts are being made to extend their cultivation. Experiments are being undertaken at home on consignments of elephant grass and papyrus with a view to the manufacture of paper and power alcohol.

32. Demonstration in improved agricultural methods is essential to proper progress in the development of agriculture, and it is hoped that it will soon be possible to open a school of agriculture which will provide the necessary instruction.

Veterinary.

33. During the period under review the Veterinary Department, which since 1910 had formed one of the divisions of the Agricultural Department, was constituted as a separate department, and in September 1920 representatives of this department attended a conference at Nairobi of veterinary authorities from Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika, at which the question of concerted action with a view to the eradication of the diseases of bovine pleuro-pnemonia and rinderpest was discussed.

34. Early in the year a virulent outbreak of rinderpest occurred in Kigezi district, and though it had secured a firm hold before the work of inoculation could be carried out, it was at length successfully placed under control. Smaller outbreaks of this disease were reported in Ankole, Toro, and Mubendi districts and in the Eastern Province but the enforcement of quarantine for infected herds was effectual in limiting the extension of these outbreaks.

35. A serious outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia occurred in the Eastern Province, but prompt measures, including inoculation, were taken which prevented the spread of the disease to other parts of the Protectorate.

36. Donkeys have been brought from Karamoja for employment on transport work in the Eastern Province and it is hoped that in the future they will be more generally employed.

Forestry.

37. The work of the Forestry Department consists mainly in the up-keep of fuel reserves to meet the requirements of the Busoga railway, the Lake steamers, and the larger townships, and in maintaining a supply of timber for Government purposes. The period under review was marked by the shipment from Mombasa of the first consignment of Uganda timber and it is anticipated that with further facilities for exploitation and development, and as the quality of the more valuable Uganda timbers becomes more widely known, the forests of Uganda will provide an increasing revenue.

38. The timber supply is derived from the Minzira forest, near the Tanganyika boundary, the Nambigiruwa forest, near Entebbe, and the Budongo forest in Bunyoro. The former forest is estimated to contain over five million cubic feet of mature Podocarpus, a valuable timber, and with the completion of a short light railway a regular supply of timber is now forthcoming. In the Budongo forest the collection of rubber is carried out in conjunction with the exploitation of timber, and 3,696 lb. of rubber were despatched to England during the nine months under review.

Land.

39. The total area of the Protectorate is approximately 110,300 square miles, 16,169 square miles of which are water. This total includes the Rudolf Province, 14,138 square miles, and the readjustment of the boundary of this Province with Kenya is under consideration, with a view to reducing the area under the administration of this Protectorate. Cultivated land is estimated at 1,931,077 acres; uncultivated land at 36,810,043 acres.

40. As the result of agreements concluded early in the history of the Protectorate, extensive areas of land, amounting to 9,620 square miles, have been granted or guaranteed as freehold to natives. The total area within which all native-owned land has been surveyed is about 6,864 square miles. This is entirely in the Buganda Province. The additional areas to be reserved for native occupation in agreement and non-agreement districts have not yet been determined.

41. The grant of freehold by the Crown is suspended for the present, but leases up to 99 years are granted in respect of areas not exceeding, ordinarily, 1,000 acres for each applicant. During each of the first three years a lessee must place one-tenth of his holding under cultivation. The usual rentals are now from 7*d.* to 1*s.* per acre per annum for the first 33 years of the lease. Rents are revisable at the 34th and 67th years. For the period under review the average annual rental was 5½*d.* per acre. Lease is by private treaty, i.e., there is no auction.

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42. Natives owning freehold land were formerly permitted to transfer a portion of their allotments, not exceeding half of the holding in each case, to the Crown for alienation to non-natives, subject to the consent of the Native Council and the Governor. The practice was for the purchaser to pay to the native owner the full purchase price previously arranged between the buyer and seller, whereupon the land was transferred to the Governor and became Crown Land. In this manner 55,551 acres of native land were transferred from the 1st April 1911 to the 31st December 1920. The sale of native land to non-natives is now prohibited by direction of the Secretary of State. Native owners are still permitted to lease land to non-natives subject to the approval of the Governor.

43. The average price of native land transferred to non-natives during the nine months under review was 17*s*. 1*d*. per acre, as compared with 15*s*. 3*d*. per acre for the previous year. The average price of Crown Lands sold during the same periods was 10*s*. per acre and 7*s*. 8*d*. per acre. The total sum paid as rent for Crown Lands during the financial period ended the 31st December 1920 was £9,750.

44. The total area of arable land alienated to Europeans is 188 square miles, of which 109 square miles were granted as freehold and 79 as leasehold. This does not include land in townships nor the area granted to Missions. The latter (which is almost entirely freehold) amounts to approximately 119 square miles.

45. The following areas are believed to be available for alienation to Europeans, though definite information cannot be given until the question of the areas to be reserved for native occupation has been finally settled :—

In Buganda	1,645 sq. miles (surveyed, of which possibly 75 per cent. is suitable for agriculture or grazing).
In the Eastern Province	650 sq. miles (unsurveyed).
In the Northern Province ..	250 sq. miles (unsurveyed).
In the Western Province	200 sq. miles (unsurveyed).

The total area leased as forest land on the 31st December 1920 was 143 square miles 634 acres.

46. In townships, leases for periods of either 49 or 99 years are granted. All leases of township plots carry with them an obligation to erect on the plot leased within a specified period, varying from one to three years, a building of a definite value. The standard size of a township plot for European trading purposes is 10,000 square feet. According to the importance of the township and the length of the lease the rental for a plot of standard size varies from £2 to £9; the building covenant from £200 to £600. For a residential plot the standard size is one acre and the rentals

about £13 per acre and building covenants £600 to £1,000. All land leased must be surveyed and fees paid by the lessee. The average cost of survey is about 2*s.* per acre for agricultural land. A fixed fee of £3 is charged for township plots.

Banks.

47. Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Ltd. (branches at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja), and by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. (branches at Kampala and Jinja).

IV. LEGISLATION.

48. Few new measures of importance were brought into force during the period under review. The increase in the poll tax payable by natives in Buganda Province and in certain districts of the other provinces necessitated fresh legislation, but apart from this amendment only minor alterations were made in the existing ordinance. Legislation was enacted for the prevention of corruption, with special reference to corrupt transactions with agents. Other ordinances deal with the careless lighting of grass fires so as to damage adjacent crops, and the question of roads of access to highways from estates having no convenient approach thereto.

V. EDUCATION.

49. There are no schools for European or Asiatic children in the Protectorate, and educational work among the natives is at present entirely in the hands of the missionary societies, which receive annual Government grants towards the expenses of the work. The missionary societies are five in number, distributed as follows :—The Church Missionary Society (throughout the Protectorate) ; the White Fathers (Roman Catholic), in Buganda, the Western Province and Bunyoro ; the Mill Hill Mission (Roman Catholic), in Eastern Buganda and the Eastern Province ; the Verona Mission (Roman Catholic), in the Nile Districts ; and the African Inland Mission (American Protestant), in the West Nile District.

50. Government grants during the period under review amounted to £3,175, viz. :—

£1,900 to the Church Missionary Society ;
£950 ,, White Fathers' Mission ;
£300 ,, Mill Hill Mission ;
£25 ,, Verona Mission.

In addition to hundreds of elementary schools under native teachers, the missions maintain at various centres high schools and technical schools under European supervision. At the latter the subjects taught include carpentry, masonry, brick-making, boot-making, printing, tanning, agriculture, wheel-wrighting and smithying, sewing, lace-making, and cotton-spinning. Excellent furniture is made at some of these institutions from local timber.

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The following figures of attendance have been supplied by the missions for the period under review :—

	Attendance.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Church Missionary Society :—		
Village and High Schools ..	15,903	10,301
Secondary Schools	475	120
White Fathers Mission :—		
Village and High Schools ..	12,021	8,251
Secondary and Industrial Schools	405	24
Mill Hill Mission :—		
Village and High Schools ..	15,049	4,925
Secondary Industrial Schools ..	167	47
Verona Mission :—		
Village Schools	11,374	450
Industrial Schools	119	—
	55,513	24,118

51. The Mengo Medical School was unfortunately closed throughout the year owing to the lack of European teaching staff, and another of the Church Missionary Society's establishments, the Central School for Boys at Hoima, had to be closed temporarily for the same reason. The buildings in connection with the Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School are making good progress.

52. It has, however, been decided that the praiseworthy efforts of the missionary societies to provide a more advanced form of education should be supplemented by Government action, and it is proposed to institute a central Government technical school at which natives will be taught carpentry, masonry, motor repairs, and the simpler forms of fitting and engine control, scientific agriculture, surveying, etc., and will be trained in medical, veterinary, and a higher standard of clerical work. The Baganda, as well as the more intelligent members of other tribes, are singularly adaptable to any form of technical training, and the provision of a number of skilled native workers in most fields of industry and research will not only provide an outlet for the natural ambitions and energies of the natives themselves, but will prove of great credit to the Protectorate in many ways. In course of time it will no longer be necessary to employ the more highly-paid Asiatic artisans, whose standard of efficiency is not, in many cases, superior to that of native artisans.

53. A site for the Central Training School has been selected at Kampala, a Technical School Board has been created, and, as a commencement, a school for native artisans is being erected. For educational work in general, including additional grants to the missions, the sum of £65,750 has been earmarked from the Development Loan.

VI. CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

54. The climate of the Protectorate as a whole, though pleasant, cannot be considered healthy for Europeans, but the recent notoriety due to the ravages of sleeping sickness can now be safely neglected. For a family man the country possesses distinct disadvantages: European children as a rule thrive in infancy, but considerable risk is attached to bringing them out when they are over two or three years old, as they are liable to attacks of malaria and the resultant anaemia. The health of adults depends mainly on their mode of life, and with care constitutional health should not be impaired, but if physical fitness is maintained the altitude and proximity to the Equator combine to produce nervous strain after prolonged residence. Outdoor manual labour is dangerous for Europeans, and on plantations a manager's or owner's duties are for the most part supervisory. With the exceptions noted below the temperature is moderate and varies but slightly throughout the year.

55. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 80° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 60° Fahrenheit. On the Ruwenzori Range there is extreme cold with perpetual snow, and it is also cold on the higher slopes of Mount Elgon. In the Nile Valley, near Lake Albert, on the other hand, the mean maximum temperature is 90° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 74° Fahrenheit. The favourite localities for European plantations are the Buganda Province (particularly the Mengo and Mubendi districts), the Toro District of the Western Province and the Bunyoro District of the Northern Province. There are a few estates in Busoga (Eastern Province), but this area is not so popular.

Statistics taken at Entebbe, the seat of Government, give the following results:—

Average rainfall for the last 21 years	58·56 in.
Average temperature for the last 17 years	Maximum 78·5° F. Minimum 62·8° F.
Mean daily sunshine	5 h. 58 min

The rainfall at Entebbe during the year 1920 amounted to 55·05 in. distributed over 125 days.

The rainfall was, on the whole, below normal, though a few stations recorded amounts above normal. Records taken at 49 stations throughout the Protectorate register the lowest rainfall, 35·53 in., at Mbarara in the Western Province and the highest rainfall, 71·83 in., at Kisubi in Buganda Province. The rains vary considerably within even a small area, and stations a few miles apart frequently record a considerable difference in rainfall during the year. This variability is well illustrated in the above figures; the stations Entebbe and Kisubi are situated six miles apart, the difference in rainfall amounting to 16·78 in.

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56. Two main rainy seasons are anticipated annually. The first, the " long " rains, usually begin in March and may continue through June. The second, or " short " rains, in September and extend through October and occasionally November. Generally speaking, both seasons are experienced throughout the Protectorate. Much of the rain falls during the night or early morning and seldom continues throughout the day. Violent thunderstorms and heavy showers occur frequently in the day time, but these are only of local incidence.

VII. COMMUNICATIONS.

57. There are two short lines of railway in the Protectorate, both metre gauge. The first connects Kampala with its nearest port on Lake Victoria, Port Bell, seven miles distant. The other line, the Busoga Railway, links Lake Victoria and the navigable reaches of the Victoria Nile, where the river opens out into Lakes Kioga and Kwania. This railway is 62 miles in length and runs from Jinja Pier, near the source of the Nile, to Namasagali, the headquarters of the Busoga Railway Marine. The fleet of the last named service consists of two stern-wheel vessels of 100 and 50 tons cargo capacity, respectively, with limited passenger accommodation, a launch of five tons cargo capacity and a number of lighters, punts, and dredgers, all the property of the Administration. Weekly communication is provided with Masindi Port and various other ports on the shores of Lake Kioga and Kwania, where channels afford access through the beds of floating " sudd " which hamper navigation in these waters. Both railways and the Busoga Marine are managed by the Uganda Railway Administration. There is a small Government steamer service on Lake Albert with headquarters at Butiaba, affording regular communication with the north-eastern confines of the Belgian Congo at Mahagi and Kasenyi and with the Nile ports as far north as the Sudan frontier post at Nimule.

Motor Transport.

58. There are now sixteen vans under the control of the Government Transport Department, four new vans having arrived towards the end of the year. The department has been handicapped by the considerable delay occurring in the supply of spare parts from England, but the mileage run shows a substantial increase and, in spite of the higher cost of materials and wages, running expenses have decreased. During the nine months under review 4,742 tons of cargo were carried, as compared with 5,091 tons handled during the previous twelve months. Of this total amount 1,516 tons were carried by motor van, 1,444 tons by carts and 1,045 tons by porters, the balance, 737 tons being carried by contractors. The working costs have been reduced by seven cents per mile and the receipts are increased by 3 cents per mile.

59. Practically all the driving of motor vehicles, Government and privately-owned, is done by natives, and the large increase in the mileage run points to the high standard of proficiency attained. At present, however, lack of mechanical knowledge detracts somewhat from the economic value of the native driver. It is hoped that this deficiency will be remedied by introducing facilities for mechanical training under the proposed scheme for technical instruction.

60. Private firms have supplemented the Government service, more especially in the cotton-growing districts of the Eastern Province. There has been a steady influx of motor cars and cycles, and the extensive use of motor transport is certainly warranted by the excellence of the roads.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

61. With the exception of the outlying districts of the Northern Province and Lira, the headquarters of Lango District in the Eastern Province, all administrative centres are connected by telegraph, a telegraph office having been opened at Soroti, Teso District, during the year. The total mileage of telegraph pole route is 1,233 miles, consisting of 498 miles of iron and 735 miles of wood pole line. The total mileage of wire is 1,554 miles. There are 25 telegraph stations and 29 maintenance stations. Telephone exchanges for the use of the public are open at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja.

Roads.

62. During the period under review some 55 miles of new motor roads were constructed. With the exception of the Kampala–Fort Portal road the construction of new roads was confined to work undertaken in the Eastern and Buganda Provinces in connection with the development of the cotton industry. The supply of labour has increased, but is still inadequate, and the major part of this supply has necessarily been occupied in maintenance work. There are approximately 650 miles of excellent roads fit for motor traffic in all weathers, about 800 miles of road suitable for light motors and carts in the dry season, and probably another thousand miles of good native tracks.

Road Rail.

63. For the purpose of testing the Stronach-Dutton system of road rail transport, an experimental line some four miles in length was laid from Kampala station to Kawempe cotton ginneries, the line being laid alongside, and partly on, the main Kampala–Bombo road. The trials proved extremely satisfactory, and a regular service was maintained as long as cotton was available for transport. In view of these results it was decided to purchase 50 miles of track with the necessary rolling stock, and to construct in the first instance a line from Kampala to Bombo and Kalule, some 26 miles. The necessary survey is now in progress.

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APPENDIX.

Official Publications relating to the Uganda Protectorate.

Annual Reports on the Protectorate. (Price varying from 1*d*. upwards.) Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London.

Annual Blue Books, 1918–19 and previous years. Obtainable from the Government Printer, Entebbe. Price, Fls. 8·13, including postage. The price of the 1920 Blue Book, including postage, is Fls. 7·95.

Handbook of Uganda. 2nd Edition. Published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, S.W.1. Price, 7*s*. 6*d*.

"General Information as to the Uganda Protectorate." Emigration Handbook, published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. Price, 6*d*.

Reports of the Agricultural, Forestry, Medical, Public Works, and Land and Survey Departments are printed annually and distributed gratis on application to the Chief Secretary, Entebbe.

"Correspondence relating to the Manufacture of Paper from Elephant Grass" (1919). Pamphlet can be obtained free of cost from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, S.W.1.

Report of the Uganda Development Commission, 1919. Obtainable from the Government Printer, Entebbe. Price, Cts. 90, including postage.

Departmental Leaflets:—"Crown Lands Regulations" and "Purchase of Native Land by Non-natives" can be obtained free of cost from the Land Office Entebbe.

"Coffee Leaf Disease" (1914), "Cotton Cultivation" (1914), "Diseases of Rubber in Uganda" (1919), can be obtained free of cost from the Department of Agriculture, Kampala.

Copies of local publications, except the departmental leaflets, are sent to the Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, and the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W.7.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1076	Falkland Islands	1919
1077	Bermuda	1920
1078	Grenada	,,
1079	Uganda	1919–1920
1080	Fiji	1920
1081	Gibraltar	,,
1082	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1919
1083	Bechuanaland	1920–1921
1084	St. Helena	1920
1085	Basutoland	1920–1921
1086	Ceylon	1920
1087	Barbados	1920–1921
1088	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1919–1920
1089	East Africa Protectorate	,,
1090	Sierra Leone	1920
1091	Zanzibar	,,
1092	Cayman Islands	1918–1919
1093	Cyprus	1920
1094	St. Vincent	,,
1095	Bahamas	1920–1921
1096	Nyasaland	1920
1097	Weihaiwei	,,
1098	Nigeria	,,
1099	New Hebrides	,,
1100	Somaliland	,,
1101	Straits Settlements	,,
1102	Swaziland	1920–1921
1103	Trinidad and Tobago	1920
1104	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
1105	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
1106	Seychelles	,,
1107	Ashanti	,,
1108	Hong Kong	,,
1109	British Guiana	,,
1110	British Honduras	,,
1111	Malta	1920–1921

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute.	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent.	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the Northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Visit to the island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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INDEX.

	Page
PREFACE	3
I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	5
II. GOVERNMENT FINANCE	6
III. TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES	7
IV. LEGISLATION	10
V. EDUCATION	10
VI. CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY	11
VII. COMMUNICATIONS	12

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Annual Report

ON THE

Uganda Protectorate

FOR THE PERIOD

1st April to 31st December 1920.*

PREFACE.

1. *Geographical Description.*—The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, and the country known until recently as German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory). The Protectorate extends from one degree of south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Victoria Nile at Nimule. It is flanked on the east by the natural boundaries of Lake Rudolf, the river Turkwel, Mount Elgon (14,200 ft.), and the Sio River, running into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria, whilst the outstanding features on the western side are the Nile Watershed, Lake Albert, the river Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 ft.), and Lake Edward.

2. *Historical Survey.*—The first British explorers to visit the country were Speke and Burton during their search for the Nile in 1862. Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert shortly afterwards. Stanley reached Buganda in 1875, and was greatly struck with the intelligence of the natives. As the result of his appeal the first band of missionaries arrived in June 1877, followed two years later by a party of French Catholics. Both denominations quickly gained adherents, but on the accession of King Mwanga a systematic persecution of the Christians was inaugurated with the murder of Bishop Hannington in 1885. Mwanga was deposed by joint action of the Christians and Mahomedans in 1888, and fled to Sesse Islands in Lake Victoria. Religious antagonism soon revived, and the Christians were compelled to leave the country. They returned in 1889, and after severely defeating the Mahomedans restored Mwanga to his Kingdom.

3. Negotiations between the British and German Governments during the following year definitely placed Uganda under British influence, and Captain Lugard (now The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.) proceeded inland on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and, despite opposition from the French missionaries, obtained Mwanga's signature on the 26th December 1890 to a treaty giving the British the right to intervene in the internal affairs of Buganda. This proved the signal for armed attacks from both Mahomedan and

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* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914–15, No. 873 [Cd. 7622–64]

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Catholic factions, and resulted in fighting, in which the Sudanese levies, collected by Capt. Lugard to maintain his authority, with difficulty repulsed both their opponents' forces in detail. King Mwanga, who had sided with the French, escaped to German territory at Bukoba. He was persuaded ultimately to return, and an agreement was drawn up granting the Catholic and Mahomedan parties definite spheres of influence in Buganda. The position, however, proved unsatisfactory, and the British Government was forced by public opinion in England to assume direct control of affairs in 1894. Comparative quiet ensued for the next three years until Mwanga instigated a rebellion, which was defeated by the Sudanese force under the Acting Commissioner, Colonel Ternan. Mwanga once more fled the country, his infant son, Daudi Chwa, the present ruler, being proclaimed King or "Kabaka" at Kampala under the guidance of three Regents. Discontent soon afterwards arose amongst a section of the Sudanese force; Mwanga returned to join the mutineers, aided by Kabarega, the rebel king of the Banyoro. Fortunately the Baganda remained loyal, and the outbreak was quelled after a year's fighting, during which several British officers lost their lives. Mwanga and Kabarega were captured and deported. Since the early part of 1899 the country has been peaceful and British administration has spread over the neighbouring tribes. Control was extended over Busoga and Bunyoro on the 3rd July 1896, whilst arrangements for the inclusion of the other peoples within the existing frontiers were effected by Sir H. H. Johnston between the years 1900 and 1902. Arrangements with the native governments of Buganda, Toro, and Ankole were negotiated by the same Commissioner for the purpose of regulating the native administration and defining their relations with the suzerain power. It was found advisable to suspend the Ankole Agreement in 1905, after the local murder of the British Sub-Commissioner, but the subsequent loyalty of the natives justified the restoration of their privileges in 1912. Apart from this incident, the population has acquiesced in European rule, and only unimportant disturbances have occurred in outlying districts. The opening of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria in the early years of this century, and the subsequent installation of a steamer service on the Lake, proved a valuable stimulus to development, and has been largely responsible for the country's rapid progress in the twenty-five years of British administration.

4. During the Great War Uganda contributed in no small measure to the success of the operations in German East Africa. In the early part of the War, hostilities, in so far as Uganda was immediately concerned, were limited to outpost actions on the southern frontier, which was defended by the Police Service Battalion (native ranks officered by Europeans), together with native levies who were later organised as the Baganda Rifles. These forces were subsequently augmented by a company of the King's African Rifles and a battalion of Indian Infantry, the

13th Rajputs, while the necessary auxiliary services were organised locally. In the advance into German territory in 1916, and in the subsequent stages of the campaign, the native population of Uganda was largely drawn upon to maintain the personnel of the Carrier Corps and the King's African Rifles, while the great majority of the European non-official population and as many officials as could be spared from an inadequate civil establishment were enrolled in the local forces. 38,310 natives were recruited for the Uganda Transport Corps (Carrier Section), as well as 1,741 as stretcher-bearers, etc.; 3,576 porters were supplied to the East African Carrier Corps; 5,763 for service in German and Portuguese East Africa, and a special Congo Carrier Corps, for which 8,429 porters were raised, materially assisted General Tombeur and the Belgian forces in the capture of Tabora. In addition to the above, five battalions of the 4th King's African Rifles were raised and trained in the Protectorate. To provide for the full complement and make allowance for wastage over 10,000 men were required. Finally, in 1917, the African Native Medical Corps was recruited, with the co-operation of the Missions, from the ranks of the educated natives, and attained a strength of 1,000 with European personnel.

5. The year 1919 was marked by a famine of unusual severity causing many deaths from starvation. The spread of rinderpest, an epidemic disease amongst Uganda cattle, increased to an alarming extent during the same year, but the stringent measures employed were successful in limiting the outbreak.

6. *Administrative Divisions.*—The Protectorate was divided originally into six Provinces, but on the revised delimitation of the eastern boundary in 1903 these were reduced to five—Buganda, Eastern, Western, Northern, and Rudolf—of which the last named is occupied at present by a military garrison, pending the introduction of civil government. Until a survey of the country has been completed, it is not possible to furnish accurate statistics. The Protectorate covers an area of approximately 110,300 square miles, including 16,169 square miles of water.

7. The population on the 31st December 1921 was estimated to be 3,066,327, viz., 1,280 Europeans, 5,464 Asiatics, and 3,059,583 native inhabitants.

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

8. The effects of the world-wide trade depression which were beginning to be felt in Uganda towards the end of 1920 did not abate during the period under review. Low prices on the home markets, high shipping and railway freights and increased customs tariffs combined to make the position of the European producer increasingly difficult. The native cultivator was also affected and in many instances experienced considerable difficutly in disposing of his produce. Arrangements were completed towards the end

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of the year for the introduction of an East African shilling as the standard coin in lieu of the Florin ; new cents of a shilling replacing cents of a florin.

9. The urgent necessity for raising further revenue in Kenya Colony resulted in an increase in the customs duties in force in Kenya and Uganda—the measures being in general effect an increase in the *ad valorem* duty on imports from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent.

10. The period under review was marked by the constitution of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Uganda. The former consists of four official members and the latter has in addition two appointed unofficial members, both Councils being under the presidency of the Governor. The representatives of the Indian community were not satisfied with the representation offered them—one seat in the Legislative Council—and refused to nominate a member.

11. The raiding activities of the Dodinga—a tribe inhabiting the Southern Sudan—necessitated the inception of restrictive measures during the year. Acting in concert with a contingent of Sudan troops a detachment of the 4th King's African Rifles commenced operations in October. The operations were conducted successfully throughout with very little opposition, and at the end of the year peace had been made with all sections of the tribe.

12. The railways of Kenya and Uganda formed the subject of a report by a Special Railway Commissioner, and recommendations on important questions such as the administration of the Uganda Railway and the policy with regard to future branch lines were put forward.

13. During the year 1921 there were 62 cases of Blackwater, with 15 deaths, as compared with 56 cases and 7 deaths during 1920. At the venereal treatment centre at Mulago, which was opened at the end of the previous year, there were over 36,000 attendances for treatment.

II. GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

General Position.

14. For the past seven years the actual revenue collected has been in excess of the expenditure, and no supplementary grant-in-aid has been required from the Imperial Treasury. The subjoined table gives the final results for the last five financial years :—

	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.	1920. (9 months.)	1921.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ..	326,366	351,835	495,549	777,084	803,347
Expenditure ..	285,388	323,692	465,118	592,780	786,375

(Exclusive of loan disbursements.)

Exclusive of Loan Funds and the unspent balance of the Cotton Development Fund, the excess of Assets over Liabilities on the 31st December 1921 was £433,942, as against the anticipated excess of £418,764, leaving a net surplus for the year of £15,178.

Public Debt.

15. The total amount of advances received from Imperial Funds is £730,502, of which £30,716 had been repaid on the 31st December 1921, including interest charges of £3,357.

III. TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Cotton.

16. The total value of domestic produce exported from the Protectorate during the year amounted to £1,539,538 as compared with £4,134,136 for the preceding nine months. This large decrease is to be attributed almost entirely to the fall in the price of cotton grown during the previous year consequent on the trade and financial depression prevalent throughout the world. The export of ginned cotton accounted for more than 83 per cent. of the entire outward trade, 290,592 cwts. to the value of £1,281,357 being exported during the period under review. The high prices obtained during the previous season gave a great impetus to the cultivation of cotton, and the output for the 1921 season was considerably in excess of the production in previous years. Owing to the low prices prevailing, however, difficulty was experienced in disposing of the crop, and a scheme of Government buying which was introduced had a beneficial effect. Cotton growing is confined almost entirely to natives, who cultivate numerous small plots which, in the aggregate, amount to a considerable acreage. The total acreage for the year 1921 under cotton is estimated at 164,000 acres, a considerable reduction on the area planted last year, for which the fall of prices and the difficulty experienced by natives in obtaining buyers for their cotton are responsible. The principal cotton area is the Eastern Province, where it is estimated that 128,300 acres are under cultivation. The quality of the season's cotton was generally good throughout. Several cotton ginneries were erected during the year, bringing the number up to over 100.

17. The proceeds derived from the cotton duty, which was reduced from 4 to 3 cents per pound, amounted to £89,258.

18. Three tractors and ploughing equipment were presented to Uganda by the Empire Cotton Growing Committee, and have been used to plough up an area in the Siroko valley with a view to encouraging the natives to take up land for cotton growing.

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Coffee.

19. Coffee is the principal crop on European plantations, and ranks second amongst the domestic products of the Protectorate. 48,856 cwts. to the value of £94,038 were exported during the period under review. Compared with the preceding nine months this figure shows a considerable increase in the amount produced, but the industry was somewhat handicapped by the abnormal trade conditions.

20. In order to encourage coffee growing among natives in the Bugishu hills the year's crop was purchased by the Government, and it is proposed to organise the industry on a better footing by establishing central pulping stations to ensure the proper preparations of the coffee for the market.

Rubber.

21. The low market prices obtained for rubber have effectually checked any development in the industry. The output during the year amounted to 74,002 lb., of the value of £4,441. The rubber growing industry has had the benefit of an inspection by a rubber expert, and with a return to more normal conditions it is hoped that his recommendations will have a favourable effect on the industry.

Miscellaneous Products.

22. The results obtained from cacao planting have been disappointing, and there seems to be little probabilty of a future for this crop. The exports amounted to 329 cwts. valued at £1,475.

23. Sugar cane grows well in all parts of the Protectorate, and the acreage under this crop is steadily extending. Various kinds of cane are being grown experimentally on Government plantations, and it is anticipated that the development of the industry will be rapid when more normal conditions obtain.

24. Oil seed crops, particularly ground-nuts and sim-sim, are used as rotation crops on cotton plantations, and are a valuable source of local food supply. The export of sim-sim amounted to 20,060 cwts., at a value of £18,907.

25. As a result of the high prices obtained for chillies during the year, the cultivation of this crop is rapidly extending. The exports amounted to 7,355 cwts., valued at £30,213.

26. Wheat, rice, maize, tea and tobacco are well established crops capable of development. A small experimental station for the cultivation of wheat has been started in the Mubendi District. It is hoped to be able to introduce rice, an important crop in the Bukedi District and Buganda, as the main crop on the Sesse Islands to which the natives are now being permitted to return.

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Veterinary.

27. Outbreaks of rinderpest were mainly confined to the Kigezi District, in the Western Province, and to the Eastern Province, and in all cases were quickly placed under control. The origin of several of these outbreaks was traced to the illicit movement of cattle by natives who are too often unable to appreciate the efforts made to protect their cattle from disease.

28. Two outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia, the first introduction of this disease to the part of the Protectorate lying to the west of the Nile, were effectually dealt with. Pleuro-pneumonia is very prevalent in the Eastern Province, but has been kept well under control by means of extensive inoculations.

29. A site for a pathological laboratory has been selected at Entebbe, and it is hoped that it will be possible to undertake important investigations and research work in the near future.

30. Arrangements have been made for the establishment of a stock farm on the lines of an experimental breeding station.

Forestry.

31. Up to the present the work of the Forestry Department has consisted mainly in the upkeep of fuel reserves to meet the requirements of the Busoga Railway, the lake steamers and the larger townships, and in maintaining a supply of timber for Government purposes. The staff of the Department has been considerably augmented during the year, and closer attention will be paid to the development of the forest resources of the Protectorate.

32. The main timber supply is derived from the Minzira Forest near the Tanganyika boundary, the Nambigiruwa Forest near Entebbe, and the Budongo Forest in Bunyoro. The first-named forest is estimated to contain over five million cubic feet of mature Podocarpus.

33. Several varieties of seedlings, of which quinine and bamboo are the more important, have been introduced during the year.

Land.

34. The Survey Department's triangulation has been extended to Toro District, where work is in progress for mapping an area of some 3,000 square miles.

35. There was practically no demand for agricultural land during the year under review. The area of agricultural Crown Land sold during the year was 1,800 acres, the average price realised being 7s. 5½d. per acre as compared with 10s. for the previous nine months. A further area of 1,621 acres of Crown Land was leased at an average rental of 6½d. per acre. 3,053 acres of native land were transferred to non-natives, realising an average price of 17s. 8d. per acre as compared with 17s. 1d. in the preceding

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nine months. No fresh leases of forest land were granted during the year, the total area on lease being 143 square miles, 634 acres.

36. The Geological Survey Department has now been equipped with suitable drilling machinery, and it is anticipated that good progress will be made in investigating the geological and mineral resources of the Protectorate.

Banks.

37. Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Ltd. (Branches at Entebbe, Kempala and Jinja), and by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. (branches at Kampala and Jinja).

IV. LEGISLATION.

38. During the period under review several measures of importance were brought into force. An Ordinance providing for the taxation of native landowners in Buganda was, on their own initiative, enacted for the purpose of raising further revenue for the benefit of the native population and the development of the Protectorate. The Highways Ordinance provided the legislation necessary for the licensing and control of road traffic. The Customs Tariff laws were revised to provide for the collection of customs duties under the Customs Tariff laws of Kenya Colony.

V. EDUCATION.

39. There are no schools for European children in the Protectorate, and educational work among the natives is at present entirely in the hands of the missionary societies, which receive annual Government grants towards the expenses of the work. The missionary societies are five in number, distributed as follows:—The Church Missionary Society (throughout the Protectorate); the White Fathers (Roman Catholic) in Buganda, the Western Province and Bunyoro; the Mill Hill Mission (Roman Catholic) in Eastern Buganda and the Eastern Province; the Verona Mission (Roman Catholic) in the Nile Districts; and the African Inland Mission (American Protestant) in the West Nile District.

40. Government grants during the period under review amounted to £9,575, viz.:—

£4,750 to the Church Missionary Society;
£3,075 ,, White Fathers Mission;
£1 650 ,, Mill Hill Mission;
£100 ,, Verona Mission.

In addition to the numerous elementary schools under native teachers, the missions maintain at various centres high schools and technical schools under European supervision. At the latter the subjects taught include carpentry, masonry, brick

and tile making, boot-making, printing, tanning, agriculture, wheel-wrighting and smithing, sewing, lace-making, and cotton-spinning.

41. The following figures of attendance have been supplied by the missions for the year under review :—

	Attendance.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Church Missionary Society	59,398	40,354
White Father's Mission	12,582	8,250
Mill Hill Mission	16,358	8,657
Verona Mission	5,589	1,283
	93,927	58,544

42. Progress was made in the erection of buildings for the Government Native Technical School at Kampala, and at the end of the year arrangements were complete for commencing the work of instruction in the branch concerned with the education of native artizans.

VI. CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

43. The climate of the Protectorate as a whole, though pleasant, cannot be considered healthy for Europeans. European children as a rule thrive in infancy, but considerable risk is attached to bringing them out when they are over two or three years old, as they are liable to attacks of malaria and the resultant anæmia. The health of adults depends mainly on their mode of life, and with care constitutional health should not be impaired, but if physical fitness is maintained the altitude and proximity to the Equator combine to produce nervous strain after prolonged residence. Outdoor manual labour is dangerous for Europeans, and on plantations a manager's or owner's duties are for the most part supervisory. With the exceptions noted below the temperature is moderate and varies but slightly throughout the year.

44. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 80° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 60° Fahrenheit. On the Ruwenzori Range there is extreme cold with perpetual snow, and it is also cold on the higher slopes of Mount Elgon. In the Nile Valley, near Lake Albert, on the other hand, the mean maximum temperature is 90° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 74° Fahrenheit. The favourite localities for European plantations are the Buganda Province (particularly the Mengo and Mubendi districts), the Toro District of the Western Province and the Bunyoro District of the Northern Province. There are a few estates in Busoga (Eastern Province), but this area is not so popular.

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45. Statistics taken at Entebbe give the following results :—

Average rainfall for the last 22 years	58·26 in.
Average temperature for the last 18 years	Maximum 78·46° F. Minimum 62·76° F.
Mean daily sunshine	6 h. 34 min.

The rainfall at Entebbe during the year 1921 amounted to 51·95 in. distributed over 133 days.

46. In practically all districts the rainfall was below normal, and in some districts considerably so. In the Eastern Province the rains were exceptionally late and gave occasion for considerable anxiety on account of the cotton planting season. Records taken at 45 stations throughout the Protectorate register the lowest rainfall, 17·94 in., at Butiaba in the Northern Province, and the highest rainfall, 61·79 in., at the Hoima River Estate, also in the Northern Province. The rains vary considerably within even a small area, and stations a few miles apart frequently record a large difference in rainfall during the year.

47. Two main rainy seasons are anticipated annually. The first, the " long " rains, usually begin in March and may continue through June. The second, or " short " rains, in September, and extend through October and occasionally November. Generally speaking, both seasons are experienced throughout the Protectorate. Much of the rain falls during the night or early morning, and seldom continues throughout the day. Violent thunderstorms and heavy showers occur frequently in the day time, but these are only of local incidence.

VII. COMMUNICATIONS.

48. There are two short lines of railway in the Protectorate, both metre gauge. The first connects Kampala with its nearest port on Lake Victoria, Port Bell, seven miles distant. The other line, the Busoga Railway, links Lake Victoria and the navigable reaches of the Victoria Nile, where the river opens out into Lakes Kioga and Kwania. This railway is 62 miles in length and runs from Jinja Pier, near the source of the Nile, to Namasagali, the headquarters of the Busoga Railway Marine. The fleet of the last named service consists of two stern-wheel vessels of 100 and 50 tons cargo capacity, respectively, with limited passenger accommodation, a launch of five tons cargo capacity, and a number of lighters, punts and dredgers, all the property of the Administration. Weekly communication is provided with Masindi Port and various other ports on the shores of Lake Kioga and Kwania, where channels afford access through the beds of floating " sudd," which hamper navigation in these waters. Both railways and the Busoga Marine are managed by the Uganda

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Railway Administration. There is a small Government steamer service on Lake Albert with headquarters at Butiaba, affording regular communication with the north-eastern confines of the Belgian Congo at Mahagi and Kasenyi and with the Nile ports as far north as the Sudan frontier post at Nimule.

Motor Transport.

49. During the period under review the number of motor vans at the disposal of the Transport Department was increased from 16 to 31, and resulted in a more than corresponding increase in the tonnage handled. 15,876 tons of cargo were carried during the year as compared with 4,742 handled during the previous nine months. Of this total amount 7,885 tons were carried by motor van, 4,500 tons by carts, and 1,783 tons by porters, the balance—1,708 tons,—being arranged by contract. The working costs have been considerably reduced—from Florins 1/41 per mile in 1920 to Florins –/86—while the receipts also show a slight decrease.

50. Practically all the driving of motor vehicles, Government and privately-owned, is done by natives, and the standard of proficiency attained by these drivers shows continued improvement. Their training is undertaken by the Transport Department, and it is proposed to introduce facilities for mechanical training under the scheme for technical instruction.

51. Private firms have supplemented the Government service, more especially in the cotton growing districts of the Eastern Province. There has been a steady influx of motor cars and cycles during the year, and this mode of transport is becoming increasingly popular with chiefs and wealthy natives.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

52. With the exception of the outlying districts of the Eastern and Northern Provinces all administrative centres are connected by telegraph. The total mileage of telegraph pole route is 1,187 miles, consisting of 416·5 miles of iron and 770·5 miles of wood pole line. There are 23 telegraph stations and 29 maintenance stations. Telephone exchanges for the use of the public are open at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja.

Roads.

53. During the period under review some 50 miles of new roads were constructed. The Masindi-Butiaba road was completed and a further 15 miles of the Kampala-Fort Portal road were constructed. The large increase in motor-van traffic made the work of maintenance increasingly difficult. There are over 1,200 miles of road open for traffic and more than half this mileage is fit for motor traffic in all weathers. In addition there are probably 1,000 miles of good native tracks suitable for light motors and carts in the dry season.

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Road-Rail.

54. A survey of the route for the road-rail line from Kampala to Bombo and Kalule was undertaken during the year, and the construction of earthworks completed over the major portion of the route.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1115	Mauritius	1920
1116	Jamaica	,,
1117	Cyprus	1921
1118	Weihaiwei	,,
1119	Gold Coast	1920
1120	Gambia	,,
1121	Gambia	1921
1122	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	1920–1921
1123	British Guiana	1921
1124	Grenada	,,
1125	Zanzibar	,,
1126	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
1127	Gibraltar	,,
1128	St. Vincent	,,
1129	St. Helena	,,
1130	Fiji	,,
1131	Basutoland	1921–1922
1132	Bermuda	1921
1133	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1921–1922
1134	Barbados	,,
1135	Trinidad	1921
1136	British Honduras	,,
1137	Ceylon	,,
1138	Swaziland	,,
1139	Hongkong	,,
1140	Straits Settlements	,,
1141	St Lucia	,,
1142	Ashanti	,,
1143	Jamaica	,,
1144	Falkland Islands	1920
1145	Bahamas	1921–1922
1146	Seychelles	1921
1147	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
1148	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1921–1922
1149	Mauritius	1921
1150	Sierra Leone	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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No. 1182.

UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1922

(For Report for 1921 see No. 1151.)

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INDEX.

	Page
PREFACE	3
I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	5
II. GOVERNMENT FINANCE	7
III. TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES	8
IV LEGISLATION	11
V. EDUCATION	11
VI. CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY	12
VII. COMMUNICATIONS	14

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UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1922.*

PREFACE

1. Geographical Description.—The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, and the country known until recently as German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory). The Protectorate extends from one degree of south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Victoria Nile at Nimule. It is flanked on the east by the natural boundaries of Lake Rudolf, the river Turkwel, Mount Elgon (14,200 ft.), and the Sio River, running into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria, whilst the outstanding features on the western side are the Nile watershed, Lake Albert, the river Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 ft.), and Lake Edward.

2. Historical Survey.—The first British explorers to visit the country were Speke and Grant during their search for the Nile in 1862. Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert shortly afterwards. Stanley reached Buganda in 1875, and was greatly struck with the intelligence of the natives. As the result of his appeal the first band of missionaries arrived in June, 1877, followed two years later by a party of French Catholics. Both denominations quickly gained adherents, but on the accession of King Mwanga a systematic persecution of the Christians was inaugurated with the murder of Bishop Hannington in 1885. Mwanga was deposed by joint action of the Christians and Mahomedans in 1888, and fled to the Sesse Islands in Lake Victoria. Religious antagonism soon revived, and the Christians were compelled to leave the country. They returned in 1889, and after severely defeating the Mahomedans restored Mwanga to his Kingdom.

3. Negotiations between the British and German Governments during the following year definitely placed Uganda under British influence, and Captain Lugard (now The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.) proceeded inland on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and, despite opposition from the French missionaries, obtained Mwanga's signature on the 26th December 1890 to a treaty giving the British the right to intervene in the internal affairs of Buganda. This proved the signal for armed attacks from both Mahomedan and Catholic factions, and resulted in fighting, in which the Sudanese levies, collected by Capt. Lugard to maintain his authority, with difficulty repulsed both their opponents' forces in detail. King Mwanga, who had sided with the French, escaped to German territory at Bukoba. He was persuaded ultimately to return,

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* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914–15, No. 873 [Cd. 7822–64]

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and an agreement was drawn up granting the Catholic and Mahomedan parties definite spheres of influence in Buganda. The position, however, proved unsatisfactory, and the British Government was forced by public opinion in England to assume direct control of affairs in 1894. Comparative quiet ensued for the next three years until Mwanga instigated a rebellion, which was defeated by the Sudanese force under the Acting Commissioner, Colonel Terman. Mwanga once more fled the country, his infant son, Daudi Chwa, the present ruler, being proclaimed King or "Kabaka" at Kampala under the guidance of three Regents. Discontent soon afterwards arose among a section of the Sudanese force; Mwanga returned to join the mutineers, aided by Kabarega, the rebel king of the Banyoro. Fortunately the Baganda remained loyal, and the outbreak was quelled after a year's fighting, during which several British officers lost their lives. Mwanga and Kabarega were captured and deported. Since the early part of 1899 the country has been peaceful and British administration has spread over the neighbouring tribes. Control was extended over Busoga and Bunyoro on the 3rd July, 1899, whilst arrangements for the inclusion of the other peoples within the existing frontiers were effected by Sir H. H. Johnston between the years 1900 and 1902. Arrangements with the native governments of Buganda, Toro, and Ankole were negotiated by the same Commissioner for the purpose of regulating the native administration and defining their relations with the suzerain power. It was found advisable to suspend the Ankole Agreement in 1905, after the murder of the British Sub-Commissioner, but the subsequent loyalty of the natives justified the restoration of their privileges in 1912. Apart from this incident, the pacification has acquiesced in European rule, and only unimportant disturbances have occurred in outlying districts. The opening of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria in the early years of this century, and the subsequent installation of a steamer service on the Lake, proved a valuable stimulus to development, and has been largely responsible for the country's rapid progress in the twenty-five years of British administration.

4. During the Great War Uganda contributed in no small measure to the success of the operations in German East Africa. In the early part of the War, hostilities, in so far as Uganda was immediately concerned, were limited to outpost actions on the southern frontier, which was defended by the Police Service Battalion (native ranks officered by Europeans), together with native levies who were later organised as the Baganda Rifles. These forces were subsequently augmented by a company of the King's African Rifles and a battalion of Indian Infantry, the 13th Rajputs, while the necessary auxiliary services were organised locally. In the advance into German territory in 1916, and in the subsequent stages of the campaign, the native population of Uganda was largely drawn upon to maintain the personnel of the Carrier Corps and the King's African Rifles, while the great

majority of the European non-official population and as many officials as could be spared from an inadequate civil establishment were enrolled in the local forces. 38,310 natives were recruited for the Uganda Transport Corps (Carrier Section), as well as 1,741 as stretcher-bearers, etc.; 3,576 porters were supplied to the East African Carrier Corps; 5,763 for service in German and Portuguese East Africa, and a special Congo Carrier Corps, for which 8,429 porters were raised, materially assisted General Tombeur and the Belgian forces in the capture of Tabora. In addition to the above, five battalions of the 4th King's African Rifles were raised and trained in the Protectorate. To provide for the full complement and make allowance for wastage over 10,000 men were required. Finally, in 1917, the African Native Medical Corps was recruited, with the co-operation of the Missions, from the ranks of the educated natives, and attained a strength of 1,000 with European personnel.

5. The year 1919 was marked by a famine of unusual severity causing many deaths from starvation. The spread of rinderpest, an epidemic disease amongst Uganda cattle, increased to an alarming extent during the same year, but the stringent measures employed were successful in limiting the outbreak.

6. Administrative Divisions.—The Protectorate was divided originally into six Provinces, but on the revised delimitation of the eastern boundary in 1903 these were reduced to five—Buganda, Eastern, Western, Northern, and Rudolf—of which the last named is occupied at present by a military garrison, pending the introduction of civil government. Until a survey of the country has been completed, it is not possible to furnish accurate statistics. The Protectorate covers an area of approximately 110,300 square miles, including 16,169 square miles of water.

7. The population on the 31st December 1922 was estimated to be 3,132,312, viz., 1,261 Europeans, 5,529 Asiatics, and 3,125,522 native inhabitants.

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

8. Although the effect of the wide-spread economic depression of the past two years was manifest generally throughout the period under review, signs of a gradual return to more prosperous and normal trade conditions were evidenced towards the end of the year. The cultivation of cotton—by far the most important industry of Uganda—suffered from the unsatisfactory conditions that obtained in the previous season. The difficulty experienced by natives in disposing of their cotton had a discouraging effect and resulted in a reduced acreage being planted for the 1922 season. During the year every effort was made to induce natives to cultivate cotton, and the acreage at the end of the year was estimated to be more than double the area under cultivation in 1921. At the commencement of the year the East African

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shilling became current and florins were gradually withdrawn from circulation—cents of a shilling and cents of a florin were in circulation throughout the year. No alteration in the price of native commodities was apparent as a result of this change of currency.

9. Kasanvu labour (compulsory labour by natives for the Government) was abolished in Buganda at the beginning of 1922, and towards the end of the year this measure was extended to other parts of the Protectorate. The year was particularly favourable for the inauguration of this measure and no difficulty was experienced on account of the change. It remains to be seen, however, what effect the abolition of this source of labour will have during a year of normal prosperity. In so far as the general well-being of the people is concerned there appears to be every reason to anticipate an improvement in vital statistics and economic production.

10. The boundaries of the administrative districts of the Eastern Province were revised during the year and the number of districts increased to seven, viz., Busoga, Lango, Teso, Bugweri, Bugishu, Budama and Karamoja.

11. The Dodinga—a tribe inhabiting the Southern Sudan—against whom punitive measures were undertaken in the previous year, were successfully brought under civil administration, which was taken over by the Sudan Government towards the close of the year.

12. The year witnessed the commencement of Government activity in educational work, hitherto confined to the provision of grants to the Missionary Societies. Fourteen students were in training at Makerere College, and with the completion of more buildings during the year the number at the beginning of 1923 will be 44. From the point of view of the progress and development of the Protectorate and particularly of Buganda the growth and influence of the college will be viewed with keen anticipation. There is an enormous field open for natives with technical and vocational training, for which it is hoped a stream of suitable material will soon be available from Makerere.

13. Vital statistics for Buganda and the neighbouring Bantu districts record an excess of births over deaths, although in Buganda itself the number of deaths exceeds the births. The decrease in the number of still-births in Buganda is attributable in part to the work done in the recently established maternity centres. The scope of the anti-venereal campaign was extended and three auxiliary treatment centres were opened in Buganda during the year. At Mulago over 113,000 attendances for treatment were recorded and 7,733 cases were treated. During the year 83 cases of blackwater occurred, 14 of which were fatal, as compared with 62 cases and 15 deaths in 1921.

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II. GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

General Position.

14. The excess of expenditure over revenue during the year 1922 was caused by the payment of a sum of £86,178 on account of War Expenses, Protectorate charges, and a further sum of £46,850 being a contribution to the military authorities in respect of expenditure of the 4th King's African Rifles, 1919–20.

15. No supplementary grant-in-aid has been received from the Imperial Treasury for the past eight years. The sub-joined table gives the final results for the last five financial years :—

	1918–19.	1919–20.	1920. (9 months.)	1921.	1922.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ..	351,835	495,549	777,084	803,347	820,365
Expenditure ..	323,692	465,118	592,780	786,375	920,228

(Exclusive of loan disbursements.)

Exclusive of Loan Funds and the unspent balance of the Cotton Development Fund, the excess of Assets over Liabilities on the 31st December, 1922, was £381,079, as against the anticipated excess of £438,456.

Revenue.

16. Collections under this head totalled £820,365, representing an increase of 2·1 per cent. on the total for the preceding twelve months. The more important increases in receipts are as follows:—Customs (£32,075) ; Licences to purchase store, gin and bale cotton (£6,935) ; Municipal Receipts (£2,167) ; Sale of Ivory (£43,991).

Expenditure.

17. Ordinary expenditure (exclusive of loan disbursements) amounted to £920 228, showing an excess of £92,231 over the sanctioned expenditure for the year, and an increase of £113,853 on expenditure for the preceding twelve months.

Public Debt.

18. The total amount of advances received from Imperial Funds is £880,502, of which £35,607 had been repaid on the 31st December, 1922, including interest charges of £4,404.

Savings Bank.

19. There is a Treasury Savings Bank with Headquarters at Entebbe and branches at Kampala, Jinja and Fort Portal. The rate of interest is 2½ per cent. The number of depositors whose accounts remained open at the close of the year was 604, as compared with 592 on 31st December, 1921. The total amount standing to their credit on 31st December, 1922, was £7,690, a decrease of £199 since the 31st December, 1921.

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III. TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

Cotton.

20. The total value of domestic produce exported from the Protectorate during the year amounted to £1,215,793, as compared with £1,539,538 for the preceding twelve months. The value of ginned cotton exported amounted to £877,625, more than 72 per cent. of the total for the entire outward trade. As a consequence of the low prices obtaining during the 1921 cotton buying season a smaller acreage was planted in that year, with the result that the value of cotton exported during the year under review was over £400,000 less than the amount for 1921. Under the scheme of Government buying which was introduced on account of the difficulty experienced in disposing of the 1921 crop the Agricultural Department purchased 4,779,735 lb. of seed cotton; the total expenditure involved was £45,805, and a net profit of £30,721 was realised by the sales. The total acreage under cotton in 1922 was estimated at 333,600 acres—more than twice the area planted in 1921. The principal cotton area is the Eastern Province, where it is estimated that 250,600 acres are under cultivation. During the year 17,919,300 lb. of cotton were exported to India, as compared with 19,120,790 during 1921. The proceeds derived from the cotton duty, a tax of 6 cents per lb., amounted to £64,034. The use of tractor ploughs in the Siroko Valley had the effect of attracting natives from the Bugishu hills to grow cotton on the land ploughed, and the area is being extended further with a view to encouraging more Bagishu to take up land for ploughing.

Coffee.

21. Coffee is the principal crop on European plantations and ranks second amongst the domestic products of the Protectorate. 51,262 cwts., to the value of £99,227, were exported during the year. Compared with the preceding twelve months the latter figure shows an increase of £5,189, which is attributed to an upward move in prices.

22. Efforts are being made to encourage coffee growing among natives, and a central pulping station has been erected in the Bugishu hills. Special attention has been given to the *coffea robusta* type of coffee, with a view to extending its cultivation.

Rubber.

23. Owing to general trade depression and the low prices obtained for rubber, no tapping was carried out on the majority of estates. The output during the year amounted to 124,867 lb., to the value of £3,741. Tapping is now being resumed on the larger and more advanced estates.

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Miscellaneous Products.

24. The price previously obtained for chillies was maintained during the year and resulted in a large increase in the quantity of the product exported. 11,935 cwts., valued at £52,768, were exported, as compared with 7,355 cwts., of the value of £30,213, in 1921.

25. Oil-seed crops, in particular sim-sim and groundnuts, in addition to being an important source of native food supply, are exported in considerable quantity. During the period under review 55,927 cwts. of sim-sim seed, to the value of £47,100, were exported; the corresponding amount in 1921 was 20,060 cwts., valued at £18,907.

26. Sugar-cane is being grown in increasing quantity for consumption in the country, an unrefined sugar known as jaggree being made from it. Experimental work with sugar-cane has been continued on Government plantations and a private firm has planted several hundred acres in Buganda and is erecting a sugar refining plant.

27. A rice industry is being fostered and the area under this crop is rapidly increasing. In the Eastern Province arrangements have been made to install a central rice hulling factory for the use of natives. Wheat, maize, tea and tobacco are established crops capable of development.

Veterinary.

28. Except for a small area in Kigezi District, Western Province, rinderpest has been eradicated from the part of the Protectorate lying to the west of the Nile; and disease control in the Eastern Province is resulting in a steady diminution of the incidence of this disease. Progress towards the control and eradication of pleuro-pneumonia has been steady, and it has been possible to concentrate to an increasing extent on certain areas where infection is found to be widely spread. Control of trypanosomiasis has presented greater difficulties, as the Western areas in which the disease is especially serious provide most of the transport animals.

29. The development of the stock industry has received special attention; a stock farm has been established and selected stock imported for experimental breeding purposes. Instruction has been given in the proper preparation of hides and skins and steps have been taken with a view to developing the ghee industry on efficient lines.

Forestry.

30. The activities of the Forestry Department include the investigation of the forests, the development of their resources, their conservation, protection and improvement, the issue of

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licences and permits for the sale of forest produce, the collection of forest revenue, afforestation, supervision of concessions, etc. The lumbering industry of the Protectorate is mainly in the hands of that Department, which supplies almost all the timber required by Government as well as a small portion of that required by the general public.

31. The chief supplies are at present brought from the Minzira Forest in South Buddu, where there is a saw mill, and the principal timbers extracted therefrom are *Podocarpus gracilior* (Musenene), *Baikeae eminii* (Nkoba), and *Mimusops cuneifolia* (Mukunyu). Operations on a smaller scale are also carried on by manual labour in the Budongo Forest in Bunyoro and in the Savannah Forests in Busoga. The principal species exploited in the former being *Khaya anthotheca* (Munyama), *Entandrophragma utile* (Miovu) and *Cynometra Alexandrii* (Muhindi), while in Busoga *Chlorophora excelsa* (Mvule) is being cut.

32. The value of timber cut and sold by the Forestry Department in 1922 is £4,944 6s. 9d. The revenue for the above period for all classes of forest produce sold is £6,608 0s. 5d., and the value of the forest produce issued free is £3,155 9s. 6d., which gives a total of £9,763 9s. 11d.

33. A new saw mill with a capacity of turning out over 1,500 tons per annum is on order for the Minzira Forest, and a scheme submitted by the Chief Forestry Officer for the development of Mvule in Busoga on a large scale is under consideration.

34. The sylvicultural requirements of the forests which are being worked are receiving attention, and plantations are being established at several places with the object of providing a supply of fuel, poles and timber where this class of forest produce is scarce. The area afforested up to the end of 1922 is over 900 acres, most of which is planted with indigenous species.

35. The introduction of exotic species for experimental purposes is an important part of the work of the Department, and recent notable introductions are *Cinchona ledgeriana*, Quinine; *Cinnamomum camphora*, Camphor; and *Dendrocalamus strictus*, a bamboo of much value in India for building purposes.

36. Durability tests were started in 1922 with the object of ascertaining the resistance of Uganda timbers to attacks by white ants and exposures to the weather, and while the experiment has been going on for a comparatively short time, it is interesting to record that few of the 129 specimens included in the test showed any signs of deterioration from either cause.

37. A number of stock surveys have been carried out, the most important of which is the examination of 1,000 square miles of the Savannah Forests in Busoga.

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Land.

38. Native estates surveys were carried out in Buganda and an area of 791 square miles completed in detail during the year. Primary and secondary triangulation were completed over areas of 975 and 1,100 square miles respectively in the Toro District. In the Eastern Province triangulation work was extended to Busoga and Bukedi Districts and 1,550 square miles were completed.

39. There was practically no demand for agricultural land during the year under review. No Crown land was sold; 2,983 acres were leased at an average rental of 7¼d. per acre. The area of native land transferred to non-natives was 2,159 acres, the average price realised being 3s. per acre, as compared with 17s. 8d. for the previous year. No fresh lease of forest land was granted during the year.

Geological Research.

40. During the period under review 718 square miles were geologically surveyed; of this area 324 square miles were surveyed in detail. As a result of investigation in the Ankole District the geological structure of an important key area has been defined.

41. The drilling machinery acquired by the Department has been assembled and trial bores have been made with a view to testing previous deductions as to structure.

Numerous specimens of rocks, minerals and concentrates have been examined and tested analytically.

Banks.

42. Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Ltd. (Branches at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja), and by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. (branches at Kampala and Jinja).

IV. LEGISLATION.

43. Several measures of importance were brought into force during the period under review. The Infectious Diseases Ordinance is designed to meet requirements for dealing effectively with the prevention and suppression of the spread of infectious diseases. Legislation was enacted establishing the Torrens system of registration of land titles in Uganda. An Ordinance was introduced providing for the enforcement in the Protectorate of judgments made in other parts of the Empire.

V. EDUCATION.

44. There are no schools for European children in the Protectorate, and except for a Government technical college, which came into being during the year, educational work among the

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natives is in the hands of missionary societies. The missionary societies are five in number, distributed as follows :—The Church Missionary Society (throughout the Protectorate) ; the White Fathers (Roman Catholics) in Buganda, the Western Province and Bunyoro ; the Mill Hill Mission (Roman Catholics) in Eastern Buganda and the Eastern Province ; the Verona Mission (Roman Catholic) in the Nile Districts ; and the African Inland Mission (American Protestant) in the West Nile Districts.

45. Government grants during the period under review amounted to £9,575, viz. :—

£4,750 to the Church Missionary Society ;
£3,075 ,, White Fathers Mission ;
£1 650 ,, Mill Hill Mission ;
£100 ,, Verona Mission.

In addition to the numerous elementary schools under native teachers, the missions maintain at various centres high schools and technical schools under European supervision. At the latter the subjects taught include carpentry, masonry, brick and tile making, boot-making, printing, tanning, agriculture, wheel-wrighting and smithing, sewing, lace-making, and cotton-spinning.

46. The following figures of attendance have been supplied by the missions for the year under review :—

	Attendance.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Church Missionary Society	57,808	38,783
White Father's Mission	15,149	9,881
Mill Hill Mission	21,922	12,172
Verona Mission	560	140
African Inland Mission	372	83
	95,811	61,059

Fourteen students were admitted to the Makerere College, the Government school, seven of whom received instruction in carpentry and the remainder in motor mechanics. With the completion of the permanent buildings it will be possible to accommodate many more students, and it is proposed to commence the Medical, Veterinary and Agricultural schools during the coming year.

VI. CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

47. The climate of the Protectorate as a whole, though pleasant, cannot be considered healthy for Europeans. European children as a rule thrive in infancy, but considerable risk is attached to bringing them out when they are over two or three years old, as

they are liable to attacks of malaria and the resultant anæmia. The health of adults depends mainly on their mode of life, and with care constitutional health should not be impaired, but if physical fitness is maintained the altitude and proximity to the Equator combine to produce nervous strain after prolonged residence. Outdoor manual labour is dangerous for Europeans, and on plantations a manager's or owner's duties are for the most part supervisory. With the exceptions mentioned below the temperature is moderate and varies but slightly throughout the year.

48. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 80° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 60° Fahrenheit. On the Ruwenzori Range there is extreme cold with perpetual snow, and it is also cold on the higher slopes of Mount Elgon. In the Nile Valley, near Lake Albert, on the other hand, the mean maximum temperature is 90° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 74° Fahrenheit. The favourite localities for European plantations are the Buganda Province (particularly the Mengo and Mubendi districts), the Toro District of the Western Province and the Bunyoro District of the Northern Province. There are a few estates in Busoga (Eastern Province), but this area is not so popular.

49. Statistics taken at Entebbe give the following results :—

Average rainfall for the last 23 years	58·20 in.
Average temperature for the last 19 years	Maximum 78·39° F. Minimum 62·71° F.
Mean daily sunshine	6 h. 12 min.

The rainfall at Entebbe during the year 1922 amounted to 59·94 in. distributed over 154 days.

50. Throughout the Protectorate the rainfall was generally slightly above normal, in some districts considerably so, in others a little below the average. Records taken at 45 stations throughout the Protectorate register the lowest rainfall, 32·38 in., at Butiaba in the Northern Province, and the highest rainfall, 63·38 in., at Hoima, also in the Northern Province.

51. Two main rainy seasons are anticipated annually. The first, the " long " rains, usually begin in March and may continue through June. The second, or " short " rains, in September, and extend through October and occasionally November. Generally speaking, both seasons are experienced throughout the Protectorate. Much of the rain falls during the night or early morning, and seldom continues throughout the day. Violent thunderstorms and heavy showers occur frequently in the day time, but these are only of local incidence.

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VII. COMMUNICATIONS.

52. There are two short lines of railway in the Protectorate, both metre gauge. The first connects Kampala with its nearest port on Lake Victoria, Port Bell, seven miles distant. The other line, the Busoga Railway, links Lake Victoria and the navigable reaches of the Victoria Nile, where the river opens out into Lakes Kioga and Kwania. This railway is 62 miles in length and runs from Jinja Pier, near the source of the Nile, to Namasagali, the headquarters of the Busoga Railway Marine. The fleet of the last named service consists of two stern-wheel vessels of 100 and 50 tons cargo capacity, respectively, with limited passenger accommodation, a launch of five tons cargo capacity, and a number of lighters, punts and dredgers, all the property of the Administration. Weekly communication is provided with Masindi Port and various other ports on the shores of Lake Kioga and Kwania, where channels afford access through the beds of floating "sudd," which hamper navigation in these waters. Both railways and the Busoga Marine are managed by the Uganda Railway Administration. There is a small Government steamer service on Lake Albert with headquarters at Butiaba, affording regular communication with the north-eastern confines of the Belgian Congo at Mahagi and Kasenyi and with the Nile ports as far north as the Sudan frontier post at Nimule.

Motor Transport.

53. No addition was made to the number of motor vans at the disposal of the Transport Department during the period under review. 14,444 tons of cargo were carried, as compared with 15,876 tons handled during the previous twelve months. Of this total amount 8,980 tons were carried by motor van, 3,182 tons by carts, and 1,207 tons by porters, the balance, 1,075 tons, being arranged by contract. These figures show an increase in the tonnage carried by motor van and a decrease in the work done by carts, porters and contractors. The working costs were slightly reduced—from Sh. 1/70 in 1921 to Sh. 1/58—while the receipts also show a slight decrease.

54. Practically all the driving of motor vehicles, Government and privately owned, is done by natives, whose training is undertaken by the Transport Department. Facilities for mechanical training are included in the curriculum of Makerere College.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

55. With the exception of the outlying districts of the Eastern and Northern Provinces all administrative centres are connected by telegraph. The total mileage of telegraph pole route is 1,187 miles, consisting of 416·5 miles of iron and 770·5 miles of wood pole line. There are 26 telegraph stations and 26 maintenance stations. Telephones for the use of the public are open at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja.

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Roads.

56. During the period under review the last few miles of the Kampala-Fort Portal road (total length 207 miles) were completed; two bridges remain to be completed before the road can finally be opened for traffic as a heavy transport road. 728 miles of road are at present maintained by the Public Works Department; of this total 628 miles are classified as 1st Class roads and are regularly traversed by heavy motor vans. There are in addition approximately 3,000 miles of motorable roads maintained by the Native Administration. In order to keep pace with the economic development of the country, further road construction is essential, and an extensive road programme is under consideration.

Road-Rail.

57. The track for the road-rail line between Kampala and Bombo was completed during the year. Experimental runs showed that specially prepared stone wheel-ways were required, and by the end of the year 17½ miles had been laid. The total cost of the 25 miles of line is anticipated to amount to £55,000. Preparations were made for opening the line to public traffic in April, 1923.

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1150	Sierra Leone	,,
1151	Uganda	,,
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1158	Weihaiwei	1922
1159	Cyprus	,,
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1163	Zanzibar	,,
1164	St. Helena	,,
1165	Sierra Leone	,,
1166	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
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1168	Grenada	,,
1169	St. Lucia	,,
1170	Leeward Islands	1921–1922
1171	Fiji	1922
1172	Ceylon	,,
1173	Gibraltar	,,
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1175	Barbados	1922–1923
1176	Basutoland	,,
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1179	Mauritius	1922
1180	Swaziland	,,
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666 FIFTH A

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No. 1220.

UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1923

(For Report for 1922 see No. 1182.)

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INDEX.

		Page
PREFACE	.. ..	3
I.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	5
II.	GOVERNMENT FINANCE	6
III.	TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES	7
IV.	LEGISLATION	10
V.	EDUCATION	10
VI.	CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY	11
VII.	COMMUNICATIONS	12

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25

No. 1220.

UGANDA.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1923.*

PREFACE.

1. *Geographical Description.*—The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate extends from one degree of south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Victoria Nile at Nimule. It is flanked on the east by the natural boundaries of Lake Rudolf, the river Turkwel, Mount Elgon (14,200 ft.), and the Sio River, running into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria, whilst the outstanding features on the western side are the Nile watershed, Lake Albert, the river Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 ft.), and Lake Edward.

2. *Historical Survey.*—The first British explorers to visit the country were Speke and Grant during their search for the Nile in 1862. Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert shortly afterwards. Stanley reached Buganda in 1875, and was greatly struck with the intelligence of the natives. As the result of his appeal the first band of missionaries arrived in June, 1877, followed two years later by a party of French Catholics. Both denominations quickly gained adherents, but on the accession of King Mwanga a systematic persecution of the Christians was inaugurated with the murder of Bishop Hannington in 1885. Mwanga was deposed by joint action of the Christians and Mohammedans in 1888, and fled to the Sesse Islands in Lake Victoria. Religious antagonism soon revived, and the Christians were compelled to leave the country. They returned in 1889, and after severely defeating the Mohammedans restored Mwanga to his Kingdom.

3. Negotiations between the British and German Governments during the following year definitely placed Uganda under British influence, and Captain Lugard (now The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.) proceeded inland on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and, despite opposition from the French missionaries, obtained Mwanga's signature on the 26th December, 1890, to a treaty giving the British the right to intervene in the internal affairs of Buganda. This proved the signal for armed attacks from both Mohammedan and Catholic factions, and resulted in fighting, in which the Sudanese levies, collected by Capt. Lugard to maintain his authority, with difficulty repulsed both their opponents' forces in detail. King Mwanga, who had sided with the French, escaped to German territory at Bukoba. He was persuaded ultimately to return, and an agreement was drawn up granting the Catholic and Mohammedan parties definite spheres of influence in Buganda.

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* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914–15, No. 873 [Cd. 7622–64].

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The position, however, proved unsatisfactory, and the British Government was forced by public opinion in England to assume direct control of affairs in 1894. Comparative quiet ensued for the next three years until Mwanga instigated a rebellion, which was defeated by the Sudanese force under the Acting Commissioner, Colonel Ternan. Mwanga once more fled the country, his infant son, Daudi Chwa, the present ruler, being proclaimed King, or "Kabaka," at Kampala under the guidance of three Regents. Discontent soon afterwards arose among a section of the Sudanese force; Mwanga returned to join the mutineers, aided by Kabarega, the rebel king of the Banyoro. Fortunately the Baganda remained loyal, and the outbreak was quelled after a year's fighting, during which several British officers lost their lives. Mwanga and Kabarega were captured and deported. Since the early part of 1899 the country has been peaceful, and British administration has spread over the neighbouring tribes. Control was extended over Busoga and Bunyoro on the 3rd July, 1896, whilst arrangements for the inclusion of the other peoples within the existing frontiers were effected by Sir H. H. Johnston between the years 1900 and 1902. Arrangements with the native governments of Buganda, Toro, and Ankole were negotiated by the same Commissioner for the purpose of regulating the native administration and defining their relations with the suzerain power. It was found advisable to suspend the Ankole Agreement in 1905, after the murder of the British Sub-Commissioner, but the subsequent loyalty of the natives justified the restoration of their privileges in 1912. Apart from this incident, the population has acquiesced in European rule, and only unimportant disturbances have occurred in outlying districts. The opening of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria in the early years of this century, and the subsequent installation of a steamer service on the Lake, proved a valuable stimulus to development, and has been largely responsible for the country's rapid progress in the twenty-five years of British administration.

4. During the Great War Uganda contributed in no small measure to the success of the operations in German East Africa. In the early part of the War, hostilities, in so far as Uganda was immediately concerned, were limited to outpost actions on the southern frontier, which was defended by the Police Service Battalion (native ranks officered by Europeans), together with native levies who were later organised as the Baganda Rifles. These forces were subsequently augmented by a company of the King's African Rifles and a battalion of Indian Infantry, the 13th Rajputs, while the necessary auxiliary services were organised locally. In the advance into German territory in 1916, and in the subsequent stages of the campaign, the native population of Uganda was largely drawn upon to maintain the personnel of the Carrier Corps and the King's African Rifles, while the great majority of the European non-official population and as many officials as could be spared from an inadequate civil establishment

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666 FIFTH AV

were enrolled in the local forces. 38,310 natives were recruited for the Uganda Transport Corps (Carrier Section), as well as 1,741 as stretcher-bearers, etc.; 3,576 porters were supplied to the East African Carrier Corps, and 5,763 for service in German and Portuguese East Africa; and a special Congo Carrier Corps, for which 8,429 porters were raised, materially assisted General Tombeur and the Belgian forces in the capture of Tabora. In addition to the above, five battalions of the 4th King's African Rifles were raised and trained in the Protectorate. To provide for the full complement and make allowance for wastage over 10,000 men were required. Finally, in 1917, the African Native Medical Corps was recruited, with the co-operation of the missions, from the ranks of the educated natives, and attained a strength of 1,000 with European personnel.

5. The year 1919 was marked by a famine of unusual severity, causing many deaths from starvation. The spread of rinderpest, an epidemic disease amongst Uganda cattle, increased to an alarming extent during the same year, but the stringent measures employed were successful in limiting the outbreak.

6. *Administrative Divisions.*—The Protectorate was divided originally into six Provinces, but on the revised delimitation of the eastern boundary in 1903 these were reduced to five—Buganda, Eastern, Western, Northern, and Rudolf—of which the last named is at present administered by the Government of Kenya pending the readjustment of the boundary between that Colony and Uganda. Until a survey of the country has been completed, it is not possible to furnish accurate statistics. The Protectorate covers an area of approximately 110,300 square miles, including 16,169 square miles of water.

7. The population on the 31st December, 1923, was estimated to be 3,127,455, viz., 1,289 Europeans, 6,521 Asiatics, and 3,119,645 native inhabitants.

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

8. Although commercial expectations were not completely realised, much was done during the period under review, and at the close of the year there was every indication that 1924 would be accompanied by considerable development and more prosperous trade conditions.

9. The improvement in the political position in East Africa generally was not without effect in Uganda; capital was given more confidence and the feeling of security required to attract new enterprises re-established. The success of the cotton season in itself ensures a prosperous year for the country. Native interest in cotton cultivation has increased steadily and facilities for instruction in ploughing have been considerably extended. The proposed extension into Uganda of the Nakuru-Turbo branch of the Uganda Railway will have far-reaching effects on the cotton industry. The new line will provide direct

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communication with the coast to the Eastern Province, the main cotton-growing area, and will facilitate the development of the more remote districts to the north and west. As a result of the wide extension and rapid progress of the cotton industry many natives are enjoying unprecedented prosperity. The ease with which their wealth has been acquired and other influences at work tending to break down tribal organisation and tradition have shown how essential it is that the natives should receive close guidance at this time.

10. The health of the native, both bodily and mental, is receiving closer attention; immense strides have been made in affording better facilities for medical treatment, and in so far as education is concerned a comprehensive scheme has now been devised supplementing work at present carried out by missionary societies.

11. Vital statistics for Buganda and the neighbouring Bantu districts record an excess of births over deaths, although in Buganda and Bunyoro the number of deaths exceeds the births.

12. The figures for the year show that satisfactory progress has been made in reducing the proportion of still-births. Wide expansion has taken place in the treatment of native diseases, particularly venereal diseases. With a view to bringing medical treatment within the reach of natives throughout the Protectorate, a system of sub-dispensaries in charge of trained native attendants is being established. Those already established, numbering 27, have proved at once successful and popular with the natives. A total of 184,601 cases received medical treatment, as compared with 116,660 cases in 1922. During the year, 74 cases of blackwater occurred, 17 of which were fatal; the corresponding figures for 1922 being 83 and 14, respectively.

II. GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

General Position.

13. The financial position at the end of the year under review could be viewed with satisfaction. In spite of unusual expenditure in respect of writing-off charges on account of famine relief, Protectorate war expenses and a contribution towards Imperial War expenditure, amounting in all to approximately £124,000 the total revenue showed an excess of some £60,000 over expenditure.

14. No supplementary grant-in-aid has been received from the Imperial Treasury since 1914. The subjoined table gives the final results for the last five financial years :—

	1919–20.	1920. (9 months.)	1921.	1922.	1923.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ..	495,549	777,084	803,347	820,365	999,750
Expenditure ..	465,118	592,780	786,375	920,228	93[illegible],999

(Exclusive of loan disbursements.)

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666 FIFTH A

Exclusive of the unspent balances of Loan Funds and the Uganda Cotton Development Fund amounting to £64,558, the excess of Assets over Liabilities on the 31st December, 1923, was £441,830, as against the anticipated excess of £167,033.

Revenue.

15. Collections under this head totalled £999,750, representing an increase of 21·9 per cent. on the total for the preceding twelve months. The more important increases in receipts are as follows:—Customs (£81,945); Poll Taxes (£54,459); Cotton Tax (£47,351).

Expenditure.

16. Ordinary expenditure (exclusive of loan disbursements) amounted to £938,999, showing an excess of £44,599 over the sanctioned expenditure for the year, and an increase of £18,771 on expenditure for the preceding twelve months.

Public Debt.

17. The total amount of advances received from Imperial Funds is £927,553, of which £39,655 had been repaid on the 31st December, 1923, including interest charges of £5,613.

Savings Bank.

18. There is a Treasury Savings Bank with headquarters at Entebbe and branches at Kampala, Jinja and Fort Portal. The rate of interest is 2½ per cent. The number of depositors whose accounts remained open at the close of the year was 636, as compared with 604 on 31st December, 1922. The total amount standing to their credit on 31st December, 1923, was £7,944, an increase of £254 since the 31st December, 1922.

III. TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

Cotton.

19. The total value of domestic produce exported from the Protectorate during the year under review amounted to £2,393,678, as compared with £1,215,793 for the preceding twelve months. The value of ginned cotton exported amounted to £2,026,820, representing more than 84 per cent. of the entire outward trade. Owing to unfavourable climatic conditions during the latter part of 1922 and early 1923 the 1922–23 cotton crop did not come up to expectations, and yields generally were below the average. Throughout the remainder of the year favourable weather conditions were experienced, and by the end of the year a record output for the 1923–24 crop was practically assured. In all four Provinces there was a satisfactory increase in the acreage sown; the total acreage under cotton in 1923 was estimated at 418,600 acres, representing an increase

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of approximately 71,500 acres on the area planted in 1922. The principal cotton area is the Eastern Province, where it is estimated that 298,000 acres are under cultivation.

20. Considerable progress has been made in the use of ploughs by natives, more especially in the Teso and Lango districts of the Eastern Province. New ploughing schools have been established in Budama, Bugwere and Bugishu districts, and in addition to training over 600 cattle for use in ploughs some 250 natives were trained as ploughmen.

21. Three very successful agricultural shows, organised mainly for the purpose of stimulating native interest in local agriculture and production, were held during the year. Entries were confined to natives of the districts concerned, and although the natives were new to the idea much enthusiasm was shown and competition was keen.

Coffee.

22. The year under review was very satisfactory for the majority of European planters. Good crops were generally obtained and the market remained steady for the greater part of the year. Exports from some 170 plantations amounted to 40,932 cwt., valued at £108,496. Compared with the preceding twelve months the latter figure shows an increase of £9,269.

23. Satisfactory progress has been made in the development of coffee-growing by natives. The acreage under this crop was increased to 133 acres and two small coffee-pulping stations have been erected, some 66,000 pounds of cherry being dealt with during the year.

Rubber.

24. Prices remained steady throughout the year, and as a result there was a considerable increase in the quantity exported. Tapping was resumed on many estates and the exports amounted to 398,600 lb., to the value of £9,926, as compared with 124,867 lb. for the previous year.

Miscellaneous Crops.

25. Rapid strides have been made in establishing the cultivation of rice in the Eastern Province. In order to encourage growers a small rice-cleaning plant was erected in the heart of the rice-growing area. Within three months of the completion of the mill some 30 tons of cleaned rice had been handled for native growers.

26. The area under chillies has been considerably increased. Exports for the year amounted to 18,233 cwt., valued at £58,660, an increase of 6,298 cwt. over the production for the previous year.

27. A large sugar-refining factory, with a capacity of 24 tons of refined sugar per day, is being erected in Buganda by a private firm, and some 1,500 acres are under sugar-cane. The export of jaggree (unrefined sugar) amounted to 1,127 cwt. Experiments in the cultivation of tea, tobacco, and wheat were continued by the Agricultural Department.

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666 FIFTH

Veterinary.

28. In the Eastern Province serious losses of cattle were occasioned by rinderpest, which appeared in a particularly virulent form. Before the close of the year all outbreaks were under control and the danger of reintroducing the disease into Buganda effectually countered. Minor outbreaks occurred in the Western Province on the border of Belgian Ruanda, but the precautionary measures taken in anticipation of such outbreaks were speedily effective. The situation as regards pleuropneumonia became more favourable, outbreaks of the disease being confined to three districts of the Eastern Province. The control of trypanosomiasis, which is endemic throughout the Protectorate, presents considerable difficulty. In the neighbourhood of Arua, East Coast fever was prevalent, and it has not yet been possible to institute adequate measures of control.

Forestry.

29. The bulk of the timber supplies of Uganda is derived from the Minziro Forest, on the Tanganyika border. During the year 652 tons of timber, to the value of over £4,500, were shipped from the saw mill. A new saw mill, capable of turning out 1,500 tons annually, has now been acquired and will be erected next year. A light railway will link up the forest direct with the lake at Sango Bay, where a pier is being erected. The principal timbers extracted from this forest are *Podocarpus gracilior* (Musenene), *Baikeae eminii* (Nkoba), and *Mimusops cuneifolia* (Mukunyu). Operations on a smaller scale are carried out by manual labour in the Budongo Forest in Bunyoro, and in the savannah forests in Busoga. The principal species extracted in the former are *Khaya anthotheca* (Munyama), *Entandrophragma utile* (Miovu), and *Cynometra Alexandrii* (Muhindi); and *Chlorophora excelsa* (Mvule) in the latter. With a view to finding a market for Uganda timber abroad a sample of 125 railway sleepers was sent to South Africa for trial.

Land.

30. In the Toro District the primary triangulation required before carrying out a topographical survey was completed during the year under review, and approximately one-half of the unmapped country has been topographically surveyed. In the Teso and Budama Districts of the Eastern Province some 350 square miles were covered by triangulation.

31. Native estate surveys were continued in Buganda, and an area of 464 square miles completed in detail, making a total area of 8,333 square miles surveyed since this work was commenced. The area of Crown Land sold during the year was 1,499·67 acres, at an average price per acre of 10s. 4d. 1,794·42 acres of Crown Land were leased at an average rental of 10d. per acre. The area of native land transferred to non-natives was 3,091·55 acres, the average price realised being 25s. 9d. per acre, as compared with 3s. per acre obtained in the previous year.

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Geological Research.

32. During the period under review 729 square miles were geologically surveyed, some 60 square miles being surveyed in detail. In carrying out an investigation of possible oil-bearing areas petroleum has been traced for a distance of about 125 miles along the Albertine depression. The work of investigation has not yet been brought to a conclusion, and the possibilities of exploitation are for the moment undetermined. From numerous specimens of fossil bones recovered during the mineral oil survey the interesting deduction has been made of the former existence of members of the group of clawed-Perissodactyls, not previously known from Africa. Microscope slides of various Uganda rock specimens have been made, and specimens of rocks, minerals and concentrates have been examined and tested analytically.

Banks.

33. Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Ltd. (Branches at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja), and by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. (branches at Kampala and Jinja).

IV. LEGISLATION.

34. Few measures of importance were enacted during the period under review. The Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance authorised a general revision of the Laws, the amendments prepared by the Commissioner appointed under this Ordinance being embodied in the General Revision Ordinance. The Companies Ordinance, drawn up on the lines of the Kenya Ordinance, provides for the registration of private companies in Uganda.

V. EDUCATION.

35. There are no schools for European children in the Protectorate and, with the exception of one Government technical school opened in 1922, educational work among the natives is in the hands of missionary societies. The missionary societies are five in number, distributed as follows :—The Church Missionary Society (throughout the Protectorate) ; the White Fathers (Roman Catholics) in Buganda, the Western Province and Bunyoro ; the Mill Hill Mission (Roman Catholics) in Eastern Buganda and the Eastern Province ; the Verona Mission (Roman Catholic) in the Nile district ; and the African Inland Mission (American Protestant) in the West Nile district.

36. Government grants during the period under review amounted to £11,986, viz. :—

£5,688 to the Church Missionary Society ;
£3,645 ,, White Fathers' Mission ;
£2,038 ,, Mill Hill Mission ;
£125 ,, Verona Mission.
£500 ,, Indian School, Kampala

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666 FIFTH A

In addition to the numerous elementary schools under native teachers, the missions maintain at various centres high schools and technical schools under European supervision. At the latter the subjects taught include carpentry, masonry, brick- and tile-making, boot-making, printing, tanning, agriculture, wheel-wrighting, smithing, sewing, lace-making, and cotton-spinning.

37. The following figures of attendance have been supplied by the missions for the year under review :—

	Attendance.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Church Missionary Society.. ..	81,956	54,346
White Fathers' Mission	15,326	10,411
Mill Hill Mission	22,910	13,866
Verona Mission	8,942 (Boys & Girls)	
African Inland Mission	872	211
	121,064	78,834

38. At Makerere College, the Government school, the number of students was increased to 35, and the courses of instruction included carpentry, mechanics, surveying and medical training.

39. With a view to evolving a comprehensive policy to meet the educational requirements of the country the services of the Chief Inspector of Schools in the Sudan were obtained to report on the existing systems of education and to make recommendations as to future arrangements. As a result an educational policy has been formulated which is under the consideration of the Secretary of State.

VI. CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

40. The climate of the Protectorate as a whole, though pleasant, cannot be considered healthy for Europeans. European children as a rule thrive in infancy, but considerable risk is attached to bringing them out when they are over two or three years old, as they are liable to attacks of malaria and the resultant anæmia. The health of adults depends mainly on their mode of life, and with care constitutional health should not be impaired, but if physical fitness is maintained the altitude and proximity to the Equator combine to produce nervous strain after prolonged residence. Outdoor manual labour is dangerous for Europeans, and on plantations a manager's or owner's duties are for the most part supervisory. With the exceptions mentioned below the temperature is moderate and varies but slightly throughout the year.

41. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 80° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 60° Fahrenheit. On the Ruwenzori Range there is extreme cold with perpetual snow, and it is also cold on the higher slopes of Mount

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Elgon. In the Nile Valley, near Lake Albert, on the other hand, the mean maximum temperature is 90° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 74° Fahrenheit. The favourite localities for European plantations are the Buganda Province (particularly the Mengo and Mubendi districts), the Toro District of the Western Province and the Bunyoro District of the Northern Province. There are a few estates in Busoga (Eastern Province), but this area is not so popular.

42. Statistics taken at Entebbe give the following results :—

Average rainfall for the last 24 years	59·50 in.
Average temperature for the last 20 years	Maximum 78·38° F. Minimum 62·68° F.
Mean daily sunshine	5 h. 18 min.

43. The rainfall at Entebbe during the year 1923 amounted to 89·04 inches distributed over 160 days—the highest rainfall recorded in the Protectorate. During the month of May 24·80 inches of rain fell, constituting the highest rainfall ever registered in Uganda for any month. Throughout the Protectorate the rainfall was considerably above normal, and in many places it was heavier than previously experienced. The lowest rainfall, 29·52 inches, was registered at Kakamari on the northern frontier.

44. Two main rainy seasons are anticipated annually. The first, the " long " rains, usually begin in March and may continue through June ; the second, or " short " rains, in September, and extend through October and occasionally November. Generally speaking, both seasons are experienced throughout the Protectorate. Much of the rain falls during the night or early morning. Violent thunderstorms and heavy showers occur frequently in the daytime, but these are only of local incidence.

VII. COMMUNICATIONS.

45. There are two short lines of railway in the Protectorate, both metre gauge. The first connects Kampala with its nearest port on Lake Victoria, Port Bell, seven miles distant. The other line, the Busoga Railway, links Lake Victoria and the navigable reaches of the Victoria Nile, where the river opens out into Lakes Kioga and Kwania. This railway is 62 miles in length, and runs from Jinja, near the source of the Nile, to Namasagali, the headquarters of the Busoga Railway Marine. The fleet of the last-named service consists of two stern-wheel vessels of 100 and 50 tons cargo capacity, respectively, with limited passenger accommodation, a launch of five tons cargo capacity, and a number of lighters, punts and dredgers. Weekly communication is provided with Masindi Port and various other

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666 FIFTH AVENUE

ports on the shores of Lakes Kioga and Kwania, where channels afford access through the beds of floating "sudd." Both railways and the Busoga Marine are managed by the Uganda Railway Administration. There is a small Government steamer service on Lake Albert with headquarters at Butiaba, affording regular communication with the north-eastern confines of the Belgian Congo at Mahagi and Kasenyi and with the Nile ports as far north as the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. This service was taken over by the Uganda Railway at the close of the year under review. At the close of the year a scheme for extending the Nakuru-Turbo branch of the Uganda Railway into Uganda was approved. The new line will connect with the Jinja-Namasagali Railway at Mbulamuti, and a branch line will extend from Tororo to Mbale.

Motor Transport.

46. Since the completion of the Mpanga bridges in April a through service with heavy vans has been maintained between Kampala and Fort Portal. In Buganda Province cotton was brought in by van to the road-rail system from many places which had not hitherto been served by the Transport Department. 22,968 tons of cargo were handled, as compared with 14,444 tons in the previous twelve months. Of this total 12,760 tons were carried by motor van, 3,985 tons by carts, 1,075 tons by porters, 3,688 tons by road-rail, the balance (1,460 tons) being arranged by contract. These figures show a considerable increase in the tonnage carried by motor vans, although the number of vans on charge was decreased by five. The working costs were slightly decreased—from Sh. 1/58 to Sh. 1/53—while the receipts also show a slight decrease.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

47. With the exception of the outlying districts of the Eastern and Northern Provinces all administrative centres are connected by telegraph. The total mileage of telegraph pole route is 1,188 miles, consisting of 429 miles of iron and 759 miles of wood pole line. There are 25 telegraph stations and 27 maintenance stations. Telephones for the use of the public are open at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja.

Roads.

48. A comprehensive programme of road construction, designed to ensure a better co-ordination of the road systems of the Protectorate as a whole and to open up large tracts of country where development had been hindered by lack of adequate transport arrangements, was approved during the year, and a commencement made by reconstructing some important roads in the cotton-growing districts and converting them into first-class

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roads. 815 miles of road are at present maintained by the Public Works Department ; of this total 644 miles are classified as first-class roads and are regularly traversed by heavy motor vans. There are, in addition, approximately 3,000 miles of motorable roads maintained by the Native Administration.

Road-Rail.

49. The road-rail track from Kampala to Bombo was finally completed and opened for public traffic in April. A branch line nearly five miles in length, connecting Gayaza with the main line, is now under construction. During the nine months ended 31st December, 1923, traffic amounting to approximately 3,700 tons was handled on the system. The total earnings amounted to £1,811 ; the operating expenses totalling £2,505. Notwithstanding the very unfavourable weather conditions and the fact that a gross tonnage of 12,000 tons passed over the system, expenditure at the rate of £30 per mile per annum sufficed for maintenance during the first year

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666 FIFTH AVEN

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1190	Jamaica	1922
1191	Seychelles	,,
1192	Bahamas	1922–1923
1193	Somaliland	1922
1194	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1922–1923
1195	Leeward Islands	,,
1196	Turks and Caicos Islands	1922
1197	Nigeria	1923
1198	Weihaiwei	,,
1199	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1922–1923
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1201	Gambia	1923
1202	Bahamas	1923–1924
1203	Hongkong	1922
1204	Nyasaland	1923
1205	Cayman Islands	1922
1206	Cyprus	1923
1207	Gold Coast	1922–1923
1208	Trinidad and Tobago	1923
1209	Zanzibar Protectorate	,,
1210	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1923–1924
1211	Swaziland	1923
1212	Basutoland	1923–1924
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1214	Fiji	,,
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1216	New Hebrides	,,
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1218	Jamaica	,,
1219	Sierra Leone	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
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84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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No. 1280.

UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1924.

(For Reports for 1922 and 1923 see Nos. 1182 and 1220, respectively, price 6d. each.)

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INDEX.

		Page
	PREFACE	3
I.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	5
II.	GOVERNMENT FINANCE	6
III.	TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES	7
IV.	LEGISLATION	10
V.	EDUCATION	10
VI.	CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY	11
VII.	COMMUNICATIONS	12

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

No. 1280.

UGANDA.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1924.*

PREFACE.

Geographical Description.

1. The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate extends from one degree of south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Victoria Nile at Nimule. It is flanked on the east by the natural boundaries of Lake Rudolf, the river Turkwel, Mount Elgon (14,200 ft.), and the Sio River, running into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria, whilst the outstanding features on the western side are the Nile watershed, Lake Albert, the river Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 ft.), and Lake Edward.

Historical Survey.

2. The first British explorers to visit the country were Speke and Grant during their search for the Nile in 1862. Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert shortly afterwards. Stanley reached Buganda in 1875, and was greatly struck with the intelligence of the natives. As the result of his appeal, the first band of missionaries arrived in June, 1877, followed two years later by a party of French Catholics. Both denominations quickly gained adherents, but on the accession of King Mwanga a systematic persecution of the Christians was inaugurated with the murder of Bishop Hannington in 1885. Mwanga was deposed by joint action of the Christians and Mohammedans in 1888, and fled to the Sesse Islands in Lake Victoria. Religious antagonism soon revived, and the Christians were compelled to leave the country. They returned in 1889, and after severely defeating the Mohammedans restored Mwanga to his Kingdom.

3. Negotiations between the British and German Governments during the following year definitely placed Uganda under British influence, and Captain Lugard (now The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.) proceeded inland on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and, despite opposition from the French Missionaries, obtained Mwanga's signature on the 26th December, 1890, to a treaty giving the British the right to intervene in the internal affairs of Buganda. This proved the signal for armed attacks from both Mohammedan

* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914–15, No. 873 [Cd. 7622–64.].

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and Catholic factions, and resulted in fighting, in which the Sudanese levies, collected by Captain Lugard to maintain his authority, with difficulty repulsed both their opponents' forces in detail. King Mwanga, who had sided with the French, escaped to German territory at Bukoba. He was persuaded ultimately to return, and an agreement was drawn up granting the Catholic and Mohammedan parties definite spheres of influence in Buganda. The position, however, proved unsatisfactory, and the British Government was forced by public opinion in England to assume direct control of affairs in 1894. Comparative quiet ensued for the next three years until Mwanga instigated a rebellion, which was defeated by the Sudanese force under the Acting Commissioner, Colonel Ternan. Mwanga once more fled the country, his infant son, Daudi Chwa, the present ruler, being proclaimed King, or "Kabaka," at Kampala under the guidance of three Regents. Discontent soon afterwards arose among a section of the Sudanese force; Mwanga returned to join the mutineers, aided by Kabarega, the rebel king of the Banyoro. Fortunately the Baganda remained loyal, and the outbreak was quelled after a year's fighting, during which several British officers lost their lives. Mwanga and Kabarega were captured and deported. Since the early part of 1899 the country has been peaceful, and British administration has spread over the neighbouring tribes. Control was extended over Busoga and Bunyoro on the 3rd July, 1896, whilst the arrangements for the inclusion of the other peoples within the existing frontiers were effected by Sir H. H. Johnston between the years 1900 and 1902. Arrangements with the native governments of Buganda, Toro, and Ankole were negotiated by the same Commissioner for the purpose of regulating the native administration and defining their relations with the suzerain power. It was found advisable to suspend the Ankole Agreement in 1905, after the murder of the British Sub-Commissioner, but the subsequent loyalty of the natives justified the restoration of their privileges in 1912. Apart from this incident, the population has acquiesced in European rule, and only unimportant disturbances have occurred in outlying districts. The opening of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria in the early years of this century, and the subsequent installation of a steamer service on the Lake, proved a valuable stimulus to development, and have been largely responsible for the country's rapid progress in the thirty years of British administration.

4. During the Great War Uganda contributed in no small measure to the success of the operations in German East Africa. In the early part of the War, hostilities, in so far as Uganda was immediately concerned, were limited to outpost actions on the southern frontier, which was defended by the Police Service Battalion (native ranks officered by Europeans), together with native levies who were later organised as the Baganda Rifles. These forces were subsequently augmented by a company of the

King's African Rifles and a battalion of Indian Infantry, the 13th Rajputs, while the necessary auxiliary services were organised locally. In the advance into German territory in 1916, and in the subsequent stages of the campaign, the native population of Uganda was largely drawn upon to maintain the personnel of the Carrier Corps and the King's African Rifles, while the great majority of the European non-official population and as many officials as could be spared from an inadequate civil establishment were enrolled in the local forces. 38,310 natives were recruited for the Uganda Transport Corps (Carrier Section), as well as 1,741 as stretcher-bearers, etc.; 3,576 porters were supplied to the East African Carrier Corps, and 5,763 for service in German and Portuguese East Africa; and a special Congo Carrier Corps, for which 8,429 porters were raised, materially assisted General Tombeur and the Belgian forces in the capture of Tabora. In addition to the above, five battalions of the 4th King's African Rifles were raised and trained in the Protectorate. To provide for the full complement and make allowance for wastage over 10,000 men were required. Finally, in 1917, the African Native Medical Corps was recruited, with the co-operation of the missions, from the ranks of the educated natives, and attained a strength of 1,000 with European personnel.

5. The year 1919 was marked by a famine of unusual severity, causing many deaths from starvation. The spread of rinderpest, an epidemic disease amongst Uganda cattle, increased to an alarming extent during the same year, but the stringent measures employed were successful in limiting the outbreak.

Administrative Divisions.

6. The Protectorate was divided originally into six Provinces, but on the revised delimitation of the eastern boundary in 1903, these were reduced to five—Buganda, Eastern, Western, Northern, and Rudolf—of which the last named is at present administered by the Government of Kenya pending the readjustment of the boundary between that Colony and Uganda. Until a survey of the country has been completed, it is not possible to furnish accurate statistics. The Protectorate covers an area of approximately 110,300 square miles, including 16,169 square miles of water.

7. The population on the 31st December, 1924, was estimated to be 3,145,449, viz., 1,451 Europeans, 7,229 Asiatics, and 3,136,769 native inhabitants.

I. General Observations.

8. Throughout the Protectorate trade conditions were extremely favourable, and the year was one of exceptional

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prosperity for Uganda. The cotton crop was the best on record—exports amounted to 128,000 bales, representing an advance of 38 per cent. on the figure for 1923—and good prices were obtained for coffee and rubber.

9. The rapid increase in the development of the cotton industry has given rise to other problems; during the year under review the most outstanding have been the maintenance of an adequate supply of labour and the provision of further transport facilities. In cultivating cotton the native has found an easy means of acquiring wealth and has little inclination to seek other forms of employment. To maintain a supply of labour for Government works it has been necessary to organise labour recruitment from the western parts of the Protectorate where cotton cultivation has not been established. The wages of labour have been considerably enhanced on account of the expense of recruiting from distant parts of the Protectorate.

10. The existing facilities for transportation were put to considerable strain in moving the cotton crop. The road system to the Ports on Lake Victoria was equal to the strain, but considerable difficulty was experienced over the Railway and Lake system. The surveys for the new railway from Turbo to Busoga through important cotton growing areas progressed rapidly and preparations for commencing construction in 1925 were completed.

11. Native affairs remained satisfactory, and apart from the native controversy in Uganda regarding Bataka lands there was no discontent. A special Commission was appointed to inquire into this dispute and to submit recommendations for its settlement.

12. The financial position of the Protectorate benefited considerably from the prosperous conditions. An important landmark in the Protectorate's history was attained by the release of its finances from Treasury control.

13. A special Parliamentary Commission appointed to consider and report on measures to accelerate the economic development of the East African Dependencies visited Uganda towards the close of the year.

14. For the first time on record the birth rate in Buganda has exceeded the death rate; the proportion of still-births has also been considerably reduced. This improvement is due mainly to the great expansion in medical work which has taken place during the last few years, and also to the work accomplished in the maternity centres recently established by the Missions.

II. Government Finance.

General Position.

15. The financial position at the end of the year under review was thoroughly satisfactory. Prosperous trade conditions con-

andronicus p
666 FIFTH

tributed to a substantial increase in revenue. Treasury control of the Protectorate finances was removed at the beginning of the year, and Development Loan expenditure was terminated at £550,000.

The following table gives the final results for the last five financial years :—

	1920. (9 months)	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	777,084	803,347	820,365	999,750	1,239,789
Expenditure ..	592,780	786,375	920,228	938,999	918,662

(Exclusive of loan disbursements.)

Exclusive of the unspent balances of loan funds amounting to £87,298 the excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st December, 1924, was £762,957 as against the anticipated excess of £564,669.

Revenue.

16. Collections under this head totalled £1,239,789 representing an increase of 24 per cent. on the total for the preceding twelve months. The more important increases in receipts were as follows :—Customs (£155,262), Cotton Tax (£47,230), Poll Taxes (£14,175).

Expenditure.

17. Ordinary expenditure (exclusive of loan disbursements) amounted to £918,662, showing a saving of £77,237 on the sanctioned expenditure for the year, and a decrease of £20,337 on expenditure for the preceding year. Expenditure on loan services totalled £147,221.

Public Debt.

18. The total amount of advances received from Imperial Funds is £1,097,553, of which £45,720 had been repaid on the 31st December, 1924.

Savings Bank.

19. There is a Treasury Savings Bank with headquarters at Entebbe and branches at Kampala, Jinja and Fort Portal. The rate of interest is 2½ per cent. The number of depositors whose accounts remained open at the close of the year was 703, as compared with 636 on the 31st December, 1923; the total amount standing to their credit on 31st December, 1924, was £9,907, an increase of £1,963 for the year.

III. Trade, Agriculture and Industries.

Cotton.

20. The total value of domestic produce exported from the Protectorate during the year under review amounted to £3,897,395, as compared with £2,393,678 for the preceding twelve months.

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The value of ginned cotton exported amounted to £3,486,565, representing practically 90 per cent. of the entire outward trade. Climatic conditions both for the growth and picking of the crop were very favourable, and a new record of production was established. Prices paid to the growers were high, and acted as a stimulus to increased activity in the preparation of larger acreages for the 1924–1925 crop. In all Provinces there was a satisfactory increase in the area sown; the total acreage under cotton in 1924 was estimated at 572,800 acres, representing an increase of 154,200 acres on the area planted in 1923. The principal cotton area is the Eastern Province, where it is estimated that 355,000 acres are under cultivation. The high market value of cotton seed was responsible for a greatly increased export of this commodity; exports totalled 21,093 tons valued at £106,280. Further progress was made in the use of ploughs by natives in spite of a set-back which occurred as a result of an outbreak of rinderpest in the Eastern Province. Ploughing schools were also opened in Buganda and some progress made.

Coffee.

21. Coffee is the principal crop on European plantations and ranks second amongst the domestic products of the Protectorate. During the year under review crops were generally light, but good prices were obtained on the home market. Exports amounted to 41,093 cwt., valued £167,696, compared with 40,932 cwt., valued at £108,496, for the previous year. *Coffea arabica* is the variety chiefly cultivated, but more attention is being given to improved types of *coffea robusta*. Further progress was made in the development of coffee-growing by natives, and many more plots were planted up throughout the Protectorate.

Rubber.

22. The higher prices obtained on the home market enabled tapping to be carried on steadily during the year. Exports amounted to 608,300 lb., valued at £18,911, as compared with 398,600 lb. in 1923.

Miscellaneous Crops.

23. The cultivation of rice in the Eastern Province is being encouraged, and the area under this crop is increasing. Three power hullers are now in use, and the production of "paddy" during the year is estimated at 1,300 tons. The erection by a private firm of a large sugar refining factory, with an output capacity of nearly one ton of sugar an hour, was completed towards the end of the year. Most of the sugar is sold locally, and only a small amount of refined sugar is exported.

24. Experiments in the cultivation of tea, tobacco and wheat were continued by the Agricultural Department.

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666 FIFTH AV

VETERINARY.

25. Buganda and the Western Province were free from rinderpest throughout the year, but in the Eastern Province outbreaks occurred in nearly all districts. Inoculations were carried out on a large scale and while the centres of disease had not been eliminated by the end of the year, they had been considerably reduced in number. Further progress was made in restricting the incidence of pleuro-pneumonia which is now limited to certain areas in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. Apart from one serious outbreak of trypanosomiasis in the Toro District there was no considerable loss of cattle from this disease. In the West Nile District East Coast Fever was still prevalent and it is estimated that some 15,000 head have died from the disease.

FORESTRY.

26. The bulk of the timber supplies of Uganda is derived from the Minzira Forest, on the Tanganyika border. During the year 650 tons of timber, to the value of over £4,300, were shipped from the saw mill. A new saw mill, capable of turning out 1,500 tons of timber annually, is being erected at Katera, seven miles from the Lake, and during the year a pier has been erected at Sango Bay and a light railway laid to Katera. The principal timbers extracted from this forest are *Podocarpus gracilior*, (Musenene), *Baikeae eminii* (Nkoba), and *Mimusops cuneifolia* (Mukunyu). Operations on a smaller scale are carried out by manual labour in the Budongo Forest in Bunyoro and in the savannah forests in Busoga.

LAND.

27. Topographical survey was continued in the Toro District and some 265 square miles were completed during the year under review. In Buganda native estate surveys were completed over an area of 548 square miles, making a total area of 8,881 square miles surveyed since the work was commenced. The area of Crown Land sold during the year was 1,339 acres, at an average price per acre of Shs. 9/31. 22,535 acres of Crown Land were leased at an average rental of Shs. 1/20 per acre.

GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

28. During the year 520 square miles were geologically surveyed, some 450 square miles being surveyed in detail. The preliminary enquiry with regard to the occurrence of petroleum in Uganda was completed, and the position has been set forth in detail in a special report. Other investigations have revealed the occurrence of gold over a long stretch of the Kafu River, and a mineralised area in the south of the Protectorate. A seismologi-

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cal observatory, in which two seismometers will be installed, is being built at Entebbe.

Banks.

29. Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Ltd. (branches at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja), and by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. (branches at Kampala and Jinja).

IV. Legislation.

30. Few new measures of importance were brought into force during the period under review. Among the subsidiary legislation the most important was the revision and re-enactment of the Township Rules, consolidating all municipal law in the Protectorate.

V. Education.

31. There are no schools for European children in the Protectorate and educational work among the natives is mainly in the hands of missionary societies, monetary assistance being afforded by the Government The missionary societies are five in number, distributed as follows :—The Church Missionary Society (throughout the Protectorate) ; the White Fathers (Roman Catholics) in Buganda, the Western Province and Bunyoro ; the Mill Hill Mission (Roman Catholics) in Eastern Buganda and the Eastern Province ; the Italian Catholic Mission (Roman Catholic) in the Nile districts ; and the African Inland Mission (American Protestant) in the West Nile District.

32. Government grants during the period under review amounted to £11,846, viz. :—

£5,688	to the	Church Missionary Society ;
£3,645	,,	White Fathers' Mission ;
£1,888	,,	Mill Hill Mission ;
£125	,,	Italian Catholic Mission ;
£500	,,	Indian School, Kampala.

In addition to the numerous elementary schools under native teachers, the missions maintain at various centres high schools and technical schools under European supervision. At the latter the subjects taught include carpentry, masonry, brick and tile-making, boot-making, printing, tanning, agriculture, wheel-wrighting, smithing, sewing, lace-making, and cotton-spinning.

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666 FIFTH AVEN

33. The following figures of attendance have been supplied by the missions for the year under review :—

	Attendance. Boys.	Girls.
Church Missionary Society ..	79,691	52,243
White Fathers' Mission ..	16,200	11,063
Mill Hill Mission	20,843	10,633
Italian Catholic Mission ..	1,437	503
African Inland Mission ..	1,130	185
	119,301	74,627

34. In 1922 a Government Technical School was opened at Makerere, and courses of instruction given in carpentry and mechanics. The scope of the institution has now been extended so as to provide a higher educational establishment as well as a technical school. Hitherto there have been no facilities for higher education in Uganda, and natives who wished to supplement the education received at Mission High Schools have had to go abroad. The courses of instruction of the technical side now include carpentry, mechanical engineering, surveying, and medical training, and 53 students were attending the courses during the year. The building programme at Makerere is designed to provide accommodation for 200 resident students and during the last four years expenditure on staff and building works has amounted to nearly £27,000.

35. A Government Education Department has been formed with a view to controlling and co-ordinating all educational effort in the Protectorate. All Mission Schools will be standardised and assisted by Government grants to train boys up to the standard of entrance to Makerere College. By training native schoolmasters and by systematic inspections the intention is to raise the standard of all schools until eventually Makerere College can reach the status of a University College.

VI. Climate and Meteorology.

36. The climate of the Protectorate as a whole, though pleasant, cannot be considered healthy for Europeans. European children as a rule thrive in infancy, but considerable risk is attached to bringing them out when they are over two or three years old, as they are liable to attacks of malaria and the resultant anæmia. The health of adults depends mainly on their mode of life, and with care constitutional health should not be impaired, but even if physical fitness is maintained the altitude and proximity to the Equator combine to produce nervous strain after prolonged residence. Outdoor manual labour is dangerous for Europeans, and on plantations a manager's or owner's duties are for the

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most part supervisory. With the exceptions mentioned below the temperature is moderate and varies but slightly throughout the year.

37. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 80° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 60° Fahrenheit. On the Ruwenzori Range there is extreme cold with perpetual snow, and it is also cold on the higher slopes of Mount Elgon. In the Nile Valley, near Lake Albert, on the other hand, the mean maximum temperature is 90° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 74° Fahrenheit. The favourite localities for European plantations are the Buganda Province (particularly the Mengo and Mubende districts), the Toro District of the Western Province and the Bunyoro District of the Northern Province. There are a few estates in Busoga (Eastern Province), but this area is not so popular.

38. Statistics taken at Entebbe give the following results :—

Average rainfall for the last 25 years	59·57 inches
Average temperature for the last 20 years	Maximum 78·41° F. Minimum 62·69° F.
Mean daily sunshine	5 hrs. 50 mins.

39. The rainfall at Entebbe during the year amounted to 61·19 inches distributed over 159 days. With the exception of certain districts in the Northern Province the rainfall was again above normal. The highest rainfall was recorded at Sozi, Sesse Islands, where 78·48 inches fell. The lowest rainfall, 18·23 inches, was registered at Moroto in the Eastern Province.

40. Two main rainy seasons are anticipated annually. The first, the " long " rains, usually begin in March and may continue through June ; the second, or " short " rains begin in September and extend through October and occasionally November. Generally speaking, both seasons are experienced throughout the Protectorate. Much of the rain falls during the night or early morning. Violent thunderstorms and heavy showers occur frequently in the daytime, but these are only of local incidence.

VII. Communications.

41. There are two short lines of railway in the Protectorate, both metre gauge. The first connects Kampala with its nearest port on Lake Victoria, Port Bell, seven miles distant. The other line, the Busoga Railway, links Lake Victoria and the navigable reaches of the Victoria Nile, where the river opens out into Lakes

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Kioga and Kwania. This railway is 62 miles in length, and runs from Jinja, near the source of the Nile, to Namasagali, the headquarters of the Busoga Railway Marine. Weekly communication is provided with Masindi Port and various other ports on the shores of Lakes Kioga and Kwania where channels afford access through the beds of floating "sudd." There is also a steamer service on Lake Albert with headquarters at Butiaba, affording regular communication with the north-eastern confines of the Belgian Congo at Mahagi and Kasenyi and with the Nile ports as far north as the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. Both railways and steamer services are managed by the Uganda Railway Administration.

An extension of the Nakuru-Turbo branch of the Uganda Railway into the Eastern Province of Uganda is being undertaken by the Railway Administration. During the year surveys for the new line were made and preparations completed for commencing construction in 1925.

Motor Transport.

43. Six new vans were brought into service during the year, and a motor service on the Bukakata-Masaka-Mbarara route was opened. 24,953 tons of cargo were handled as compared with 22,968 tons of cargo in the previous twelve months. Of this total 12,024 tons were carried by motor van, 3,873 tons by cart, 6,424 tons by road-rail and 2,478 tons by contractors. The working costs were reduced from Shs. 1/53 to Shs. 1/40 per mile; the lowest figure so far recorded. Receipts also showed a decrease from Shs. 2/38 to Shs. 1/99 per mile.

44. While road-rail traffic was carried at a small loss the earnings per train mile showed an improvement on last year's figures, and costs were considerably reduced in spite of difficulties experienced in obtaining suitable fuel. Earnings amounted to £3,482 and operating expenses totalled £3,858.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

45. With the exception of the outlying districts of the Eastern and Northern Provinces all administrative centres are connected by telegraph. The total mileage of telegraph pole route is 1,403 miles. Telephones for the use of the public are open at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja.

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Roads.

46. The scheme of new road construction proceeded satisfactorily, though it was found impossible owing to the difficulty of procuring sufficient labour to complete the programme contemplated. The chief effort has been made in the Eastern Province, with a view to assisting the movement of the cotton crop to the Lake Ports. 866 miles of road are now maintained by the Public Works Department, and the mileage of first class roads was increased from 644 to 769 miles. There are, in addition, approximately 3,000 miles of motorable roads maintained by the Native Administration.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1318

UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1925.

(For Reports for 1923 and 1924 see Nos. 1220 and 1280, respectively, price 6d. each.)

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INDEX.

		Page
PREFACE	.. ..	3
I.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	5
II.	GOVERNMENT FINANCE	7
III.	TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES	8
IV.	LEGISLATION	11
V.	EDUCATION	11
VI.	CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY	12
VII.	COMMUNICATIONS	13

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No. 1318.

UGANDA.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1925.*

Preface.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

1. The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate extends from one degree of south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Victoria Nile at Nimule. It is flanked on the east† by the natural boundaries of Lake Rudolf, the river Turkwel, Mount Elgon (14,200 ft.), and the Sio River, running into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria, whilst the outstanding features on the western side are the Nile watershed, Lake Albert, the river Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 ft.) and Lake Edward.

HISTORICAL SURVEY.

2. The first British explorers to visit the country were Speke and Grant during their search for the Nile in 1862. Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert shortly afterwards. Stanley reached Buganda in 1875, and was greatly struck with the intelligence of the natives. As the result of his appeal, the first band of missionaries arrived in June, 1877, followed two years later by a party of French Catholics. Both denominations quickly gained adherents, but on the accession of King Mwanga a systematic persecution of the Christians was inaugurated with the murder of Bishop Hannington in 1885. Mwanga was deposed by joint action of the Christians and Mohammedans in 1888, and fled to the Sesse Islands in Lake Victoria. Religious antagonism soon revived, and the Christians were compelled to leave the country. They returned in 1889, and, after severely defeating the Mohammedans, restored Mwanga to his Kingdom.

3. Negotiations between the British and German Governments during the following year definitely placed Uganda under British influence, and Captain Lugard (now The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.) proceeded inland on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and, despite opposition from the French missionaries, obtained Mwanga's signature, on the 26th December, 1890, to a treaty giving the British the right to intervene in the internal affairs of Buganda. This proved the signal for armed attacks from both Mohammedan

* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914–15, No. 873 [Cd. 7622–64].
† The eastern boundary has since been altered; see note to paragraph 6.

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and Catholic factions, and resulted in fighting, in which the Sudanese levies, collected by Captain Lugard to maintain his authority, with difficulty repulsed both their opponents' forces in detail. King Mwanga, who had sided with the French, escaped to German territory at Bukoba. He was persuaded ultimately to return, and an agreement was drawn up granting the Catholic and Mohammedan parties definite spheres of influence in Buganda. The position, however, proved unsatisfactory, and the British Government was forced by public opinion in England to assume direct control of affairs in 1894. Comparative quiet ensued for the next three years, until Mwanga instigated a rebellion, which was defeated by the Sudanese force under the Acting Commissioner, Colonel Ternan. Mwanga once more fled the country, his infant son, Daudi Chwa, the present ruler, being proclaimed King, or "Kabaka," at Kampala under the guidance of three Regents. Discontent soon afterwards arose among a section of the Sudanese force; Mwanga returned to join the mutineers, aided by Kabarega, the rebel king of the Banyoro. Fortunately the Baganda remained loyal, and the outbreak was quelled after a year's fighting, during which several British officers lost their lives. Mwanga and Kabarega were captured and deported. Since the early part of 1899 the country has been peaceful and British administration has spread over the neighbouring tribes. Control was extended over Busoga and Bunyoro on the 3rd July, 1896, whilst the arrangements for the inclusion of the other peoples within the existing frontiers were effected by Sir H. H. Johnston between the years 1900 and 1902. Arrangements with the native governments of Buganda, Toro and Ankole were negotiated by the same Commissioner for the purpose of regulating the native administration and defining their relations with the suzerain power. It was found advisable to suspend the Ankole Agreement in 1905, after the murder of the British Sub-Commissioner, but the subsequent loyalty of the natives justified the restoration of their privileges in 1912. Apart from this incident, the population has acquiesced in European rule, and only unimportant disturbances have occurred in outlying districts. The opening of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria in the early years of this century, and the subsequent installation of a steamer service on the Lake, proved a valuable stimulus to development, and have been largely responsible for the country's rapid progress in the thirty years of British administration.

4. During the Great War Uganda contributed in no small measure to the success of the operations in German East Africa. In the early part of the War, hostilities, in so far as Uganda was immediately concerned, were limited to outpost actions on the southern frontier, which was defended by the Police Service Battalion (native ranks officered by Europeans), together with native levies who were later organised as the Baganda Rifles. These forces were subsequently augmented by a company of the

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King's African Rifles and a battalion of Indian infantry, the 13th Rajputs, while the necessary auxiliary services were organised locally. In the advance into German territory in 1916, and in the subsequent stages of the campaign, the native population of Uganda was largely drawn upon to maintain the personnel of the Carrier Corps and the King's African Rifles, while the great majority of the European non-official population and as many officials as could be spared from an inadequate civil establishment were enrolled in the local forces. 38,310 natives were recruited for the Uganda Transport Corps (Carrier Section), as well as 1,741 as stretcher-bearers, etc.; 3,576 porters were supplied to the East African Carrier Corps, and 5,763 for service in German and Portuguese East Africa; and a special Congo Carrier Corps, for which 8,429 porters were raised, materially assisted General Tombeur and the Belgian forces in the capture of Tabora. In addition to the above, five battalions of the 4th King's African Rifles were raised and trained in the Protectorate. To provide for the full complement and make allowance for wastage, over 10,000 men were required. Finally, in 1917, the African Native Medical Corps was recruited, with the co-operation of the missions, from the ranks of the educated natives, and attained a strength of 1,000 with European personnel.

5. The year 1919 was marked by a famine of unusual severity, causing many deaths from starvation. The spread of rinderpest, an epidemic disease amongst Uganda cattle, increased to an alarming extent during the same year, but the stringent measures employed were successful in limiting the outbreak.

Administrative Divisions.

6. The Protectorate was divided originally into six Provinces, but on the revised delimitation of the eastern boundary in 1903, these were reduced to five—Buganda, Eastern, Western, Northern, and Rudolf—of which the last named is at present administered by the Government of Kenya pending the readjustment* of the boundary between that Colony and Uganda. Until a survey of the country has been completed, it is not possible to furnish accurate statistics. The Protectorate covers an area of approximately 110,300 square miles, including 16,169 square miles of water.

7. The population on the 31st December, 1925, was estimated to be 3,148,481, viz., 1,703 Europeans, 9,176 Asiatics, and 3,137,602 native inhabitants.

I. General Observations.

8. The year under review was one of exceptional prosperity in all branches of trade and industry. The cotton crop this year again constituted a record, exports amounting to 196,038 bales,

* This readjustment has since been effected by the Kenya (Boundaries) Order in Council, 1926.

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representing an increase on last year's crop of 53 per cent. The spending power of the native was in consequence greatly increased, and the result was reflected in trade returns throughout the country. Although the coffee crop decreased by 17 per cent., the revival of the rubber market resulted in the re-establishment of many derelict estates.

9. The prosperity of the Protectorate during the year must not, however, be allowed to create a false impression as to its permanency. Uganda is at present dependent almost entirely upon its cotton crop. Any set-back in its cultivation or marketing, therefore, would instantly be reflected in the trade of the country. As a precaution against such a contingency, natives are being encouraged to grow other economic crops upon which they may fall back in case of necessity.

10. While the internal transport system was fully able to cope with the increased cotton crop, the same cannot, unfortunately, be said of the railway and port system. Although the railway authorities did all that was possible, the increased facilities which they provided for handling and transporting the crop proved inadequate. It is contemplated, however, that with the advance of the railway into Uganda, the conditions will be considerably improved in future years.

11. The establishment of a Labour Department for the provision of labourers for Government Departments and the care of labourers throughout the Protectorate has been justified. The demands of al' departments were met and the physical condition of the labourers themselves at the termination of their contracts amply proved, if such proof were needed, the wisdom of providing them with a well-balanced ration.

12. At the beginning of the year an Educational Department for the Protectorate came into being as a separate unit among Government departments. The whole year was devoted to the work of laying the foundation of an educational system which will, it is hoped, in time satisfy the needs of the native population.

13. The activities of the Medical Department and the missions were extended during the year. A decline in the total death-rate and an increase in the birth-rate were recorded, and the excess of births over deaths accounted for an increase of 12,947 in the native population. The progressive manner in which such excesses have been maintained since 1921, when the total deaths exceeded the total births over the whole Protectorate, is very satisfactory.

14. An International Commission, with headquarters at Entebbe, was appointed by the League of Nations to study scientific questions relating to sleeping sickness.

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II. Government Finance.

General Position.

15. The financial position at the end of the year under review was eminently satisfactory. The general trade expansion exceeded all expectations, with the result that the revenue proved to be greatly in excess of the estimates. The expenditure for the year fell short of the appropriation by £117,706, whilst the revenue exceeded the estimates by £294,957.

The subjoined table gives the final results for the last five financial years :—

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	803,347	820,365	999,750	1,239,789	1,479,284
Expenditure ..	786,375	920,228	938,999	918,662	1,108,396

Exclusive of the unspent balances of loan funds, amounting to £52,237, the excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st December, 1925, was £1,133,845, as against an anticipated excess of £839,780.

Revenue.

16. Collections under this head totalled £1,479,284, representing an increase of [illegible] per cent. on the total of the preceding twelve months. The more important increases in receipts over the estimates for the year were :—Customs (£163,619), Poll Taxes (£39,278), Interest, etc. (£20,318), Sale of Ivory (£10,387), Post Office (£10,295).

Expenditure.

17. Ordinary expenditure (exclusive of loan disbursements) amounted to £1,108,396, showing a saving of £117,706 on the sanctioned expenditure for the year, and an increase of £189,734 on expenditure for the preceding year. Expenditure on loan services totalled £95,061.

Public Debt.

18. The total amount of advances received from Imperial Funds is £1,157,553, of which £52,568 had been repaid on the 31st December, 1925.

Savings Bank.

19. There is a Treasury Savings Bank* with headquarters at Entebbe and branches at Kampala, Jinja and Fort Portal. The rate of interest is 2½ per cent. The number of depositors whose accounts remained open at the close of the year was 804, as compared with 703 on the 31st December, 1924; the total amount standing to their credit on 31st December, 1925, was £13,041, representing an increase of £3,134 since the 31st December, 1924.

* The Savings Bank business has now been transferred to the Post Office.

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III. Trade, Agriculture and Industries.

Cotton.

20. The total value of domestic produce exported from the Protectorate during the year amounted to £5,096,717, as compared with £3,897,395 for the preceding twelve months. The value of ginned cotton exported amounted to £4,685,992, representing approximately 92 per cent. of the entire outward trade. Climatic conditions on the whole were favourable, and a new record of production was again established. Although prices for the greater part of the buying season were high, they showed a gradual decline towards the end of the year, and the prospects for the forthcoming marketing season were not nearly so good. Traders, who had relied on a repetition of the prices of the previous season, were carrying very large stocks. In view of the fall in cotton prices, and the consequent reduction in the spending power of the native, this has proved to be unjustified. There was a satisfactory increase in the acreage sown in all Provinces for the 1925–26 crop. The total acreage under cotton in 1925 was estimated at 617,324 acres, representing an increase of 44,510 acres on the area planted in 1924. While the principal cotton area is still the Eastern Province, where it is estimated that 383,613 acres are under cultivation, the area planted in Buganda has now increased to 200,000 acres. Every effort is made by the Government departments concerned to instruct and encourage the native growers to improve the quality of their cotton by paying proper attention to its picking, storage and sale. The number of native-owned ploughs in use amounted to 1,840, as compared with 769 in 1924 and 287 in 1923. Exports of cotton-seed amounted to 21,928 tons, valued at £122,790, as against 21,093 tons, valued at £106,280, in 1924.

Coffee.

21. Coffee still holds second place in the list of the Protectorate's exports, and it is the principal crop grown by Europeans. Exports during the year amounted to 29,883 cwt., valued at £139,469, representing a decrease of 11,210 cwt. on the quantity exported in 1924. The falling off in production is accounted for by the fact that it is now generally recognised that the variety *coffea arabica* is not suitable for the lower and more humid regions. Wide-spread and increasing interest was shown by the natives during the year in the cultivation of this crop, and many thousands of plants (principally *Coffea robusta*) were distributed by the Agricultural Department. A considerable extension in the cultivation of coffee by natives is anticipated during 1926.

Rubber.

22. The revival of the market has not only been a great boon to planters who were working their estates with a very small margin of profit, but it has enabled many of the more or less derelict estates to be brought back into cultivation. Prices were

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maintained at a comparatively high level and exports during the year reached a total of 805,800 lb., valued at £68,704, as compared with 608,300 lb., valued at £18,911, for 1924. Market reports upon this product were very satisfactory, and the finer grades were reported upon as being equal in appearance and quality to the finest rubber on the London market.

Miscellaneous Crops.

23. The production of centrifugal sugar steadily increased during the year. In addition to large quantities for local consumption, exports amounted to 4,053 cwt., valued at £7,447, as compared with 319 cwt., valued at £698, for the previous year. A considerable quantity of rice was grown in certain areas of the Eastern Province, and arrangements were made to extend its cultivation. It is rapidly coming to be recognised as a staple article of diet by the natives growing it. A relatively small quantity of tea was grown, and sold locally and in Kenya Colony. Further investigations were made by the Agricultural Department into the possibility of growing a saleable quality of tobacco, and an officer of this department was sent to Nyasaland to study the method of cultivation and treatment adopted in that country. Experiments carried out during 1924 in the cultivation of wheat proved very successful. Operations were extended during the year under review and seed was reserved for wider distribution during 1926.

24. Chillies and oil-seeds were exported during the year, but the quantities of these crops available for export are governed by market prices and the size and value of the annual cotton crop.

Veterinary.

25. For the third successive year the Buganda and Western Provinces have been kept free from rinderpest, but serious outbreaks occurred in the Eastern and Northern Provinces. Measures adopted to control the spread of this disease in Teso at the beginning of the year were largely neutralised by serious outbreaks in the neighbouring districts of Bugwere, and an outbreak of a virulent form in the West Nile district, introduced from neighbouring territories. By the end of the year, however, all districts in which veterinary personnel had been operating were able to report that rinderpest had been eradicated. Considerable progress was made during the year in reducing the areas affected with pleuro-pneumonia. At the end of the year 16 areas of infection were reported, as compared with 35 during 1924. Deaths from trypanosomiasis amongst herds in Toro and Masaka Districts were reported, but on the whole losses from this disease were inconsiderable. No serious outbreaks of other diseases occurred.

Forestry.

26. The activities of the Forestry Department include the conservation and exploitation of forests throughout the Protectorate, afforestation and the supervision of concessions. The principal sources of the supply of timber are the Mpanga forest,

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near the Tanganyika border, the Savannah forests of Busoga and, in a lesser degree, the Budongo forest in Bunyoro. Of these the first is the most important. On account of the necessity of developing the Protectorate's forest resources to meet the growing demand of the Public Works Department and the Railway, this forest was taken over by the Public Works Department towards the end of the year and a development scheme, necessitating the installation of extensive plant, was undertaken by the Department. On this account the exploitation of this source of timber was temporarily retarded. The receipts of the lumber works throughout the Protectorate from the sale of timber did not, however, fall below those of the previous year, the amount realised being £4,326. The requirements of the Government are mainly met from the forests of the Protectorate. The following, in order of importance, represent the trees growing in the forests, which are principally used :—

Chlorophora Excelsa (Mvule), *Entandrophragma Utilis* (Miovu), *Khaya Sp.* (Munyama), *Baikieæ Eminii* (Nkoba), *Podocarpus Gracilior* (Musenene), *Juniperus Procera* (Cedar).

Land.

27. Five stations of the projected Eastern chain of main triangulation were completed and only four now remain to be observed to complete this junction between the Arc of Meridian triangulation in Toro and the Eastern Province system ; a further valuable link in the triangulation system of the Protectorate was completed in Ankile and Buddu ; and a main circuit traverse was carried out in Busoga. Topographical survey was continued in Toro. In Buganda the survey of native estates guaranteed under the Uganda Agreement of 1900 was proceeded with and the total area within which the ownership of all land has been determined, since the work was begun in 1904, was increased to 9,085 square miles out of a total estimated area of the Buganda Kingdom of 16,828 square miles. In addition to the surveys mentioned, a large number of permanent Central Cotton Market sites and petty trading centres were demarcated, mainly in the Eastern Province. No Crown Land was sold during the year and that issued under new leases (as opposed to the renewal of existing leases) amounted to 538 acres.

Geological Research.

28. During the year, 225 square miles were geologically surveyed, 80 square miles being surveyed in detail ; and traverses amounting to 2,229 miles were completed outside mapped areas. Although no active steps were taken during the year by private oil companies to secure rights in the Albertine area, great interest was shown in the occurrence of petroleum in that area. Tin was discovered in promising quantities in Ankole, near the Tanganyika border. The Seismological Observatory was completed, two of the latest Milne-Shaw seismometers were installed, and towards

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the end of the year eight distant earthquakes and seven local tremors were recorded. Drilling operations were carried out at Kampala and Luzinga (on the Busoga Railway) with the object of obtaining a water supply, but without any satisfactory result.

BANKS.

29. Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Ltd. (branches at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja), and by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. (branches at Kampala and Jinja).

IV. Legislation.

30. During the period under review nineteen Ordinances were passed, of which the most important were the Public Holidays Ordinance ; the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, applying sections of the Indian Penal Code relating to the offence of conspiracy ; and the Masters' and Servants' (Amendment) Ordinance, which imposes exceptional conditions upon labour agents seeking to recruit labourers for work outside the district of recruitment.

V. Education.

31. An important stage in the development of the native educational organisation of the Protectorate is marked by the creation of an Education Department as a separate unit among Government Departments, and the appointment, at the beginning of the year, of a Director of Education. The year was devoted principally to organisation. Drastic changes in the existing systems had to be considered and inaugurated, and staff collected. An Advisory Council was formed, with the Director of Education as Chairman and with members drawn from the Government, Mission, and native communities ; and subsidiary Provincial Councils and District Boards were appointed. A five-year scheme of expansion, including a building programme involving the expenditure of £75,000 to £100,000, was adopted ; the question of the languages to be used as media of instruction was discussed ; and the grading of schools throughout the country was decided upon. The latter, briefly, was as follows :—

(*a*) Sub-grade Schools.
(*b*) Elementary Vernacular Schools.
(*c*) Intermediate Schools A and B.
(*d*) Makerere College.
(*e*) Special grades—Normal and Technical Schools.

Thus it will be seen that the entire fabric of native education, from the most elementary beginnings to the university stage, is being reorganised. The only Government educational institution hitherto in existence was the College at Makerere, which is destined to become the University College of the Protectorate.

32. The educational activities of the various missionary societies in the country were brought under the supervision and

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control of the Education Department. During the year under review a sum of £10,800 was allotted in grants to these societies.

33. Apart from the money spent on Government educational buildings, and the grants made to missions for the construction of educational buildings, £24,000 was spent by the Government on native education during the year.

34. The following table is a summary of the schools, together with the teachers and the pupils attending them :—

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.	*Protestant.*	*Roman Catholic.*
Boarding Schools.		
No. of Schools	15	7
,, ,, European Teachers	18	9
,, ,, Native ,, ...	67	26
,, ,, Scholars (Boys)	820	325
,, ,, ,, (Girls)	498	10
Day Schools.		
No. of Schools	33	21
,, ,, European Teachers	5	9
,, ,, Native ,, ...	125	37
,, ,, Scholars (Boys)	4,153	736
,, ,, ,, (Girls)	272	267
NORMAL SCHOOLS.		
No. of Classes	19	5
,, ,, European Teachers	1	3
,, ,, Native ,, ...	20	7
,, ,, Male Students	241	123
,, ,, Female ,, ...	149	26

ELEMENTARY VERNACULAR AND SUB-GRADE SCHOOLS.	*Protestant.*	*Roman Catholic.*	*Non-mission.*
No. of Schools	1,607	1,587	12
,, ,, Boys	63,854	40,700	608
,, ,, Girls	41,536	25,871	33
,, ,, European Teachers	7	9	—
,, ,, Native ,, ..	1,882	2,162	24

This table does not include the figures for Makerere College or those of other technical training establishments.

VI. Climate and Meteorology.

35. The climate of the Protectorate as a whole, though pleasant, cannot be considered healthy for Europeans. European children as a rule thrive in infancy, but considerable risk is attached to bringing them out when they are over two or three years old, as they are liable to attacks of malaria and the resultant anæmia.

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The health of adults depends mainly on their mode of life and, with care, constitutional health should not be impaired; but even if physical fitness is maintained the altitude and proximity to the Equator combine to produce nervous strain after prolonged residence. Outdoor manual labour is dangerous for Europeans, and on plantations a manager's or owner's duties are for the most part supervisory. With the exceptions mentioned below the temperature is moderate and varies but slightly throughout the year.

36. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 80° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 60° Fahrenheit. On the Ruwenzori Range there is extreme cold with perpetual snow, and it is also cold on the higher slopes of Mount Elgon. In the Nile Valley, near Lake Albert, on the other hand, the mean maximum temperature is 90° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 74° Fahrenheit. The favourite localities for European plantations are the Buganda Province (particularly the Mengo and Mubende districts), the Toro district of the Western Province and the Bunyoro district of the Northern Province. There are a few estates in Busoga (Eastern Province), but this area is not so popular.

37. Statistics taken at Entebbe give the following results :—

Average rainfall for the last 30 years	58·88 inches.
Average temperature for the last 24 years	Maximum 78·40° F. Minimum 62·70° F.
Mean daily sunshine	5 hrs. 72 mins.

38. The rainfall at Entebbe during the year, which fell below the average, amounted to 53·68 inches distributed over 154 days. The season was unusual inasmuch as rain fell in small quantities during the months when a heavy fall is usually expected, and *vice versa*. The highest rainfall was again recorded at Sozi, Sesse Islands, where 78·48 inches fell; and the lowest at Butiaba, where 21·87 inches were recorded.

39. Two main rainy seasons are anticipated annually. The first, the "long" rains, usually begins in March and may continue through June; the second, or "short" rains, begins in September and extends through October and occasionally November; generally speaking, both seasons are experienced throughout the Protectorate. Much of the rain falls during the night or early morning. Violent thunderstorms and heavy showers occur frequently in the daytime, but these are only of local incidence.

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reaches of the Victoria Nile, where the river opens out into Lakes Kioga and Kwania. This railway is 62 miles in length, and runs from Jinja, near the source of the Nile, to Namasagali, the headquarters of the Busoga Railway Marine. Weekly communication is provided with Masindi Port and various other ports on the shores of Lakes Kioga and Kwania where channels afford access through the beds of floating "sudd." There is also a steamer service on Lake Albert with headquarters at Butiaba, affording regular communication with the north-eastern confines of the Belgian Congo at Mahagi and Kasenyi and with the Nile ports as far north as the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. Both railways and steamer services are managed by the Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration.

41. The extension of the Nakuru-Turbo branch of the Kenya and Uganda Railway towards the Eastern Province of Uganda made satisfactory progress during the year. Much of the earthworks was completed, unexpected progress was made in the bridging of the Mpologoma River—the most formidable obstacle in the whole route—and preparations were made to begin platelaying operations early in 1926 over certain sections of the line, so that constructional trains might be used. On the completion of this extension it will be possible to travel from Jinja to Mombasa by train.

Motor Transport.

42. Several new vehicles were added to the fleet of the Government Transport Department during the year, the most important being the Giant tyred two-ton Albion lorry and the one-ton Morris van. The use of pneumatic tyres proved to be both practicable and economical. Running costs were further reduced during the year to Shs. 1/32 per mile. This figure includes all expenditure on material, spares, tyres, fuel and operating staff, in addition to interest and depreciation. The average mileage per vehicle for the year amounted to 10,000. 23,789 tons of cargo were handled, as compared with 24,953 tons in the previous twelve months. The decrease was due to the greater length of the journeys undertaken, and to the fact that, under the new conditions for the employment of unskilled labour, food had to be carried to labour gangs working on the roads; thus the remunerative transport of cotton over short distances was considerably curtailed. Of the amount quoted, 1,411 tons were carried by cart and 2,478 tons by contractors.

43. A new motor postal service from Kampala to Jinja was opened during the year; and traffic on the Jinja motor ferry was almost double that registered during the previous year. The Masaka-Mbarara service was extended 62 miles to Lutobo hill, which is only 25 miles from Kabale station.

44. The road-rail traffic was again carried this year at a small loss, but the service was of considerable assistance in transporting

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the Bulemezi cotton crop which was double that of the previous season. Military traffic showed an increase on the returns of the previous twelve months.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

45. On the 1st January, 1925, the Post and Telegraph Departments of Kenya Colony and the Protectorate of Uganda were amalgamated. The arrangement worked smoothly and at the end of the year the increase in revenue amounted to 20·6 per cent. on the previous year, while the increase in expenditure was only 4·7 per cent. With the exception of the outlying districts of the Eastern and Northern Provinces all administrative centres are connected by telegraph. The total mileage of telegraph pole route is 1,476¾. Telephones for the use of the public are open at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja. During the year, however, a trunk telephone line to Mbale in the Eastern Province was commenced.

Roads.

46. The construction of roads under the scheme of new road construction proceeded satisfactorily during the year under review. Labour (supplied by the Labour Department) was adequate. Certain roads formerly kept up by the Native Administration were taken over by the Public Works Department ; and the usual work of culverting, bridging, widening and improving was carried out. 940 miles of road are now maintained by the Public Works Department and the mileage of first-class roads was increased to 904. There are, in addition, approximately 3,000 miles of motorable roads maintained by the Native Administration.

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UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1926.

(For Reports for 1924 and 1925 see Nos. 1280 and 1318 respectively (Price 6d. each).)

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
PREFACE :	
Geographical Description	3
Historical Survey	3
Administrative Divisions	5
Language	6
Currency	6
Banks	6
Weights and Measures	6
I. GENERAL	6
II. FINANCE :	
General Position	8
Revenue	8
Expenditure	8
Loans	9
III. PRODUCTION :	
Agriculture	9
Forestry	11
Fisheries	11
Mining	12
IV. TRADE AND ECONOMICS	12
V. COMMUNICATIONS :	
Shipping and Railways	14
Motor Transport and Roads	15
Aviation	16
Posts and Telegraphs	16
VI. JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS	16
VII. PUBLIC WORKS	18
VIII. PUBLIC HEALTH	18
IX. EDUCATION	19
X. LAND AND SURVEY	21
XI. LABOUR	22
XII. MISCELLANEOUS :	
Legislation	23
Climate and Meteorology	23
Veterinary	24

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666 FIFTH

UGANDA.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1926.

PREFACE.

Geographical Description.

1. The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate extends from one degree of South latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Victoria Nile at Nimule. On the east its boundary extends from Mount Zulia, on the Sudan border, along the Turkana Escarpment to the crater of Mount Elgon (14,200 ft.), and runs thence along the Malawa and the Sio rivers into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria; whilst the outstanding features on the western side are the Nile watershed, Lake Albert, the River Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 ft.), and Lake Edward.

Historical Survey.

2. The first British explorers to visit the country were Speke and Grant during their search for the Nile in 1862. Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert shortly afterwards. Stanley reached Buganda in 1875, and was greatly struck with the intelligence of the natives. As the result of his appeal, the first band of missionaries arrived in June, 1877, followed two years later by a party of French Catholics. Both denominations quickly gained adherents, but on the accession of King Mwanga a systematic prosecution of the Christians was inaugurated with the murder of Bishop Hannington in 1885. Mwanga was deposed by joint action of the Christians and Mohammedans in 1888, and fled to the Sesse Islands in Lake Victoria. Religious antagonism soon revived, and the Christians were compelled to leave the country. They returned in 1889, and, after severely defeating the Mohammedans, restored Mwanga to his Kingdom.

3. Negotiations between the British and German Governments during the following year definitely placed Uganda under British influence, and Captain Lugard (now Lord Lugard, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.) proceeded inland on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and, despite opposition from the French missionaries, obtained Mwanga's signature, on the 26th December, 1890, to a treaty giving the British the right to intervene in the internal affairs of Buganda. This proved the signal for armed attacks from both Mohammedan and Catholic factions, and resulted

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in fighting, in which the Sudanese levies, collected by Captain Lugard to maintain his authority, with difficulty repulsed both their opponents' forces in detail. King Mwanga, who had sided with the French, escaped to German territory at Bukoba. He was persuaded ultimately to return, and an agreement was drawn up granting the Catholic and Mohammedan parties definite spheres of influence in Buganda. The position, however, proved unsatisfactory, and the British Government was forced by public opinion in England to assume direct control of affairs in 1894. Comparative quiet ensued for the next three years, until Mwanga instigated a rebellion, which was defeated by the Sudanese force under the Acting Commissioner, Colonel Ternan. Mwanga once more fled the country, his infant son, Daudi Chwa, the present ruler, being proclaimed King, or "Kabaka," at Kampala, under the guidance of three Regents. Discontents soon afterwards arose among a section of the Sudanese force; Mwanga returned to join the mutineers, aided by Kabarega, the rebel king of the Banyoro. Fortunately the Baganda remained loyal, and the outbreak was quelled after a year's fighting during which several British officers lost their lives. Mwanga and Kabarega were captured and deported. Since the early part of 1899 the country has been peaceful and British administration has spread over the neighbouring tribes. Control was extended over Busoga and Bunyoro on the 3rd July, 1896, whilst the arrangements for the inclusion of the other peoples within the existing frontiers were effected by Sir H. H. Johnston, between the years 1900 and 1902. Arrangements with the native Governments of Buganda, Toro, and Ankole were negotiated by the same Commissioner for the purpose of regulating the native administration and defining their relations with the suzerain power. It was found advisable to suspend the Ankole Agreement in 1905, after the murder of the British Sub-Commissioner, but the subsequent loyalty of the natives justified the restoration of their privileges in 1912. Apart from this incident, the population has acquiesced in European rule, and only unimportant disturbances have occurred in outlying districts. The opening of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria in the early years of this century, and the subsequent installation of a steamer service on the Lake, proved a valuable stimulus to development, and have been largely responsible for the country's rapid progress in the thirty years of British administration.

4. During the Great War Uganda contributed in no small measure to the success of the operations in German East Africa. In the early part of the War, hostilities, in so far as Uganda was immediately concerned, were limited to outpost actions on the southern frontier, which was defended by the Police Service Battalion (native ranks officered by Europeans) together with native levies who were later organised as the Baganda Rifles. These forces were subsequently augmented by a company of the

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King's African Rifles and a battalion of Indian Infantry, the 13th Rajputs, while the necessary auxiliary services were organised locally. In the advance into German territory in 1916, and in the subsequent stages of the campaign, the native population of Uganda was largely drawn upon to maintain the personnel of the Carrier Corps and the King's African Rifles, while the great majority of the European non-official population and as many officials as could be spared from an inadequate civil establishment were enrolled in the local forces. 38,310 natives were recruited for the Uganda Transport Corps (Carrier Section), as well as 1,741 as stretcher-bearers, &c.; 3,576 porters were supplied to the East African Carrier Corps, and 5,763 for service in German and Portuguese East Africa; and a special Congo Carrier Corps, for which 8,429 porters were raised, materially assisted General Tombeur and the Belgian forces in the capture of Tabora. In addition to the above, five battalions of the 4th King's African Rifles were raised and trained in the Protectorate. To provide for the full complement and to make allowance for wastage, over 10,000 men were required. Finally, in 1917, the African Native Medical Corps was recruited, with the co-operation of the missions, from the ranks of the educated natives, and attained a strength of 1,000 including European personnel.

5. The year 1919 was marked by a famine of unusual severity, causing many deaths from starvation. The spread of rinderpest, an epidemic disease amongst Uganda cattle, increased to an alarming extent during the same year, but the stringent measures employed were successful in limiting the outbreak.

6. Great impetus has been given to the cotton industry in recent years, and increased output from this source is being reflected in the expansion of trade and in the general development of activities within the Protectorate.

Administrative Divisions.

7. The Protectorate was divided originally into six Provinces, but on the revised delimitation of the Eastern boundary in 1903 these were reduced to five—Buganda, Eastern, Western, Northern, and Rudolf. Finally, at the beginning of 1926, a further re-adjustment of the boundary excluded Rudolf Province from the Protectorate. Until a survey of the country has been completed, it is not possible to furnish accurate statistics. For all practical purposes, however, the Protectorate may be said to cover an area of approximately 94,204 square miles, of which 15,017 square miles is water.

8. The population on the 31st December, 1926, was estimated to be 3,136,946, viz., 1,752 Europeans, 11,613 Asiatics, and 3,123,581 native inhabitants.

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Language.

9. The official native language of the Protectorate is Luganda, one of the family of Bantu languages, to which also belongs the other native language most commonly spoken in the Protectorate, viz., Kiswahili. In the areas occupied by them, however, the various tribes use amongst themselves the form of language peculiar to their tribes. Thus in the north of the Protectorate and in parts of the Eastern Province Nilotic languages are spoken; and elsewhere, languages, which can be classed neither as Bantu nor Nilotic but which are an intermixture of both, are current.

Currency.

10. Prior to 1920, the rupee currency was in circulation in Uganda, but during 1920 the florin currency was introduced. In 1922 this in its turn was displaced by the shilling currency which is now that in use in the Protectorate, although the florin currency and notes, which are gradually being withdrawn, are still legal tender. The following coins and notes of the shilling currency are in circulation :—

Coin :—

Sh.1 which is legal tender for an unlimited amount.

50 cents (= 6d.) which is legal tender for any amount up to 20s.

10 cents = $1\frac{1}{5}$d.
5 cents = $\frac{3}{5}$d.
1 cent = $\frac{3}{25}$d.
} which are legal tender up to 1s.

Notes :—Shs. 10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10, 5.

Banks.

11. Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Limited (branches at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja), the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited (branches at Kampala and Jinja), and by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) (branches at Kampala and Jinja).

Weights and Measures.

12. The weights and measures in common use in the Protectorate are the Imperial weights and measures.

I.—GENERAL.

13. The year under review may be regarded as one of quiet but steady progress, during which the work in all services was maintained at a high level and in many cases, for example, the education and medical services, was extended.

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14. The necessity for economy was, however, realised early in the year, since it was extremely unlikely that the very favourable conditions in regard to the cotton industry, which prevailed in 1925, would again be repeated for some years. There was every indication that 1925 was a "peak" year, and this view was justified by the subsequent events of 1926.

15. The cotton crop on which the revenue of the Protectorate is mainly dependent, affected by adverse weather conditions and a falling market and influenced by trade disturbances in Great Britain, fell short of the previous year's crop by 2,700 tons representing a decrease on the export value of last year's of over a million and a half sterling.

16. The facilities for moving the crop provided by the Kenya and Uganda Railway showed a very great improvement on those existing during the previous year. There were no delays in handling the crop, and losses on account of delay, which were so fruitful a source of complaint during 1925, were consequently entirely eliminated.

17. The question of transport has always been one of paramount importance in Uganda and it was therefore a matter for great satisfaction that questions relating to the constitutional control of the Uganda Railway, now known as the Kenya and Uganda Railway, were definitely settled by an Order in Council issued in February, 1926. By it Uganda and Kenya are practically constituted joint owners of the Railway, which serves their common interests. Each country has equal representation on the Railway Council which advises the High Commissioner for Transport (the Governor of Kenya) who is the ultimate controlling authority of the whole of the transportation system of the two territories.

18. In February the boundary between Uganda and Kenya was by Order in Council re-defined so that the territory known as Rudolf Province, which for many years has been controlled by the Government of Kenya, was excluded from Uganda and added to Kenya. At the same time, an arrangement was concluded with the Governments of the Sudan and Kenya whereby the activities of the garrison of the 4th King's African Rifles on the north-eastern frontier should be extended into the adjacent territory administered by those two Governments and thus secure the Uganda natives in the vicinity from hostile raids.

19. Native affairs remained satisfactory during the year and several matters of importance were decided. The most important was probably that relating to *Bataka* lands, or ancient burial grounds in the province of Buganda, which had been affected by the distribution of land under the 1900 Agreement. Similar grievances in Toro arising out of ambiguities in the wording of the

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Toro Agreement were investigated by a commission and considerable improvements in the affairs of that district were effected.

20. An important incident in the history of the Legislative Council of the Protectorate was the appointment during the year of an Indian member to the Council.

21. The International Commission with headquarters at Entebbe, appointed by the League of Nations to study scientific questions relating to sleeping sickness, did very valuable work during the year. Their investigations were to be continued until the end of the first half of 1927.

II.—FINANCE.

General Position.

22. While the financial position at the end of the year may be regarded as satisfactory inasmuch as the revenue exceeded the estimate by £82,880 and the surplus balance was increased by £94,029, yet the revenue fell short of the previous year's figure by £89,643. This was due almost entirely to the fall in price of cotton, on which the Protectorate is mainly dependent for its revenue, and to adverse weather conditions which affected the crop.

The subjoined table gives the final results for the last five years :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1922	820,365	920,228
1923	999,750	938,999
1924	1,239,789	918,662
1925	1,479,284	1,108,396
1926	1,389,641	1,295,612

Revenue.

23. Collections under this head totalled £1,389,641, representing a decrease of 6 per cent. on the total of the preceding 12 months. The more important increases in receipts over the estimates of the year were :—

Customs (£9,362); Licences, &c. (£39,534); Fees of Court, &c. (£8,985); Interest (£20,689).

Expenditure.

24. Ordinary expenditure (exclusive of loan disbursements) amounted to £1,295,612, showing a saving of £3,329 on the sanctioned expenditure for the year and an increase of £187,216 on expenditure for the preceding year.

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Loans.

25. The following table gives the position in regard to loans to the end of the current year :—

Designation and amount of loan.	*Amount received.*	*Sinking fund repaid and interest thereon.*	*Balance outstanding on 31/12/1926.*	
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Busoga Railway, £170,000	170,000	30,050 17 6	139,949 2 6	Interest 3½ per cent. Sinking fund at the rate of 1 per cent.
Kampala-Port Bell Railway and improvements in the communications in the Eastern Province, £125,000.	125,000	24,641 4 8	100,358 15 4	Interest 3½ per cent. Sinking fund at the rate of 1½ per cent.
Imperial Loans Ordinance, 1915, £329,000 (Railway and Road Development).	329,000	5,006 10 0	323,993 10 0	Loan received in instalments on varying dates. Repayment by means of annuities of interest and sinking fund.
Development Loan for general Services, £550,000.	550,000	—	550,000 0 0	To be repaid to the Imperial Treasury by the Uganda Government raising a loan.
	1,174,000	59,698 12 2	1,114,301 7 10	

III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Cotton.

26. The total value of domestic produce exported from the Protectorate during the year amounted to £3,597,437, as compared with £5,096,717 for the preceding twelve months. This decline in the value of exports was due to the partial failure of the cotton crop in the Eastern Province due to adverse weather conditions which prevailed there during the ripening period. The value of ginned cotton exported amounted to £3,051,791, representing approximately 85 per cent. of the entire outward trade. Thus it will be seen that any fluctuations in the production of cotton are immediately reflected in the export returns for the Protectorate. The total acreage under cotton in 1926 was estimated at 590,744 acres, representing a decrease of approximately 20,000 acres on the area planted in 1925. Of this, 384,374 acres are in the Eastern Province, which still maintains a good lead in the cultivation of this crop. Every effort is made by the Government departments concerned to teach the native growers to improve the quality of their cotton by paying proper attention to its picking, storage, and sale, and to this end a Cotton Ordinance was passed during the year, the

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object of which is to maintain the production of the highest quality of cotton and in general to regulate and control the cotton industry. 176 cotton ginneries were licensed during the year to gin and bale cotton, as compared with 155 in 1925. This number is, however, far in excess of requirements. For several years a tax equivalent to 6 cents of a shilling per pound has been imposed on all exported cotton. It is proposed, however, to introduce next year a tax calculated on a sliding scale according to the closing price on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange on the 14th, 15th or 16th day of December of the previous year, whichever shall be the last day on which business is done in respect of June/American "middling" futures. This will vary from nothing on cotton sold at 6*d*. or less per lb. to 9 cents on prices above 15*d*. per lb.

There was again a very satisfactory increase in the number of native-owned ploughs used in the Eastern Province. They totalled over 2,700, an increase on the number in use last year of nearly 1,000. Exports of cotton seed amounted to 35,360 tons, valued at £194,887, as against 21,928 tons, valued at £122,790, in 1925.

Coffee.

27. Coffee still holds second place in the list of the Protectorate's exports, and it is the principal crop grown by Europeans. Great activity, however, was displayed by the Agricultural Department during the year in promoting the cultivation of *coffea robusta* by the natives, amongst whom 412,865 seedlings were distributed. The crop principally grown by the Europeans is *coffea arabica* which is not suitable for the lower and more humid regions. Exports during the year amounted to 33,211 cwt., valued at £147,884, as against 29,883 cwt., valued at £139,469, for the preceding year.

Rubber.

28. Although prices were lower, production increased greatly and exports for the year amounted to 1,356,100 lb., valued at £135,619. This shows a considerable increase over the previous year, viz., 550,300 lb. in quantity and £66,915 in value. Returns from non-native plantations show that some 12,752 acres are now under this crop which each year assumes a more important position in the economic development of the country.

Miscellaneous Crops.

29. The sugar industry is now well established and a local market is available for the whole of the output, although a small quantity was exported during the year. A well-equipped factory with a present output of 4,000 tons a year has been erected in Buganda Province, and plant for the production of pure alcohol and power alcohol is run in conjunction with the factory. It is estimated that the plant is capable of a normal output of power alcohol amounting to 150,000 gallons a year. The cultivation of rice in the Eastern Province was considerably extended during the year

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when, it is estimated, 16,800 acres were planted as against 10,995 during 1925. Its use as a food is rapidly spreading amongst the natives. The acreage under tea also was increased during the year, and the crop was readily absorbed by the local market. The demand for locally-grown tea is good. An officer of the Agricultural Department has recently been studying in Nyasaland the culture of tobacco, and it is hoped that serious work in regard to this product will begin next year.

30. The following comparative table shows the principal commodities exported during the last five years :—

Articles.	*Unit.*	*Year ended 31st Dec., 1922.*		*Year ended 31st Dec., 1923.*		*Year ended 31st Dec., 1924.*		*Year ended 31st Dec., 1925.*		*Year ended 31st Dec., 1926.*	
		Quantity.	£	*Quantity.*	£	*Quantity.*	£	*Quantity.*	£	*Quantity.*	£
Cotton, Raw ...	Centals	193,159	877,625	352,184	2,026,820	514,418	3,486,565	784,152	4,685,992	723,438	3,051,791
Cotton, Seed ...	Tons	2,124	9,532	9,794	52,964	21,093	106,280	21,928	122,790	35,360	194,887
Coffee, Raw ...	Cwt.	51,262	99,227	40,931	108,490	41,093	167,696	29,883	139,469	33,211	147,884
Rubber, Plantation.	Centals	1,249	3,741	3,986	9,926	6,083	18,911	8,058	38,704	13,561	135,619
Groundnuts ...	Tons	507	9,236	175	2,714	89	1,446	41	820	380	6,026
Sim-sim ...	Tons	2,796	47,100	1,435	24,883	740	15,602	214	4,523	194	4,130
Skins, Sheep and Goats.	No.	2,832*	18,680	314,914	14,839	274,915	14,175	55,350	4,014	88,750	5,173
Hides	Cwt.	5,397	11,197	10,423	28,855	7,172	24,347	7,027	29,843	7,640	27,357
Ivory	Cwt.	1,222	68,419	807	58,673	269	22,909	307	28,535	202	18,289

* Cwt. *Note.*—1 cental = 100 lb.

Forestry.

31. The activities of the Forestry Department include the conservation and exploitation of forests throughout the Protectorate, afforestation, and the supervision of concessions. The principal sources of the supply of timber are the Minzira forest, near the Tanganyika border, the savannah forests of Busoga, and, in a lesser degree, the Budongo forest in Bunyoro. Of these the first is the most important. On account of the necessity of developing the Protectorate's forest resources to meet the growing demand of the Public Works Department and the Railway, this forest was taken over by the Public Works Department towards the end of the year and a development scheme, necessitating the installation of extensive plant, was undertaken by the Department. The requirements of the Government are mainly met from the forests of the Protectorate. The following, in order of importance, represent the trees growing in the forests, which are principally used :—

Chlorophora Excelsa (Mvule), *Entandrophragma Utilis* (Miovu), *Khaya Sp.* (Munyama), *Baikiaea Eminii* (Nkoba), *Podocarpus Gracilior* (Musenene), *Juniperus Procera* (Cedar).

Fisheries.

32. A fairly large fishing industry exists for the supply of fresh fish to all classes of the community living near Lakes Victoria,

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Albert, and Kioga. The industry is almost entirely in the hands of natives, who chiefly employ nets to catch the fish, though several Indians are actively interested in the industry. Little is known about the species and habits of the fish in the Lakes mentioned, but it is hoped in the near future to obtain the services of an expert from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, who will be able to make a complete survey of the fisheries of Lakes Victoria and Albert.

Mining.

33. The year was marked by great activity in the prosecution of prospecting. In 1925 tin was discovered in Ankole in the Western Province and as a result several substantial mining groups have turned their attention to an investigation of the areas adjacent to that of the original discovery. The general situation at the end of the year in regard to these tin discoveries may be summarised as follows :—

A potential tin field has been discovered in the Ankole and Kigezi districts. Cassiterite occurs as crystals and lumps, sometimes of many pounds weight, in pegmatite veins, the weathering down of which has resulted in the detritus being tin-bearing. These alluvial deposits show wide variations in tin content ranging from comparative richness to barrenness. Some search for stanniferous alluvial deposits has been made in the stream courses. Further systematic prospecting work is, however, required to allow of the formation of a reliable estimate of the value of the field. No mining lease was applied for and no export of cassiterites on a commercial scale took place.

As a result of the publication of the Director of Geological Survey's Memorandum on " Petroleum in Uganda " the attention of several oil mining companies was directed towards the Lake Albert region. Negotiations are now in hand with one of the large oil-producing groups, having in view the grant of exclusive oil exploration and prospecting rights over this area on the condition that adequate deep drilling tests are undertaken.

Investigations have in the past few years been directed for the most part towards the gold possibilities of the West Nile district, but, except within one small area in the south-west corner of that district, active prospecting has now ceased in this quarter.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

34. The detailed statistics of imports and exports for the year show that the counsel of caution given last year in regard to the estimate of trade prospects for the year under review has been justified. But, although the fall in the price of cotton and the

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666 FIFTH

poorness of the crop has had an adverse effect on the trade of the Protectorate, the industrial unrest in the United Kingdom throughout the year, beginning with the general strike in May, is responsible also in a large measure for the decline in trade. Yet it must be remembered that the prevailing conditions in the world's cotton market are reflected very quickly in the general trade of the Protectorate.

35. Uganda and Kenya are one administrative unit for purposes of customs, and complete freedom of trade exists between the two territories. Customs management legislation in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory has been co-ordinated and legislation has been passed in all three territories to enable them to enter into customs agreements with neighbouring British territories. It is hoped that in the near future arrangements may be concluded with Tanganyika Territory whereby one customs payment only will be levied on goods imported into any of the territories for ultimate distribution in either of the other two territories. The free interchange of goods grown or produced within the three territories is allowed. Although the removal of all customs barriers between Uganda and Kenya has been of very great value as a means of fostering trade, the comparatively minor difficulty of ascertaining the respective trade of the two territories has been largely increased.

36. The imports for consumption in Uganda during 1926 amounted to £1,964,174, as against £2,677,764 during 1925. The exports amounted to £3,596,045, as against £5,097,215 for the previous year. It must be borne in mind, however, in the case of imports that the figures represent the values of goods at Mombasa. To these must be added customs duty and freight from Mombasa to arrive at the cost to the consumer in Uganda.

37. The value of imports of trade goods into Kenya and Uganda (excluding imports on Government account, and goods in transit and transhipment) was distributed among the following principal countries during the last three years :—

Countries of origin.	*1924.* *per cent.*	*1925.* *per cent.*	*1926.* *per cent.*
Great Britain	39·90	38·06	37·12
British Possessions	29·28	30·93	30·61
Total British Empire ...	69·18	68·99	67·73
Foreign countries :—			
Austria	0·18	0·27	0·35
France	0·83	1·13	1·37
Germany	5·60	5·22	3·70
Holland	4·91	5·43	4·77
Italy	0·67	0·61	0·80
Japan	6·18	3·88	3·90
United States of America ...	6·31	8·95	10·06
Other foreign countries ...	6·14	5·52	7·32
Total foreign countries	30·82	31·01	32·27

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The value of products exported from the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and the Uganda Protectorate during the past three years was distributed among the principal countries trading with the territories in the following proportions :—

Countries to which exported.	*1924.* *per cent.*	*1925.* *per cent.*	*1926.* *per cent.*
Great Britain	42·8	56·4	49·5
British Possessions*	41·1	27·8	26·2
Total British Empire ...	83·9	84·2	75·7
Foreign countries :—			
Arabia	0·1	0·1	0·2
Belgium	3·6	3·5	5·4
Egypt*	—	—	1·1
France	2·2	1·3	2·5
Germany	1·5	2·5	1·2
Holland	2·3	1·6	1·7
Italy	2·0	1·6	1·1
Italian East Africa and Colonia Erytrea.	0·4	0·9	0·8
United States of America ...	2·2	1·2	1·6
Japan	1·0	2·1	7·8
Other foreign countries	0·8	0·9	0·9
Total foreign countries ...	16·1	15·8	24·3

* Prior to 1926, Egypt was included in "British Possessions."

38. About half the Protectorate's cotton crop is sent direct to Liverpool and the other half to Bombay and Japan. A proportion is re-exported from Bombay to Liverpool and Japan. For further particulars in regard to imports and exports, e.g., sources of supply, destination, etc., reference should be made to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda in which very full details are to be found.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping and Railways.

39. There are two short lines of railway in the Protectorate, both metre gauge. The first connects Kampala with its nearest port on Lake Victoria, Port Bell, seven miles distant. The other line, the Busoga Railway, links Lake Victoria and the navigable reaches of the Victoria Nile, where the river opens out into Lakes Kioga and Kwania. This railway is 62 miles in length, and runs from Jinja, near the source of the Nile, to Namasagali, the headquarters of the Busoga Railway Marine. Weekly communication is provided with Masindi Port and various other parts on the shores of Lakes Kioga and Kwania where channels afford access through the beds of floating "sudd." There is also a steamer service on Lake Albert with headquarters at Butiaba, affording regular communication with the north-eastern confines of the

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666 FI

Belgian Congo at Mahagi and Kasenyi and with the Nile ports as far north as the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. Both railways and steamer services are managed by the Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration.

40. The extension of the Nakuru-Turbo branch of the Kenya and Uganda Railway into the Eastern Province of Uganda made satisfactory progress during the year, when a great deal of work on earth-works and plate-laying was carried out. Plate-laying on the section Mbulamuti to the Mpologoma swamp was complete by October and the section was ready to be opened for traffic under construction arrangements early in January, 1927. The bridging of the Malaba River and Mpologoma swamp made good progress. The length of line under construction (from Mbulamuti, on the Jinja-Namasagali Railway, to the Kenya border) is 106 miles. On completion of this extension it will be possible to travel from Jinja to Mombasa by train.*

41. There is a weekly lake service connecting Entebbe, Port Bell (Kampala), and Jinja with Kisumu, and a fortnightly service to the other ports on Lake Victoria.

Motor Transport and Roads.

42. The construction of roads under the scheme of new road construction proceeded satisfactorily during the year under review. Labour (supplied by the Labour Department) was adequate. Certain roads formerly kept by the Native Administration were taken over by the Public Works Department; and the usual work of culverting, bridging, widening, and improving was carried out. Eight hundred and ninety miles of first-class road and 260 miles of second-class road were maintained by the Public Works Department during the year. In addition, about 3,000 miles of motorable roads were kept up by the Native Administration.

43. Two 4-speed 25-cwt. Albion vans were added to the fleet of the Transport Department during the year for mail work. The tonnage carried by the Department amounted to 26,657 tons, representing an increase of 137 per cent. on the returns for 1925. This increase was due in part to the increased demands of the Public Works Department for the cartage of building material and in part to the opening of a new service between Kampala and Masindi. The vehicle mileage amounted to 356,417 miles, an increase of 22 per cent. on the previous year; and the cost per car-mile was Shs.1/25 as against Shs. 1/32 for the previous year. This figure includes the personal emoluments of the staff and other charges, but it does not include the cost of administration. The

* This extension was opened in January, 1928.

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inclusive cost of running the vehicles was Shs.1/87 per mile and the revenue obtained is Shs.1/97 per mile run.

44. The road rail from Kampala to Bombo was again run at a loss and it was decided to close it down at the end of the year.

45. In addition to the work carried out by the Government Transport system, much work is done by private motor contractors, and the demands of the Protectorate for road transport are adequately met by the two systems.

Aviation.

46. A landing-ground is kept up at Jinja and landing facilities for sea-planes exist at Entebbe, Port Bell, and Butiaba, although there is no accommodation for housing aircraft in the Protectorate. Repairs can be carried out at Jinja, Kampala, and Butiaba. No local regulations have yet been framed for the control of aerial navigation, but certain sections of the Air Navigation Act, 1920, have been extended to the Protectorate by the Air Navigation (Colonies and Protectorates) Order in Council, 1920.

The only landing recorded during the year was that of Sir Alan Cobham, who landed at Jinja in January on his way to Cape Town.

Posts and Telegraphs.

47. On the 1st January, 1925, the Posts and Telegraph Departments of Uganda and Kenya were amalgamated and the arrangement has worked very smoothly. The Protectorate's share of the revenue for the year amounted to £43,143, as against £43,022 for 1925. Expenditure amounted to £41,429, as against £36,492 for the previous year.

With the exception of outlying districts in the Eastern and Northern Provinces, all administrative centres are connected by telegraph. The service was, however, considerably extended during the year by the erection of trunk lines between Jinja and Mbale (94 miles), Masindi Port and Butiaba (73½ miles), and portions between Soroti, Dokolo, Lira, and Kabiramaido. The total mileage of telegraph-pole route at the end of the year amounted to 1,826½, as against 1,476¾ at the end of 1925.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

48. The criminal statistics for the year under review show no increase in crime, but the number of convictions secured is slightly larger than that of the previous year. There was, however, an increase of 66 per cent. in civil litigation, due mainly to the spread of trade in the townships of the Protectorate. The following

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

tables give particulars of the Criminal and Civil jurisdiction for the last five years :—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	*Discharged for want of evidence.*	*Convicted.*	*Acquitted.*	*Found insane.*	*Total number of persons.*	*Total number of cases.*
1922	237	3,678	434	6	4,355	3,066
1923	167	3,936	483	5	4,591	3,509
1924	194	3,917	658	3	4,772	3,781
1925	445	5,747	484	4	6,680	5,410
1926	374	5,932	388	3	6,697	5,141

CIVIL.

Year.	*Amounts of Shs. 300 and under.*	*Amounts above Shs. 300 to Shs. 1,000.*	*Amounts above Shs. 1,000 to Shs. 3,000.*	*Amounts above Shs. 3,000.*	*Value not stated.*	*Total.*
1922	845	451	175	87	4	1,562
1923	695	363	169	45	20	1,292
1924	589	322	146	51	5	1,113
1925	717	511	262	68	7	1,565
1926	1,271	836	342	105	17	2,571

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Year.	*Appeals.*		*Confirmation of death sentence.*	*Revision.*		*Total.*
	Civil.	*Criminal*		*Civil Reference.*	*Criminal.*	
1922	4	15	30	6	87	142
1923	4	22	17	1	41	85
1924	17	44	15	3	40	119
1925	9	42	9	1	104	165
1926	17	36	3	4	47	107

49. There were 747 native courts in the Protectorate during 1926, the supervision and inspection of which were carried out by administrative officers as in previous years. The returns from these courts show a total of 63,882 cases for the year, the judgments of 649 of which were revised or varied on revision or appeal.

50. The sanctioned establishment of the Protectorate Police Force for the year under review was 30 officers and 3 European non-commissioned officers, 3 Asiatic non-commissioned officers, and 1,327 native non-commissioned officers and men. In addition to the Protectorate police, a force is maintained by the various native administrations in all districts of the Protectorate. While the native administration police discharge the duties of both policemen and warders, these functions are normally carried out by two distinct forces in so far as the British administration is concerned. There is a central jail at Kampala, and 15 district jails were maintained during the year. Eight hundred and thirty-eight cases were investigated by the police during 1926 as against 733 during 1925,

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and 294 criminal inquiry files were opened at the Criminal Investigation Department headquarters. The records of the Finger Print Bureau show that 3,211 finger prints were taken during the year, representing a decrease of 449 on the returns for the previous year.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

51. The total expenditure on the construction of new roads and bridges during the year was £26,674, of which £19,615 was met from funds available under the Imperial Loan. £144,529 was spent on the construction of new buildings (other than minor works). The more important buildings completed during the year were the Secretariat Offices, Entebbe, the Post Office, Kampala, and the Agricultural Laboratory, Kampala. A new central jail at Luzira (7 miles from Kampala) with a capacity of 1,000 prisoners was also begun during the year.

The Public Works Department, in addition to the work provided for in its estimates, carried out various works on behalf of other departments. One of the most important of these was the construction of the approaches and other improvements at the Kampala Railway Station.

52. A sum of £10,077 was spent in the purchase and erection of labour-saving plant, chiefly wood-working machinery for the workshops at Entebbe and Kampala. Construction plant such as concrete mixers and stone crushers were also obtained.

53. A water supply scheme for Jinja, at an estimated cost of £38,200, was approved, and the preliminary works on it were begun during the year; and boring operations were conducted in the vicinity of Kampala to try and discover an adequate supply of water for that township.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

54. The activities of the Medical Department and missions were again extended during the year. In the Government hospitals, dispensaries, treatment centres, etc., 380,399 cases were treated, as against 312,416 in 1925 and 257,677 in 1924. The total number admitted to wards was 18,275, an increase of a thousand on the previous year's number; and deaths in hospital amounted to 1,397, representing an increase of 295 on the 1925 returns. The higher death-rate cannot be attributed to any single cause, but a factor of importance is that the natives year by year are gaining more confidence in hospital treatment and many more serious cases are consequently admitted.

55. In addition to the big central Government native hospital at Mulago (Kampala), there are native hospitals at all Government stations, and Government dispensaries are scattered throughout the country. Extensive medical work is also performed by the various

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666 FIFTH AVE

missionary societies, especially in regard to the training of native maternity nurses and the establishment and maintenance, with some aid from the Government, of maternity homes in certain localities.

56. There can be no doubt that the public health of Uganda has improved considerably in the last five years. This has been broadly due to the spread of education amongst the natives and instruction in social hygiene, the adoption by the Government of vigorous anti-venereal measures, and the establishment of maternity and child welfare centres. The death-rate of 21.20 per 1,000 shows a slight increase on that of last year, viz., 19.34 per 1,000, but it must be remembered that the latter is the lowest death-rate ever recorded in Uganda. The rate for the year under review compares favourably with those of previous years. The birth-rate of 29.44 per 1,000 is the highest yet recorded. The total number of births was 44,587, as against 42,056 for 1925, and it exceeded the total of deaths by 12,486.

57. Malaria, plague and sleeping sickness occupied their usual share of attention during the year. The International Sleeping Sickness Commission of the League of Nations continued its labours during the year, and it is confidently expected that the results of its work will prove of the highest importance in the elucidation of the problems of human trypanosomiasis.

IX.—EDUCATION.

58. The year 1926 has been the first full year under the new educational organisation for natives, the foundations of which were laid during 1925. In the year under review the Education Department, helped by the missionary societies, gradually applied the new principles, and the classification of schools with the adoption of appropriate syllabuses was effected throughout the country. The classification is briefly as follows :—

(*a*) Sub-grade School.
(*b*) Elementary Vernacular Schools.
(*c*) Intermediate Schools A and B.
(*d*) Makerere College.
(*e*) Special Grades—Normal and Technical Schools.

Thus it will be seen that every phase in the education of the native from the most elementary beginnings to the university stage will receive attention. The ideal of the Education Department is to advance education so far as possible in every direction, suiting its methods and curricula to the mentality of pupils, until ultimately as good a training can be obtained in the country as in foreign institutions. It is hoped that, by affording facilities for the development of African education on its own soil while making use of teachers and literature from Europe, the growth of an African

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culture suited to the African genius and reflecting the African spirit will be fostered.

The educational activities of the various missionary societies in the country are under the supervision and control of the Education Department. During the year under review a sum of £20,705 was allotted in grants to these societies, as against £10,800 in 1925.

59. The following comparative table gives the particulars of expenditure on education for the last five years:—

Year.	*Total Government expenditure on Education.*	*Total revenue.*	*Percentage of total revenue expended on Education.*	*Amount spent by Government on Education per head of population.*
	£	£		Cts.
1922	8,231	820,365	1·0	6
1923	12,937	999,750	1·3	9
1924	17,521	1,239,789	1·4	10
1925	24,595	1,479,284	1·7	16
1926	42,664	1,389,641	3·7	28

60. The following table is a summary of the schools, together with the teachers and the pupils attending them. The figures given must be regarded as approximate.

Intermediate Schools— *Boarding Schools—*	*Protestant.*	*Roman Catholic.*	*Total.*
No. of Schools	17	11	28
No. of European Teachers	19	14	33
No. of Native Teachers	70	20	90
No. of Scholars (Boys)	864	410	1,274
„ (Girls)	544	88	632
Day Schools—			
No. of Schools	45	10	55
No. of European Teachers	4	6	10
No. of Native Teachers	157	20	177
No. of Scholars (Boys)	4,598	269	4,867
„ (Girls)	319	110	429
Normal Schools—			
No. of Schools	3	4	7
No. of European Teachers	4	4	8
No. of Native Teachers	4	6	10
No. of Students (Male)	58	101	159
„ (Female)	36	20	56

Elementary Vernacular and Sub-Grade Schools—	*Protestant.*	*Roman Catholic.*	*Non-Mission.*	*Total.*
No. of Schools	2,193	2,047	151	4,391
No. of European Teachers	13	95	—	108
No. of Native Teachers	3,015	2,789	266	6,070
No. of Adults	31,952	9,444	1,723	43,119
No. of Boys	62,646	45,631	1,659	109,936
No. of Girls	36,349	33,567	934	70,850

The figures for Makerere College or other technical training establishments are not included in the above tables.

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

X.—LAND AND SURVEY.

61. Observations at the four remaining stations of the East-West chain of triangulation were completed during the year, thus completing the junction between the arc of meridian triangulation in Toro and the Eastern Province system. Preliminary investigations were made in regard to an extension of triangulation from Lango District to the Sudan boundary.

The topographical survey of Toro and Ankole was completed during the year. As a result of this survey a detailed knowledge is for the first time obtainable of the topography of about 3,800 square miles of some of the physically most interesting country in the Protectorate, and a long existing gap in the map of Uganda has been filled.

62. The *mailo* survey of Buganda, that is the cadastral survey of estates guaranteed to natives under the Uganda Agreement, 1900, was continued during the year. Estates representing an area of 294 square miles were surveyed, thus increasing the area within which the ownership of all land has been determined since work was begun in 1904 to 9,379 square miles out of a total estimated area of the Buganda Kingdom amounting to 16,828 square miles. Surveys were also carried out in Toro to give effect to similar provisions of the Toro Agreement.

As a result of the settlement of the *Bataka* (ancient burial grounds) question in Buganda, great activity in respect of transfers of land has been displayed by the natives, whose great aim it is to acquire small holdings and thus free themselves from the exactions of the landlords.

63. The area of Crown land leased for agricultural and similar purposes, mostly in Toro to European planters, amounted during the year to 3,519 acres. No new freehold is now granted.

Three native plane-tablers (pupils from Makerere College) had at the beginning of the year completed a three years' course of training, of which about 20 months had been spent in the field under a survey officer. In February they passed an examination in field work and are now graded as native plane-tablers.

64. *Geological Survey.*—During the year, 364 square miles were geologically surveyed of which 112 square miles were surveyed in detail, and traverses amounting to 451 miles were completed outside mapped areas.

65. The field work which it is proposed to undertake for the purpose of further elucidation of the structural geology and economic possibilities of the petroliferous beds in the Albertine depression was postponed pending the result of the negotiations referred to in paragraph 33. Prospecting, under licence, for tin and other minerals was active not only in Ankole but in the whole of the Western Province, and the geological survey of part of this area was continued by a Field Geologist. The search for alluvial

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tin does not yet appear to have met with any marked success. A very great deal remains to be done in this direction, however, and that workable placers will be found sooner or later seems very probable. The failure to find these "where they ought to be" need not be discouraging, for the evolution of the Kagera river, upon which the position of such placers depends, may turn out to be less simple than would ordinarily be expected.

66. In 1924, when for the purpose of working out the petroleum geology of the Albertine area it became necessary to elucidate the earth movements that have affected Western Uganda during Tertiary and Quaternary times, the Director of Geological Survey produced evidence to show that the Protectorate has suffered a buckling movement, one result of which was the depression (actual or relative) of the country in the north-west; and it was pointed out that a very probable consequence of this movement would be the reversal of certain rivers, among which the Kafu must be included. Furthermore, by using stone-age relics as fossils, it was found possible approximately to date this depression, and since the gold-bearing gravels were shown to contain artifacts the typology of which corresponded with those of certain deposits which antedate the last movement the conclusion was drawn that at the time when the high-level gravels of the Kafu were deposited the river was probably not flowing along a north-easterly course as it is now, but along a south-westerly one. So it appeared that the gold was derived from what is to-day a down-stream source.

A consequence of such a reversal as that hypotheticated above would be that the high-level gravels would dip gently towards the present river mouth and, at some point or other between the Kafu bridge on the Hoima road and Lake Kioga, they might well disappear below the level of the flats. In order to test this hypothesis and directly to further the economic investigation of gravels the matter was investigated by field geologists and the drilling engineer, who proved the predicted dip of the high-level to be a matter of fact.

67. Every effort was made during the year to keep continuous seismometer records, but on account of faulty construction of the observatory (which has since been remedied) this was not possible. The instruments in use are of the Milne-Shaw type adjusted to a magnification of 250. Tremors were recorded in January (4 times), February (once), March (5 times), October (5 times), November (twice), and December (6 times). Between March and October the instruments were not working.

XI.—LABOUR.

68. Owing to the difficulty experienced by Government Departments in obtaining an adequate supply of labour, it was decided towards the end of 1924 to form a Labour Department whose

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666 FIFTH AVENU

functions it would be to recruit labour for Government departments and to supervise the conditions of Government and private labour throughout the Protectorate. During 1925 and 1926 the Department vigorously prosecuted its duties, with the result that the demands for labour of all Government departments and the Kenya and Uganda Railway Extension in Uganda were fully met; and the conditions relating to housing, feeding, medical attention, &c., were vastly improved. Natives offering themselves for employment in Government departments are subjected to a strict medical examination before being taken on. In many of the larger centres of employment permanent buildings have been erected to house the labour. The conditions of living of the labour employed by private individuals, although greatly improved, still leave much to be desired.

69. Recruits and unrecruited immigrant labour flow into the centres of employment along the Western labour route (mostly from Ruanda), the Northern labour route (from the West Nile District), and the Eastern labour route (mainly from Lango District). On these routes are situated at regular intervals properly constructed camps under the care of camp-caretakers, where the drafts of labourers spend the night on the way down. These camps are regularly inspected by members of the Labour Department.

70. During the year, 18,112 labourers were recruited for Government departments as against 22,944 for the previous year. Voluntary labour also was employed in large numbers by the Public Works Department.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation.

71. During the year, sixteen Ordinances were passed of which the most important were the Post Office Savings Bank Ordinance, which established a Savings Bank under the direction of the Post Office; the Midwives Ordinance; the Game Ordinance; the Cotton Ordinance, which stabilises Government control of the industry in all its stages; the Customs Management Ordinance; and the Incendiarism (Prevention) Ordinance, an enactment designed to suppress the arson menace mainly by the infliction of severe minimum punishments for offences connected with incendiarism.

Climate and Meteorology.

72. The climate of the Protectorate as a whole, though pleasant, cannot be considered healthy for Europeans. European children as a rule thrive in infancy, but considerable risk is attached to bringing them out when they are over two or three years old, as they are liable to attacks of malaria and the resultant anæmia.

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The health of adults depends mainly on their mode of life and, with care, constitutional health should not be impaired; but even if physical fitness is maintained the altitude and proximity to the Equator combine to produce nervous strain after prolonged residence. Outdoor manual labour is dangerous for Europeans, and on plantations a manager's or owner's duties are for the most part supervisory. With the exceptions mentioned below, the temperature is moderate and varies but slightly throughout the year.

The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 80° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 60° Fahrenheit. On the Ruwenzori Range there is extreme cold with perpetual snow, and it is also cold on the higher slopes of Mount Elgon. In the Nile Valley near Lake Albert, on the other hand, the mean maximum temperature is 90° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 74° Fahrenheit. The favourite localities for European plantations are the Buganda Province (particularly the Mengo and Mubende districts), the Toro district of the Western Province, and the Bunyoro district of the Northern Province. There are a few estates in Busoga (Eastern Province), but this area is not so popular.

73. Statistics taken at Entebbe give the following results:—

Average rainfall for the last 31 years, 50.43 inches.

Average temperature for the last 25 years, maximum, 78.60; minimum, 63.10.

Mean daily sunshine, 5 hours 36 minutes.

The rainfall at Entebbe for the year, which was above the average, amounted to 75.28 inches, distributed over 176 days. The highest rainfall was recorded at Entebbe and the lowest at Lira, where 16.44 inches fell.

Two main rainy seasons are anticipated annually. The first, or "long" rains, usually begins in March and may continue through June; the second, or "short" rains, begins in September and extends through October and occasionally November; generally speaking, both seasons are experienced throughout the Protectorate. Much of the rain falls during the night or early morning. Violent thunderstorms and heavy showers occur frequently in the daytime, but these are only of local incidence.

Veterinary.

74. During the year under review the efforts of the Veterinary Department to combat rinderpest met with great success, and very few losses from this disease are recorded. Buganda and the Western Province were kept entirely free from it. In the Northern Province, through the activity of inoculation camps established there, the spread of rinderpest by game, amongst which it was prevalent, was greatly restricted; while in the Eastern Province it was confined, for the first time in 16 years, to one

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district. Similar success attended activities in connection with pleuro-pneumonia, which was restricted to Teso district in the Eastern Province. Losses from trypanosomiasis were recorded in various localities throughout the Protectorate, but none was serious. Experience during 1926 substantiated the opinion expressed in 1925 that the well-known "fly" belts are decreasing, and there are good reasons to suppose that, after ten years of heavy infestation, the tsetse fly which transmit the disease to animals are diminishing. No serious outbreaks of any other disease have occurred. Much useful work was done on temporary stock farms in ascertaining the areas best suited to various species of domestic animals.

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REPORT FOR 1927

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UGANDA.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1927.

CONTENTS.

		Page.
	Preface	2
I.	General	6
II.	Finance	8
III.	Production	10
IV.	Trade and Economics	15
V.	Communications	18
VI.	Justice, Police, and Prisons	21
VII.	Public Works	22
VIII.	Public Health	24
IX.	Education	25
X.	Land and Survey	26
XI.	Labour	28
XII.	Miscellaneous	29

Preface.

Geographical Description.

1. The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate extends from one degree of South latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Victoria Nile at Nimule. On the east its boundary extends from Mount Zulia, on the Sudan border, along the Turkana Escarpment to the crater of Mount Elgon (14,200 feet), and runs thence along the Malawa and the Sio rivers into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria; whilst the outstanding features on the western side are the Nile watershed, Lake Albert, the River Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 feet), and Lake Edward.

Historical Survey.

2. The first British explorers to visit the country were Speke and Grant during their search for the Nile in 1862. Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert shortly afterwards. Stanley reached Buganda in 1875, and was greatly impressed by the intelligence of

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the natives. As the result of his appeal, the first band of missionaries arrived in June, 1877, followed two years later by a party of French Catholics. Both denominations quickly gained adherents, but on the accession of King Mwanga a systematic persecution of the Christians was inaugurated with the murder of Bishop Hannington in 1885. Mwanga was deposed by joint action of the Christians and Mohammedans in 1888, and fled to Sesse Islands in Lake Victoria. Religious antagonism soon revived, and the Christians were compelled to leave the country. They returned in 1889, and, after severely defeating the Mohammedans, restored Mwanga to his Kingdom.

3. Negotiations between the British and German Governments during the following year definitely placed Uganda under British influence, and Captain Lugard (now Lord Lugard, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.) proceeded inland on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and, despite opposition from the French missionaries, obtained Mwanga's signature, on the 26th December, 1890, to a treaty giving the British the right to intervene in the internal affairs of Buganda. This proved the signal for armed attacks from both Mohammedans and Catholic factions, and resulted in fighting, in which the Sudanese levies, collected by Captain Lugard to maintain his authority, with difficulty repulsed both their opponents' forces in detail. King Mwanga, who had sided with the French, escaped to German territory at Bukoba. He was persuaded ultimately to return, and an agreement was drawn up granting the Catholic and Mohammedan parties definite spheres of influence in Buganda. The position, however, proved unsatisfactory, and the British Government was forced by public opinion in England to assume direct control of affairs in 1894. Comparative quiet ensued for the next three years, until Mwanga instigated a rebellion, which was defeated by the Sudanese force under the Acting Commissioner, Colonel Ternan. Mwanga once more fled the country, his infant son, Daudi Chwa, the present ruler, being proclaimed King, or "Kabaka," at Kampala, under the guidance of three Regents. Discontent soon afterwards arose among a section of the Sudanese force; Mwanga returned to join the mutineers, aided by Kabarega, the rebel King of the Banyoro. Fortunately the Baganda remained loyal, and the outbreak was quelled after a year's fighting during which several British officers lost their lives. Mwanga and Kabarega were captured and deported. Since the early part of 1899 the country has been peaceful and British administration has spread over the neighbouring tribes. Control was extended over Busoga and Bunyoro on the 3rd July, 1896, whilst the arrangements for the inclusion of the other peoples within the existing frontiers were effected by Sir H. H. Johnston, between the years 1900 and 1902. Arrangements with the native governments of Buganda, Toro, and Ankole were negotiated by the same Commissioner for the purpose of regulating

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the native administration and defining their relations with the Suzerain power. It was found advisable to suspend the Ankole Agreement in 1905, after the murder of the British Sub-Commissioner, but the subsequent loyalty of the natives justified the restoration of their privileges in 1912. Apart from this incident, the population has acquiesced in European rule, and only unimportant disturbances have occurred in outlying districts. The opening of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria in the early years of this century, and the subsequent installation of a steamer service on the Lake, proved a valuable stimulus to development, and have been largely responsible for the country's rapid progress in the thirty years of British administration.

4. During the Great War Uganda contributed in no small measure to the success of the operations in German East Africa. In the early part of the War, hostilities, in so far as Uganda was immediately concerned, were limited to outpost actions on the southern frontier, which was defended by the Police Service Battalion (native ranks officered by Europeans) together with native levies who were later organised as the Baganda Rifles. These forces were subsequently augmented by a company of the King's African Rifles and a battalion of Indian Infantry, the 13th Rajputs, while the necessary auxiliary services were organised locally. In the advance into German territory in 1916, and in the subsequent stages of the campaign, the native population of Uganda was largely drawn upon to maintain the personnel of the Carrier Corps and the King's African Rifles, while the great majority of the European non-official population and as many officials as could be spared from an inadequate civil establishment were enrolled in the local forces. There were 38,310 natives recruited for the Uganda Transport Corps (Carrier Section), as well as 1,741 as stretcher-bearers, etc.; 3,576 porters were supplied to the East African Carrier Corps, and 5,763 for service in German and Portuguese East Africa; and a special Congo Carrier Corps, for which 8,429 porters were raised, materially assisted General Tombeur and the Belgian forces in the capture of Tabora. In addition to the above, five battalions of the 4th King's African Rifles were raised and trained in the Protectorate. To provide for the full complement and to make allowance for wastage, over 10,000 men were required. Finally, in 1917, the African Native Medical Corps was recruited, with the co-operation of the Missions, from the ranks of the educated natives, and attained a strength of 1,000 including European personnel.

5. The year 1919 was marked by a famine of unusual severity, causing many deaths from starvation. The spread of rinderpest, an epidemic disease amongst Uganda cattle, increased to an alarming extent during the same year, but the stringent measures employed were successful in limiting the outbreak.

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6. Great impetus has been given to the cotton industry in recent years, and increased output from this source is being reflected in the expansion of trade and in the general development of activities within the Protectorate.

Administrative Divisions.

7. The Protectorate was divided originally into six Provinces, but on the revised delimitation of the Eastern boundary in 1903 these were reduced to five—Buganda, Eastern, Western, Northern and Rudolf. Finally, at the beginning of 1926, a further re-adjustment of the boundary excluded Rudolf Province from the Protectorate. Until a survey of the country has been completed, it is not possible to furnish accurate statistics. For all practical purposes, however, the Protectorate may be said to cover an area of approximately 94,204 square miles, of which 15,017 square miles is water.

8. The population on the 31st December, 1927, was estimated to be 3,149,354, viz., 1,867 Europeans, 11,502 Asiatics, and 3,135,985 native inhabitants.

Language.

9. For the past fourteen years Luganda, the language of the Baganda, who constitute roughly one-sixth of the indigenous population, has been recognised as the "official" local language. It is now proposed, however, to adopt measures to introduce Kiswahili, the general lingua franca of Eastern Africa, as the dominant language for educational and administrative purposes throughout a considerable area of the Protectorate. In the areas occupied by them, however, the various tribes use amongst themselves forms of language of their own. Thus in the north of the Protectorate and in parts of the Eastern Province Nilotic languages are spoken; and elsewhere, languages which can be classed neither as Bantu nor Nilotic but which are an intermixture of both are current.

Currency.

10. Prior to 1920, the rupee currency was in circulation in Uganda, but during 1920 the florin currency was introduced. In 1922 this in its turn was displaced by the shilling currency which is now in use in the Protectorate, although the florin currency and notes, which are gradually being withdrawn, are still legal tender. The following coins and notes of the shilling currency are in circulation:—

Coin:—

Sh.1, which is legal tender for an unlimited amount.

50 cents. (= 6d.), which is legal tender for any amount up to 20s.

10 cents = $1\frac{1}{5}$d.
5 cents = $\frac{3}{5}$d.
1 cent = $\frac{3}{25}$d.
} which are legal tender up to 1s.

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Banks.

11. Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Limited (branches at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja), the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited (branches at Kampala and Jinja), and by Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial, and Overseas), (branches at Kampala and Jinja).

Weights and Measures.

12. The weights and measures in common use in the Protectorate are the Imperial weights and measures.

I.—GENERAL.

13. In spite of temporarily adverse financial conditions the year under review may be regarded as one of progress.

14. Forecasts made in the previous year of a bad financial year in 1927 were, however, fully justified. For many years it has been noticed in Uganda that in cycles of approximately 10 years a season of excessive rain has been followed by a period of drought, causing over wide areas a shortage of crops, and even actual famine. These conditions, it was feared, would recur at the periodic point 1927-1928, and events have justified this fear. Rains failed during the planting season and in consequence the yield of cotton was poor. As the revenue of the Protectorate is mainly dependent on this crop, it was naturally seriously affected. It was, moreover, still further influenced by a substantial fall in the overseas prices of raw cotton. Thus the value of cotton exported during the year showed a decrease on that of the previous year of £1,360,000. At the same time in the areas least affected by decreased rainfall satisfactory progress has been made during the year in the expansion of the native coffee industry, which it is hoped will, in the not distant future, assume an importance in the economic life of the Protectorate second only to that of cotton.

15. In view of the serious financial prospect a Finance Committee was appointed early in the year to investigate questions relating to revenue and expenditure. As a result of its recommendations unnecessary services were curtailed, necessary services restricted, and the severest economy, consistent with efficiency, was introduced into every department of the service. It was fortunately, however, unnecessary to enforce any serious curtailment of medical and educational services, and progress and expansion in both these essential activities have been continued during the year.

16. Preparations for dealing with a possible famine were begun early, so that, when the famine actually started, the Protectorate found itself well organised to cope with any probable contingency.

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Purchases by Government of food for relief purposes had commenced before the end of the year, and it is anticipated that the importation of extensive supplies may be necessary in certain areas before conditions revert to the normal.

A more pleasing aspect of the general economic situation is the prospect of the development of tin mining. Provision has been made for the first time in the draft Estimates of the Protectorate (1928) for the proceeds of a royalty on this metal. Further discoveries of tin were made and extended in Ankole during the year and it is hoped that the mining industry will rapidly develop during the coming years.

17. Communications and transport were still further improved during the period under review. By the end of the year the extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railway into Uganda was practically completed and arrangements have been made to open it on 10th January, 1928. It will then be possible to travel by train from Jinja to Mombasa. It is scarcely necessary to comment on the importance of this in connexion with the transport of cotton, the present repeated handling of which from railway to steamer and steamer to railway will be eliminated under the new conditions.

18. Native affairs remained satisfactory during the year. Two native laws of special importance, which will come into operation on 1st January, 1928, were passed in the Province of Buganda: one the *Busulo and Nvujo* law, whereby the rents and dues payable by native tenants to native landlords are limited and stabilised: the other, the *Luwalo* law, which regulates the ancient customary right to free labour from the peasants for public works to be undertaken by the Native Government.

19. The League of Nations International Sleeping Sickness Commission which assembled at Entebbe early in 1926 ceased its labours and was dissolved on the 30th June. The results of the Commission's work will be of the utmost importance to African administration as well as to science. Experiments and investigations in connexion with human and animal trypanosomiasis are being actively continued at Entebbe under the direction of Dr. H. L. Duke, O.B.E., who served as Chairman of the Commission which has now been dissolved.

20. The survey and experiments preliminary to the institution of an air mail and passenger service between Khartoum and stations in the East African Dependencies have been continued during the year by the North Sea Aerial and General Transport, Limited, but have been unfortunately delayed by a series of unlucky accidents. The project, however, towards the expenses of which the interested Government are contributing, has not been abandoned, and it is hoped that the preliminary survey will be brought to a successful conclusion during the coming year.

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II.—FINANCE.

General Position.

21. The Surplus Balances on the 31st December, 1927, stood at £1,089,204. Although they decreased by £138,670 during the year, this reduction was anticipated in framing the 1927 Budget, as provision was made for drawing upon Surplus Balances to the extent of approximately £200,000 to provide for an extended building programme. The revenue for the year fell short of the estimate by 68,105 and this is solely attributable to low cotton prices and unfavourable weather conditions, which adversely affected the receipts from Customs. The expenditure of the year, however, fell short of the estimate by £128,924.

The subjoined table gives the final results for the last five years :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1923	999,750	938,999
1924	1,239,789	918,662
1925	1,479,284	1,108,396
1926	1,389,641	1,295,612
1927	1,292,306	1,430,976

Revenue.

22. The total collections for the year amounted to £1,292,306 representing a decrease of approximately 7 per cent. on the receipts of 1926. This reduction is mainly accounted for by the reduced receipts from Customs, other sources of revenue having maintained, and in some cases exceeded, their 1926 level.

Expenditure.

23. Ordinary expenditure, i.e., exclusive of loan, was estimated at £1,559,900, but was actually £1,430,976. The saving of £128,924 was effected by the adoption of a policy of strict economy as soon as it was evident that the cotton crop would not reach expectations.

Loans.

24. The following table gives the position in regard to loans to the end of the current year :—

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Designation and amount of loan.	*Amount received.*	*Sinking fund repaid and interest thereon.*	*Balance outstanding on 31/12/1927.*	*Remarks.*
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Busoga Railway, £170,000	170,000	32,802 13 1	137,197 6 11	Interest 3½ per cent., sinking fund at the rate of 1½ per cent.
Kampala–Port–Bell Railway and improvements in the communications in the Eastern Province, £215,000.	125,000	27,378 13 6	97,621 6 6	Interest 3½ per cent., sinking fund at the rate of 1½ per cent.
Imperial Loans Ordinance, 1915 (Railway and Road Development), £329,000.	329,000	6,223 4 5	322,776 15 7	Loan received in instalments on varying dates. Repayment by means of annuities of interest and sinking fund.
Development Loan for general Services, £550,000.	550,000	—	550,000 0 0	To be repaid to the Imperial Treasury by the Uganda Government raising a loan.
	£1,174,000	£66,404 11 0	£1,107,595 9 0	

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48. The Post Office Savings Bank continues to increase in popularity. The balance standing to the credit of depositors increased from $13,188 to $18,814 during the year. Deposits increased by 21 per cent. in number and 42 per cent. in value, while withdrawals increased by 17 per cent. in number and 38 per cent. in value.

The total number of depositors rose from 966 to 1,554. Of the foregoing 865 were Africans, representing an increase of 151 over the previous year.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

49. The criminal statistics for the year under review show a considerable increase in crime, mainly in municipal, road, and other miscellaneous minor offences. There was also an increase in civil litigation. The following tables give particulars of the criminal and civil jurisdiction for the last 5 years: —

CRIMINAL.

Year.	Total Number of Cases.	Total Number of Persons.	Insane.	Admitted.	Convicted.	Discharged for want of evidence.
1947	3,203	4,162	2	483	3,636	181
1948	3,181	4,115	3	628	3,117	181
1949	2,014	3,080	1	484	2,141	244
1950	2,141	3,081	3	388	2,336	374
1951	3,284	4,715	3	638	3,630	814

CIVIL.

Year.	Amounts of Suits not tried.	Amounts of Suits.	Amounts of Suits.	Amounts of Suits.	Amounts of Suits.	Total.
		Not exceeding $100.	$100 to $1,000.	$1,000 to $3,000.	$3,000 to $8,000.	$8,000 and under.
1947	1,595	50	42	181	363	259
1948	1,113	2	21	141	355	283
1949	1,262	1	88	585	211	117
1950	2,172	11	102	345	838	1,132
1951	3,341	85	104	191	1,038	1,913

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Year.	Appeals—Civil.	Appeals—Criminal.	Confirmation of death sentence.	Revision—Civil Reference.	Revision—Criminal.	Total.
1947	4	55	17	1	14	82
1948	17	44	12	3	40	116
1949	8	45	8	1	104	166
1950	17	36	3	4	14	101
1951	17	48	8	1	20	131

20. There were 144 native courts in the Protectorate in 1951, the supervision and inspection of which were carried out by administrative officers as in previous years. The returns from these courts show a total of 33,413 cases for the year, the judgments of 822 of which were reversed or varied on revision or appeal.

Aviation.

46. A landing ground is kept up at Tinin and landing facilities for sea-planes exist at Entebbe, Port Bell (near Kampala), and Butiaba, although there is no accommodation for passing aircraft in the Protectorate. Repairs can be carried out at Tinin, Kampala, and Butiaba. An Ordinance entitled the "Aerial Navigation Ordinance, 1927," to regulate air traffic and the importation of goods by air, was enacted during the year. In addition to this certain sections of the British Air Navigation Act, 1920, are applied to the Protectorate by the Air Navigation (Colonies and Protectorates) Order in Council, 1925.

46. Negotiations with the North Sea Aerial and General Transport, Limited, for the carrying out of an experimental air survey of the route from Khartoum to Kisumu, were concluded in 1930 and the first flight was made in February, 1931. Owing to an unfortunate series of mishaps, however, the flights were discontinued in March and were not resumed again until October, when a further mishap to the experimental machine prevented further operations before the end of the year. Arrangements have now been made by the North Sea Aerial and General Transport, Limited, for the flights to be completed in 1932 by the Alan Coppem Aviation Company, Limited. From the flights undertaken sufficient information has been furnished to demonstrate the practicability of a service between Khartoum and Kisumu.

Posts and Telegraphs.

47. Having regard to the state of trade generally, the financial results of the year's working of the Post and Telegraph Department, which is amalgamated with that of Kenya under the control of a Postmaster-General at Nairobi, were satisfactory. The Protectorate's share of the revenue rose from £45,607 in 1930 to £48,360, an increase of approximately 6 per cent. There was a slight reduction of £308 in the gross total of expenditure as compared with 1930. Recurrent expenditure amounted to £45,216 as compared with £53,131 in 1930, whilst capital expenditure totalled £4,888 as compared with £3,758 during the preceding year.

The various postal, telegraph and telephone services were satisfactorily maintained during the year. Their scope and rate of development are adequate to the needs and resources of the Protectorate.

The telegraph system was extended during the year by the addition of 116 miles of new line and 150 miles of duplicate line.

The total mileage of telegraph and telephone pole route at the end of the year was 1,267, and the wire mileage 3,435. With the exception of outlying districts in the Northern and Eastern Provinces all administrative centres are connected by telegraph.

and Kasenyi and with the Nile ports as far north as the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. Both railways and steamer services are managed by the Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration.

40. In addition to the railways mentioned above, there is an extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, which enters the Protectorate a few miles east of Tororo in the Eastern Province and proceeds in a westerly direction until it joins the Busoga Railway at Mbulamuti. Jinja on Lake Victoria is thus now linked with Mombasa on the coast, 896 miles distant. A further extension from Tororo northwards to Soroti via Mbale and Kumi, a distance of 95 miles, is also being undertaken. Progress with this line has been very satisfactory and it is hoped that Soroti will be reached early in 1929.

Lake Services.

41. During the year a survey was made of the Kagera River, which discharges into Lake Victoria at a point approximately midway between the northern and southern limits of the western shore of the Lake, to ascertain its navigable possibilities for the purpose of conveying the products of the tinfields of Ankole to the Lake. The results of the preliminary survey were encouraging and further survey and investigation are in progress with a view to establishing a tug and lighter service in the near future, which it is hoped will extend to a point 104 miles from the mouth of the river.

42. There is a weekly lake service connecting Entebbe, Port Bell (Kampala), and Jinja with Kisumu, and a fortnightly service to the other ports on Lake Victoria.

Motor Transport and Roads.

43. Information as to the maintenance and improvement of existing roads is given in Section VII (Public Works). Apart from the roads maintained by the Public Works Department a considerable mileage of good motor roads is kept up by the native administrations.

44. Owing to the great development of private enterprise in transport services, which has rendered superfluous in a great degree the maintenance by the Government of a transport service for the general public, it was decided to abolish the Transport Department as a separate department and to merge it in the Public Works Department as a section of that department. Arrangements effecting this change were made towards the end of the year and thus a department, which for many years has done very valuable work and is closely associated with the progress of Uganda, has disappeared. Such transport work as the Government now requires to be done is performed by what is now known as the Transport Section of the Public Works Department.

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prang £4 4s. 3d. per cental of 100 lb. in 1950 as against £3 4s. 5d. in 1951. The quantity exported declined from 157,438 cental in 1950 to 256,110 cental in 1951.

Cotton Seed.—There were 95,200 tons of cotton seed valued at £170,303 exported in 1951 as compared with 36,080 tons valued at £194,288 shipped during 1950.

Rubber.—The quantity exported shows an increase of 506 cental, but as a result of the fall in overseas market prices the value shows a decrease of £23,243.

Satisfactory increases are recorded under exports of hides and skins, sugar, sesame seed, and ivory, comparative figures being as follows:—

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1950. Quantity.	1950. Value.	1951. Quantity.	1951. Value.
			£		£
Sugar, Refined	Cwt.	573	514	437	452
Sugar, Raw	Cwt.	1,522	1,261	10,181	10,371
Seed, Sesame	Ton	181	4,130	217	13,133
Hides, Dry and Dry Salted	Cwt.	1,040	51,321	59,613	99,241
Ivory, Elephant	Cwt.	505	18,581	459	34,214

Miscellaneous Ores, Non-Ferrous.—This item appears for the first time in the list of Uganda exports and is a result of tin mining operations in Uganda, 111 tons tin ore valued at £50,879 being exported during 1951. The principal countries of destination were Great Britain and the Straits Settlements.

38. For further particulars in regard to imports and exports, e.g., sources of supply, countries of destination, etc., reference is invited to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda in which full details will be found.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.

38. There are two sport lines of railway in the Protectorate, both metre gauge. The first connects Kampala with its nearest port on Lake Victoria, Port Bell, seven miles distant. The other line, the Busoga Railway, links Lake Victoria and the navigable reaches of the Victoria Nile, where the river obers out into Lakes Kioga and Kwania. This railway is 83 miles in length, and runs from Jinja, near the source of the Nile, to Namasagali, the headquarters of the Busoga Railway Marine. Weekly communication is provided with Masindi Port and various other ports on the shores of Lakes Kioga and Kwania where channels afford access through the pegs of floating "sudd". There is also a steamer service on Lake Albert, with headquarters at Butiaba, affording regular communication with the north-eastern confines of the Belgian Congo at Mahagi

	1926.	1927.
	£	£
Cotton Piece Goods	531,664	457,351
Blankets	68,023	48,706
Yarns and Manufactures ...	12,103	14,457
	£611,790	£520,514

Tobacco.—The value of imports of cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco fell from £89,462 in 1926 to £79,018 during the year under review.

Bicycles.—Imports under this important item of native trade decreased from 10,409 valued at £83,814 to 3,133 of a value of £22,497 imported during 1927. Bicycles for native use are still on the borderline separating essentials from luxuries, and in consequence the volume of trade in this article furnishes an accurate indication of the relative prosperity of the native population.

A general contraction in imports took place in 1927 owing to adverse crop conditions, the other main items showing decreases being motor spirit, kerosene, industrial machinery, agricultural machinery, galvanized iron sheets, jute bagging and sacking, other textile manufactures, and motor cycles. Comparative figures relative to the above are as follows:—

IMPORTS.

Article.	Unit of Quantity.	1926. Quantity.	1926. Value.	1927. Quantity.	1927. Value.
			£		£
Galvanized Sheets, corrugated.	Ton	2,120	43,355	1,627	31,380
Agricultural Machinery and Parts.	Ton	24	2,055	7	604
Industrial Machinery and Parts.	Ton	972	90,098	459	45,640
Jute Bags and Sacks ...	Dozen	67,128	44,724	46,929	25,575
" " ...	Cwt.	16,321		11,469	
Other textile manufactures.	Value	—	41,404	—	22,030
Motor Spirit	Imp. Gall.	881,783	65,333	803,234	54,751
Kerosene Oil	"	542,194	24,676	519,832	22,017
Motor Cycles	No.	338	14,282	122	5,129
Motor Cycles, Sidecars for	No.			34	1,113

Exports.

37. The total value of the domestic exports of Uganda during 1927 in terms of "f.o.b. value Mombasa" was £2,310,260 as compared with £3,597,437 in 1926.

Cotton.—The outstanding item in the list of Uganda exports decreased in value from £3,051,791 in 1926 to £1,690,838 during the year under review, the average declared value f.o.b. Mombasa

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1957. The Customs Management laws, regulations and forms of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar are now closely co-ordinated, and it is hoped that the large measure of uniformity secured in this connexion will prove of benefit to all those connected with the inter-territorial and overseas trade of the East African Dependencies.

The free interchange of local produce between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory has been allowed since 1st January, 1933. By agreement between the three Governments this privilege was extended to imported goods as from 1st August, 1957, the Customs Revenue involved being credited to the consuming territory. The value of this further lowering of the barriers to inter-territorial trade has already been amply demonstrated as apart from being freed from the necessity for paying double duty, merchants are now enabled freely to transfer their stocks to meet seasonal requirements in any of the three territories. In this manner the consequences of over-stocking in a particular district (an ever present contingency in any country dependent on agriculture) are rendered considerably less serious and the whole basis of trading in imported goods in Eastern Africa is improved accordingly.

35. Trading conditions during the year were very unfavourable owing to the decreased Transferable power of the native population, due to the double set-back to the cotton trade of Uganda from a serious fall in the overseas price of raw cotton and a disappointing crop yield. In the early part of the year the position occasioned some anxiety, but despite severe losses to merchants engaged in the native trade, and particularly to importers allowing long credit terms, the markets as a whole have proved sufficiently resilient and a gradual recovery attended by absorption of accumulated stocks has taken place. This process was undoubtedly assisted by the extension of the "free trade area" as explained above, now includes Tanganyika Territory, and at the close of the year stocks on hand in Uganda were relatively small.

Imports.

36. The total value of trade imports into Uganda for consumption in the territory was £4,411,644 as compared with £6,618,13[illegible] in 1956. For the reasons given above these figures are quoted in terms of "landed value Mombasa", the cost of handling and freight to Uganda not being included.

Cotton fissues and manufactures continue to constitute the main item of import trade, and notwithstanding increased quantities of yarn and coloured piece goods and cotton thread imported, the total value of imports during 1957 shows a decrease of £1,163,315 as compared with 1956, viz.:

Mining.

33. The interest shown by prospecting and mining companies in the possibilities of Uganda as a mineral-bearing country was fully maintained during the year under review, and it is estimated that a sum of £50,000 has been spent by them in prospecting operations.

Practically the entire operations have been confined to the Western Province, along the southern boundary of which are situated the deposits of tin ore located first in 1952. Further deposits of detrital tin ore have been traversed but all endeavours to locate an alluvial field have been unsuccessful. For the first time in the history of the Protectorate minerals were exported in commercial quantities when the Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Limited, sent out 114 tons, valued at £55,230, from its Mwirisandn mine in Southern Ankole.

A well organised prospecting party under the Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, covered the remaining portions of the Western Province and located a copper lode in the south-eastern end of the Kumsanoi range early in the year. The surface extent of this has been traversed by systematic trenching but its assay value and its persistence in depth are still the subject of investigation.

At the end of the year eight exclusive prospecting licences were in force for a total area of 8,450 square miles.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

General.

34. Kenya and Uganda being one administrative unit for purposes of Customs, complete freedom of trade between the territories exists. For this reason, and on account of the very intimate trade connexion between the countries, a detailed examination of the external trade of each territory separately is a matter of very considerable difficulty, particularly in view of the fact that virtually the whole of the imports and exports of both Dependencies pass through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In consequence the combined trade figures represent generally the landed value at Mombasa in the case of imports and the "f.o.b. Mombasa" value in the case of exports, these being the declared values for purposes of Customs.

As, however, the division of Customs Revenue is based on the consumption of multiple articles in each territory, very endeavour has been made to calculate the actual imports into Uganda with the greatest possible accuracy, exports being divided according to the declaration of the shippers. Succeeding paragraphs under the headings of "Imports" and "Exports" deal briefly with the information so obtained.

The Customs Management Ordinance, 1950, was promptly into force in both territories by Proclamation with effect from 1st June.

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Forestry.

31. The activities of the Forestry Department include the conservation and exploitation of forests throughout the Protectorate, afforestation, and supervision of concessions. The principal sources of the supply of timber are the Mixxita forest, near the Tanganyika portal, the savannah forests of Busoga, and, in a lesser degree, the Budongo forest in Bunyoro. Of these the first is the most important. At the end of the year concessions covering 94 sq. miles of 356 square miles were being exploited, and 14 square miles of the Mixxita forest were being developed by the Public Works Department, which took over this forest from the Forestry Department in 1356 in order to supply the growing demands of the Public Works Department itself and of the Railway. Regeneration and planting operations extended over an area of 125 acres during the year. The total area planted now amounts to 1,136 acres. Seeds of several interesting exotic trees were introduced including *eucalyptus citriodora*, *eucalyptus camaldulensis*, and *pinus pinea*.

Forestry matters in Uganda play not in the least, for various reasons, always received the attention due to them. In October, however, the Conservators of Uganda and Kenya obtained the services of a member of the Indian Forests Service, who will act as Adviser in Forestry to these Governments, and it is hoped that the development of the forest resources of the Protectorate may be greatly extended in the future.

The principal timbers of commercial value are:—Chlorophora Excelsa (Mvule), Lumbwaru Prooera (Tolokyo), Podocarpus Gracilior (Musenene), Entandrophragma Utile (Mivov), Khaya Anthotheca (Munyeme): and the total output of such timber from Government forests during the year was 151,878 cubic feet.

Fisheries.

32. A fairly large fishing industry exists for the supply of fresh fish to all classes of the community living near Lakes Victoria, Albert, and Kioga. The industry is almost entirely in the hands of natives, who chiefly employ nets to catch the fish, though several Indians are actively interested in the industry. Little is known about the species and habits of the fish in the Lakes mentioned, but an expert from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is at present engaged on making a complete survey of the fisheries of Lake Victoria. His report, which it is hoped will be issued next year, should be of considerable value in assisting the Governments of Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya to frame regulations for the control of fishing and fish preservation and thus place a valuable potential industry on a sound basis. A similar survey of Lake Albert will be undertaken in 1928.

Articles.	Unit.	Year ended 31st December, 1923.		Year ended 31st December, 1924.		Year ended 31st December, 1925.		Year ended 31st December, 1926.		Year ended 31st December, 1927.	
		Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£
Cotton, Raw...	Centals	352,184	2,026,820	514,418	3,486,565	784,152	4,685,092	723,438	3,051,791	526,911	1,690,838
Cotton, Seed ...	Tons	9,794	52,964	21,093	106,280	21,928	122,790	35,380	194,887	29,500	170,303
Coffee, Raw ...	Cwt.	40,931	108,490	41,093	167,696	29,883	139,469	33,211	147,884	43,514	170,407
Rubber, Plantation	Centals	3,986	9,926	6,083	18,911	8,058	68,704	13,561	135,619	14,463	82,077
Groundnuts ...	Tons...	176	2,714	89	1,446	41	820	380	6,026	2	40
Simsim, Seed	Tons...	1,435	24,383	740	15,602	214	4,523	194	4,130	718	13,732
Sugar, Refined	Cwt.	—	—	319	698	4,053	7,447	1,255	1,599	10,161	16,371
Hides, Dry and Dry Salted.	Cwt.	10,423	28,856	7,172	24,347	7,027	29,843	7,640	27,357	29,619	99,541
Skins, Sheep and Goats.	No. ...	314,914	14,839	274,915	14,175	55,350	4,014	88,750	5,173	78,411	4,091
Ivory	Cwt....	807	58,673	269	22,909	307	28,585	202	18,289	499	34,574
Metalliferous Ores, Non-Ferrous.	Tons...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1174	20,815

Note.—1 central=100 lb.

Note.—Export figures as from the 1st January, 1924, represent actual shipments from Mombasa, whereas all figures prior to that date represent exports from Uganda ports.

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acreage under native-grown coffea robusta is 2,835. The acreage under coffea arabica grown by natives in the Bugisbu hills around Mount Elgon increased from 573 in 1926 to 844 in 1927. The exports of coffee from the Protectorate during the year amounted to 43,514 cwt. valued at £170,407, compared with 33,211 cwt. valued at £147,884 in 1926.

Rubber.

28. Para rubber (Hevea Brasiliensis) is grown by non-natives, the area under cultivation, 11,828 acres, being approximately the same as in 1922. Exports again showed a substantial increase to 1,446,300 lb. compared with 1,356,100 lb. in 1926. The valuation, however, was lower at £82,077, against £135,619 the previous year.

Miscellaneous Crops.

29. Amongst miscellaneous crops which figure in the export list priority must be given to Sugar. The sugar factory established in 1925 at Lugazi between Kampala and Jinja is well equipped and capable of manufacturing 4,000 tons of sugar per annum. The factory is now being enlarged to increase the capacity to 5,000 tons. A local market in Uganda and Kenya is available for the whole of the present output, but during the year 10,161 cwt. valued at £16,371 were exported to other territories.

In connexion with this sugar factory a distillery has been erected, and is producing large quantities of power alcohol for local consumption; whilst 638 gallons of methylated spirits were exported.

The Tobacco industry is making satisfactory progress in Buyoro, and produce sales at good prices have been made on the home market.

The acreage under Tea has increased from 188 to 239, and the locally manufactured product finds a ready sale in this country and Kenya.

Exports of Simsim increased to 718 tons valued at £13,732 compared with 194 tons valued at £4,130 in 1926, whilst Chillies showed a slight increase in quantity and a considerable increase in value due to the marked rise in price towards the end of the year.

Amongst other crops Rice must be mentioned. This crop is now established in the Eastern Province, and is a popular one amongst some tribes, and its use as an additional food crop is becoming more appreciated.

Maize cultivation is extending rapidly as an additional food crop, although exports have not been made in the past owing to the transport costs. With the advent of railways, maize exports become an economic proposition.

30. The following comparative table shows the principal commodities exported during the last five years:—

which no new cotton other than "good" or "ordinary" could be bought or sold in five districts of the Eastern Province and only "good" in one, namely, in Busoga District. These efforts made to improve the condition of the crop at the time of marketing met with a definite measure of success and helped to raise the average standard of the lint exported. It is intended to continue and extend these measures during the cotton buying season 1951-52.

On 1st January, 1951, the Cotton (Tax) Ordinance, 1950, came into force. This Ordinance amended the previous Ordinance in respect of the basis of taxation, which from the above date is calculated on a sliding scale according to the closing price on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange on the 14th, 15th or 16th day of December, whichever shall be the last day on which business is done in respect of June American "middling" futures. The tax varies from nothing at 8d. or below to 6 cents above 12d. The tax for 1951 was 5 cents (½d.) per lb. of lint and realised £21,718 compared with £198,661 the previous year, when the tax was at the fixed rate of 6 cents per lb.

There were 180 ginneries licensed to gin and bale cotton during the year, of which number 177 were actually worked. No fresh sites for the erection of ginneries were granted during the year, and the number of factories already built is in excess of the requirements of the cotton industry. In the local market transactions in baled cotton were very unimportant, and particulars of registered contracts representing 150,183 bales were recorded.

Of the 131,158 bales exported in 1951 from Uganda, 32,152 went to the United Kingdom, 63,848 to India, and 35,657 direct to Japan.

Exports of cotton seed amounted to 58,200 tons, valued at £170,303, compared with 32,300 tons, valued at £194,887, in 1950.

COFFEE.

57. The acreage under coffee arabica, which is the principal crop grown by non-natives, now 13,330 acres in 1951. Il these plantes are compared with those given in 1953, viz., 50,342 acres, it will be seen how this variety of coffee has declined in favour in the years, and this is especially noticeable in the lower and more humid belts of the country, which are not climatically favourable for the successful cultivation of this coffee. On the other hand the acreage under coffee robusta cultivated by non-natives has increased from about £22 in 1955 to £,083 in 1957.

The native coffee industry made further progress during the year and the demand for seedlings was greater than the supply. Coffea robusta is the variety encouraged: good types of seed have been selected by the Department of Agriculture and large numbers of nurseries were laid out in Bugunda Province and elsewhere as centres for distribution of coffee plants to natives. The estimated

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III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

COTTON.

52. The total value of domestic produce exported from the Protectorate during the year amounted to £3,315,350 compared with £3,726,734 for the preceding twelve months.

The value of ginned cotton exported amounted to £1,030,838 representing 131,258 bales and approximately 27.31 per cent. of the total exports, compared with £3,021,167 and 88 per cent. in 1956.

The decline in the price of cotton on the world's markets is clearly indicated in the figures above, although the 1957 cotton crop was considerably less than that of the previous year, due to unfavourable weather conditions and the reduced acreage planted in the Buganda Province in 1956.

53. In spite of the lower price paid for the product in the early months of the year, the ginning of the 1957 cotton planting season was marked by great activity on the part of the growers in the preparation of land for the new crop, but much of this effort was rendered abortive as far as cotton planting was concerned, especially in the Eastern Province, by adverse weather conditions which made the planting season the most difficult yet recorded. Less than half the average rainfall fell during the sowing season in this Province and many plots prepared for cotton could not be sown and considerable anxiety was also caused with regard to the food crop position.

Planting conditions were less adverse in the Buganda Province, but rainfall was irregular and unevenly distributed, whilst conditions in the Northern Province were more or less similar.

If was estimated that the total acreage planted in the Protectorate with cotton amounted to 233,004 acres, of which 205,000 were in the Eastern Province and 500,000 in the Buganda Province. This was approximately 37,182 acres less than the revised figures (270,182 acres) planted in 1956, and the increased acreage in Buganda Province only partially compensated for the decline in the Eastern Province.

The second or "short" rains (September-October) in the Eastern Province were independent and although these conditions were favourable from the point of view of the germinating of cotton plants and weeds on the crop, the yield prospects of the later plantings were adversely affected, and the food crop position in some areas became a serious one. In the Buganda Province the position was satisfactory and the prospects of a good yield were favourable at the close of the year.

Under Section 40 of the Cotton Ordinance a period of four weeks was prescribed from the beginning of the private season, during

85. There is little game in the populated areas, though in outlying districts, in certain *well*-favoured localities, and in the closed (infected) sleeping sickness areas, there is plenty, and of good variety. Included in the fauna of the Protectorate are such rare and interesting animals as the northern race of the *white* rhinoceros, the mountain gorilla, the situtunga, and the grotesque whale-headed stork.

86. There are three game reserves: (1) The Bunyoro Game Reserve, which acts principally as an elephant sanctuary and contains a herd of approximately 5,000. It is about 1,130 square miles in extent. (2) The Semliki Game Reserve of 108 square miles, affording protection to a variety of antelopes, buffaloes, and a few small herds of elephants. (3) The Lake George Game Reserve of 123 square miles, which is a seasonal refuge of herds of elephants and buffaloes and protects partially a race of *waterbuck* carrying exceptionally fine trophies. All closed (infected sleeping sickness) areas automatically fulfil the rôle of game reserves.

87. A *new* Game Ordinance came into force on 1st October, 1926, under the provisions of *which* very *much wider powers* have been given to land-holders and *owners* in defence of crops or other property.

Licences to hunt, kill or capture game may be obtained at low fees compared with the generous schedule of animals allowed. "Full" game licences valid for twelve months can be issued to residents for £5 and to visitors for £25.*

Holders of "full" game licences may be granted special licences to kill or capture a first, second, or two elephants respectively on the payment of £10, £20, or £30. Such special licences are valid only for the period of validity of the full game licences under *which* they are issued.

There are also licences which are valid for a period of fourteen days which cost a resident £2 and a visitor £5; a special licence to shoot one giraffe for £15; and a bird licence valid for 12 months costing 10s., and entitling the holder to kill or capture any of the birds listed in the fifth schedule of the Game Ordinance.

There are certain species of animals, the hunting of *which* is prohibited throughout the Protectorate. A list of these is given in Part A of the first schedule of the Game Ordinance. Governor's permits, however, may be granted to kill or capture specimens of these protected animals.

Poaching is at a minimum, and the local inhabitants are displaying less inclination to kill such inoffensive creatures as giraffes and ostriches.

* The visitor's "full" licence was increased to £50 in April, 1928.

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Buganda from a district which had been in quarantine for ten years and *which* *was* heavily infected in 1935, indicates the progress made in eliminating the disease that, in 1951-52, involved the greater part of the Eastern Province.

Minor losses from trypanosomiasis *were* recorded in Buganda and the *Western* Province. The experimental treatment of large numbers of bovines has been continued and it is satisfactory to record that in Uganda there is *now* established a practical drug treatment that has saved a considerable number of native-owned cattle.

Two tsetse-fly belts have been extensively examined. The "fly" appears to have disappeared entirely in one large area, *while* in the other certain original measures have been introduced to prevent the re-establishment of tsetse-fly by human agency.

35. The training of native veterinary assistants by a specially selected officer is showing most satisfactory results, and the use of such assistants by the Veterinary Department is in consequence steadily increasing.

The Stock Farms are proving of value in the collection of necessary data in relation to future stock industries. A useful series of milk analyses in various Provinces has been completed, which will not only assist public health measures but will also aid in the study of genetics.

There *was* an increase in the value of hides and skins exported during the year, but much remains to be done to improve the quality of these commodities.

38. The laboratory division of the Veterinary Department carried out important work on the problem of transmission of trypanosomiasis and investigation *with* the use of drugs to facilitate the diagnosis of that disease. Investigations into the use of dips as curative and prophylactic agents *were* also made. Attention *was* given to the further immunisation *work* in connexion *with* foot-typhoid a disease that is very prevalent in Uganda: and experimental *work* *was* undertaken in the production of anti-trypanosomal serum.

Game.

38. The Game Department *was* formed at the end of 1951 primarily *with* the object of controlling the huge herds of elephants which find a home in many parts of the Protectorate, and of promoting native cultivation. The results prove, unquestionably, peasant successful.

Although it is estimated that there are nearly 50,000 elephants in Uganda, there still remains ample room for both the elephants and the human population. The toll taken each year due to Government action, mainly by licence-holders and through other agencies, amounts to a total of 600 to 1,000 elephants. But this is more than counterbalanced by the normal annual increase.

district of the Western Province, and the Bunyoro district of the Northern Province). But there are a few estates in Busoga (Eastern Province), but this is not a popular area.

79. Statistics taken at Entebbe give the following results :—

Average rainfall for the last 35 years—26.63 inches.

Average temperature for the last 31 years—maximum, 87.1 : minimum 65.8.

Mean daily sunshine for 1897—8 hours 15 minutes.

The rainfall at Entebbe for the year, which *was* below the average, amounted to 23.13 inches distributed over 154 days. The highest rainfall *was* recorded at Kalangala, where 64.64 inches *were* registered, and the lowest at Moroto, where 30.35 inches *were* registered.

Two main rainy seasons are anticipated normally. The first, or "long" rains, usually begins in March and may continue through June : the second, or "short" rains, begins in September and extends through October and occasionally November : generally speaking, both seasons are experienced throughout the Protectorate. March of the rain falls during the night or early morning. Violent thunderstorms and heavy showers occur frequently in the daytime, but these are only of local incidence.

Veterinary.

80. During the year rinderpest *was* a constant source of anxiety on the south-western portion of the Protectorate : but sections abroad into the rich cattle areas of Bunyoro and Buganda *were* preserved by rapid concentration of staff at each outbreak as it occurred on the Kenya-Uganda border, and satisfactory control of the disease *was* thus achieved. Unfortunately rinderpest appeared in Teso and Lango at the end of the year, and 100 miles north of the immunised area. The Veterinary Department had, therefore, once more to concentrate personnel in those districts. The position at the end of the year *was* grave, as the infected areas are largely inaccessible, and the difficulties of controlling the disease are increased by the lack of adequate grazing and *water*. The danger of spread is still further enhanced by the concentration of the cattle of these districts, *which* number over 200,000, in small areas thus giving a ratio of 1 bovine to 10 acres. Despite the numerous outbreaks, losses have not been heavy, and the Protectorate can show a total increase of £20,145 head of cattle since 1894. The Buganda, Western and Northern Provinces have been kept free from rinderpest. The preparation of 3,200 doses of serum at inoculation camps and without extensive equipment is an important step towards rinderpest eradication. This procedure should prove of especial value in such districts as Karamoja, where a fixed programme of inoculations might be arranged for elimination of the disease.

81. There is a steady decrease in the incidence of bovine-borne malaria, and the fact that over 6,000 head have been moved to

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation.

17. During the year, sixteen Ordinances were passed. The most important of these were the Crown Lands (Amendment) Ordinance, which enables re-entry upon leased Crown Lands for non-payment of rent; the Aerial Navigation Ordinance, enacted to regulate air-navigation over the Protectorate; the European Officers' Pensions Ordinance, which regulates the grant of pensions, gratuities, and other allowances to European officers on retirement from Uganda, and is identical with the Ordinance on the same subject passed in other East African Dependencies with which Uganda is grouped for pension purposes; the Asiatic Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, providing for the grant of pensions by means of a contributory scheme to the widows and orphans of deceased Asiatic officials; the King's African Rifles Reserve of Officers Ordinance, which establishes in connexion with the King's African Rifles a Reserve of Officers from among retired officers or ex-officers of the military forces of the Crown who are permanently resident in East Africa; the Kenya and Uganda Railways Ordinance, which enables those already granted under Railways Transport Order in Council, 1952; the Education Ordinance, providing for the development and regulation of native education and for the assistance of Indian education.

Climate and Meteorology.

18. The Climate of the Protectorate as a whole, though pleasant, cannot be considered healthy for Europeans. European children as a rule thrive in infancy, but considerable risk is attached to bringing them out when they are over two or three years old, as they are liable to attacks of malaria and resultant anæmia. The health of adults depends mainly on their mode of life and, with care, constitutional health should not be impaired; but even if physical fitness is maintained the vitality and proximity to the Equator combine to produce nervous strain after prolonged residence. Outdoor manual labour is dangerous for Europeans, and on plantations a manager's or owner's duties are for the most part supervisory. With the exceptions mentioned below, the temperature is moderate and varies but slightly throughout the year.

The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 80° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 60° Fahrenheit. On the Kenya mountain Kenya there is extreme cold with perpetual snow, and it is also cold on the higher slopes of Mount Elgon. In the Kilo Valley near Lake Alpert, on the other hand, the mean maximum temperature is 96° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 74° Fahrenheit. The favourite localities for European plantations are the Buganda Province (particularly the Mengo and Mubende districts), the Toro

peen located, and it is proposed to survey these with a view to determining possibilities of the occurrence of coal.

17. Seismometer records have been kept throughout the year and more than seventy earthquakes have been registered. The most important and largest were those of 24th January, 7th March, 14th April, 22nd May, 3rd June, 1st, 11th and 22nd July, 9th and 10th August, 24th October, 16th, 31st and 22nd November, 28th December. Many of the shocks registered correspond with earthquakes in other parts of the world. Some of the local shocks, though felt at outstations, were not recorded by the instruments: such disturbances are regarded as due to small local settlements along fault planes.

XI.—LABOUR.

18. The activities of the Labour Department were somewhat curtailed during the year owing principally to the fact that the voluntary flow of labour created in 1852 and 1856 exceeded Government and public requirements, and it was possible to stop recruitment by the officers of the Department in June.

A total of 2,302 laborers were recruited for Government Departments as against 18,115 in the previous year.

19. In January portions of the Railway extension construction in the Eastern Province were given out to private contractors. In July the Provincial Commissioner, Eastern Province, assumed responsibility in regard to all matters connected with recruitment and supervision of labour engaged on Railway construction in that Province, the Labour Commissioner from then onwards acting as an Inspecting and Advisory Officer.

The monthly average of labour employed on this work was 2,362 at 1s. to 1s. per man on a fifty-day ticket, plus rations.

20. Owing to the employment of an adequate European staff and the improvement in accommodation the condition of labour from every point of view has been most satisfactory and the mortality and sick rates have consequently been low. Permanent houses of concrete were built during the year by the Railway authorities at various centres and the health of the labour housed therein has shown very marked improvement.

21. Early in the year the Government control camps on the labour routes were thrown open for use by privately-recruited labour and rations are now issued to such labour on payment by the employers.

22. In August a Commission was appointed to enquire into the conditions under which immigrant labour travels, lives, and is employed in the Protectorate.

and operating are commenced and ten main stations were occupied and an area of 1,420 square miles was covered.

The "main" survey of Bungalda, that is, the cadastral survey of estates guaranteed to natives under the Uganda Agreement, 1900, was continued during the year. Estates representing a total of 446 square miles were surveyed, thus increasing the area within which the ownership of all land has been determined, since work was begun in 1904, to 8,852 square miles out of a total estimated area of the Bungalda Kingdom amounting to 12,858 square miles. Surveys were also continued in Toro and a total of 318 square miles out of the area of 378 square miles granted by the Toro Agreement have now been surveyed.

The area of Crown Land leased for agricultural and similar purposes was 12,703 acres. No freehold is now granted, but 52 conveyances covering an area of 13,513 acres were executed during the year, all being in satisfaction of long outstanding contracts of sale.

Geological Survey.

67. During the year, 350 square miles were geologically surveyed, the whole of this being preliminary survey, and 607 miles of traverse were completed outside the areas mapped.

68. Negotiations with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company with a view to exploring and prospecting for oil in the Lake Albert area are actively proceeding. No further field work has been done by the Geological Department in this area.

69. Prospecting for tin and other minerals in the Western Province is proceeding more actively than in the previous year. New discoveries of tin have been found in two widely separated areas some 500 miles from the well-known Ankole field, but it is not known whether economic supplies exist or not. The Ankole cassiterite occurrences are alluvial deposits at or near the surface, but there is no reason why the lodes from which the alluvials are derived should not go down, and attempts are being made to strike them in depth by tunnelling. The search for alluvial tin has, for the most part, met with unexpected failure, even traces of tin in the alluvials being very rare. It is significant that the bed-rock in the valleys which cut into anticlinal structures cored by tin-bearing granite yields stone tools. The absence of expected leads, the presence of modern gravels in the valleys of flood-like character, taken in conjunction with other evidence from other parts of the Protectorate of more than one binary period within human times, point to the hypothesis that the one-time blacers which presumably existed have been swept away. There may be, however, a chance of locating tin in the alluvials well down the Kagera River.

70. Apart from the deposits of Kattoo beds discovered in the Entebbe peninsula, three entirely new areas of Kattoo beds have

62. Comparative table giving particulars of expenditure on education during the last five years :—

Year.	Total Government Expenditure on Education.	Total Revenue.	Percentage of total revenue expended on Education	Amount spent per Education per head of population.
	£	£		£ s. d.
1853	15,832	666,020	1·3	0 1
1854	17,251	687,539	1·4	0 1
1855	24,262	1,485,813	1·7	0 1
1856	45,488	1,486,688	3·07	0 2
1857	100,84	1,505,308	7·6	0 5

The following table is a summary of the schools, together with the teachers and the pupils attending them. The figures given must be regarded as approximate :—

Intermediate Schools—Boarding Schools.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Total.
No. of Schools	13	17	30
No. of European Teachers	15	55	43
No. of Native Teachers	59	83	115
No. of Scholars (Boys)	221	951	1,181
" " (Girls)	530	173	106

Normal School.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Total.
No. of Schools	1	4	11
No. of European Teachers	13	2	15
No. of Native Teachers	6	7	13
No. of Students (Male)	131	103	534
" " (Female)	89	14	130

Elementary Government Schools.	Non-Roman Catholic.	Mission.	Total.
No. of Schools	17	9	124
No. of European Teachers	24	—	28
No. of Native Teachers	161	55	470
No. of Adults	121	2	185
No. of Boys	2,748	306	11,324
No. of Girls	1,556	—	1,702

Grade Schools.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Total.
No. of Schools	1,351	5,240	4,191
No. of European Teachers	21	3	60
No. of Native Teachers	5,208	5,871	2,370
No. of Adults	8,080	54,701	35,181
No. of Boys	50,366	12,080	105,859
No. of Girls	25,481	42,256	89,008

X.—LAND AND SURVEY.

63. Following the preliminary reconnaissance made during 1856 with a view to the extension of the trigonometrical survey northwards from the Tego district to the Sudan boundary, which may be described as the northern international chain, the work of peacefully

possible, dispensaries, and at maternity centres which has taken place during recent years. The first report of an excess of births over deaths in Bangkok occurred in 1954, and was represented by the modest figure of 35. It was confidently felt that the absence of serious epidemics was a factor in the improvement then recorded. The excess of births over deaths now recorded for the five districts ranging returns is 17,000 and indicates that the position is being consolidated and that a progressive increase in the native population can now be confidently predicted.

63. Syphilis, malaria, yaws, and ulcers are the four most common diseases of the country in the order shown. Pneumonia, pleurisy, and injuries account for the largest number of deaths in hospitals. Flying and sleeping sickness received more attention than usual during the year.

63. Trypanosomiasis Institute.—A Research Institute is to be set up at Entebbe for the study of human trypanosomiasis, to continue the work commenced by the International Sleeping Sickness Commission of the League of Nations.

IX.—EDUCATION.

64. The schools throughout the country were settled down to the new organisation adopted during 1950, and everywhere a serious attempt is made to bring them up to the standard required by the new syllabuses.

It was impossible during 1951 to exercise sufficient supervision and control over the schools of the various grades throughout the country owing to insufficiency of personnel staff, but in spite of that it is quite clear that progress has everywhere been maintained.

Girls' education is going ahead and the special Girls' School syllabuses, which include such subjects as domestic science adapted to local conditions, practical physique, and child welfare, are appreciated by teachers and pupils alike and are being followed as far as possible in all girls' schools.

Makerere College, which stands at the top of the educational system for boys, is beginning to make itself felt through the public services of the country.

Three ex-students have this year been posted as medical assistants, one agriculturist has entered the Agricultural Department, and a considerable number of teachers have finished a teacher's training course and gone out to the schools. The number of applicants for the College matriculation showed a great increase on last year, and the proportion of applicants who succeeded in the examination was also far greater than before.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

59. The activities of the Medical Department were further extended during the year. There were 480,516 new cases recorded as having attended the various Government hospitals, dispensaries, treatment centres, etc. This is an increase of 100,117 cases over the number recorded for 1926. The increase for each year over the preceding year during the last eight years is shown in the following table :—

1920	62,405
1921	93,884
1922	121,889
1923	184,601
1924	257,677
1925	312,416
1926	380,399
1927	480,516

The total number of attendances at the various medical units numbered 2,038,448, as compared with 1,795,358 in 1926, an increase of 243,080. The total number of cases admitted to wards was 21,562, and the aggregate number of in-patient days' treatment was 420,743. This gives an average daily number in wards 1,153, as compared with 970 for 1926. There were 3,383 surgical operations performed in the year : 2,127 were recorded for the previous year. Deaths in hospital showed a decrease of 286, the figures for 1927 being 1,111 and for 1926, 1,397. This was largely accounted for by the decrease in the number of cases of dysentery during the year and the absence of a virulent epidemic form of this disease.

60. There are four Government European hospitals, nine Asiatic hospitals, twenty-eight native hospitals, and eleven isolation hospitals in the Protectorate. These provide beds for 27 Europeans, 51 Asiatics and 1,391 natives. In addition there are 97 beds in isolation hospitals which may be used for either Asiatics or natives. Grants are made by Government towards the cost of medical training of both native attendants and midwives at Mission hospitals and Maternity Training Schools.

61. Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the year from the medical point of view is the position revealed regarding the vital statistics of the general native population. The figures for the death rate, the birth rate, the infantile mortality rate, and the excess of births over deaths are in all cases better than they have ever been. It would appear that they reflect the advantage which has accrued to the general native population as a result of the intensive development of the organisation for their treatment at

24. The expenditure on the maintenance and improvement of existing roads was £33,177. The mileage of roads maintained at a cost of £59,173 was 1,361. The balance of £4,001 was spent on improvements which largely consisted in improving and widening bad curves. Expenditure on new road work or roads taken over by the Public Works Department from the native administrations amounted to £18,033, including a sum of £9,041 spent on permanent bridges and culverts on 2nd and 3rd class roads.

25. Good progress was made during the year with the installation of a water supply in the township of Lae. The expenditure on this work in 1950 amounted to £5,252, and in 1951 to £30,173. It is estimated that the installation will be completed in 1952 at a total cost of £39,500.

Boring operations in the neighbourhood of Kambala for the purpose of obtaining a water supply for that township were continued, but with disappointing results. The idea of utilizing water from pore-holes has, therefore, been abandoned and a scheme for obtaining a supply from Lake Victoria is now under consideration.

26. Operations in the Aiyura Forest were continued during the year, but development was somewhat curtailed pending further consideration of the granting of concessions to the public in this forest and in the adjoining forests in Tangavuka Territory, which the Government concerned are prepared to do if suitable alternate means can be made. Such timber as the Public Works Department and Railways required was, however, extracted.

27. Alternative sites for the construction of a road bridge across the River Aile at Lae were surveyed; but further progress with the project has been suspended until it has been definitely decided which route the railway extension to Kambala will follow.

28. The following were the average numbers of skilled labour employed by the Public Works Department during the year:—

	Africans.	Asiatics.
Carpenters	90	354
Masons	114	22
Painters	40	3
Blacksmiths	13	2
Mechanics, Fitters, etc.	—	55
Bricklayers, Sawyers, etc.	101	—
	1,054	436

The average number of unskilled labour employed each month was 9,237. All of these were Africans.

Applewing company, inc.

21. The authorised establishment of the Protectorate Police Force for the year was 95 officers and 4 European non-commissioned officers, 3 Asiatic non-commissioned officers and 1,350 native non-commissioned officers and men: of this number 3 officers, 5 European non-commissioned officers, 5 Asiatic non-commissioned officers and 98 native ranks were apportioned to the Criminal Investigation Branch.

The maintenance of law and order among the natives is materially assisted by native retainers with powers delegated to them by the various native chiefs to whom they are subordinate. They act as police and as prison warders on behalf of their chiefs

There is a central Protectorate gaol at Kampala. A new central gaol is in course of construction near Port Bell, which, when completed, will accommodate about 1,000 prisoners. In addition to the central gaol there are 12 district gaols. The number of prisoners in Protectorate gaols on 31st December, 1951, was 5,267.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

25. The total expenditure on public works for the year under review amounted to £385,186 as compared with £368,038 in 1950.

This expenditure was made up as follows:—

	£
Public Works Department Personal Emoluments	22,744
Public Works Department Special Temporary Staff	4,385
Public Works Department Other Charges	12,181
Public Works Department Annually Recurrent	28,080
Public Works Department Extraordinary	553,425
Government Timber Supply	2,345
Government Timber Supply, Development of Mwanza Forest	3,873
Imperial Loan Ordinance, 1912	8,623
Development Loan	434
Other Departmental Votes and Private Accounts	6,622
	£385,186

23. Of this amount £128,745 were spent on buildings, the most important of which were the new Treasury Offices, Entebbe, the Agricultural Laboratory, Kampala, part of the Central Gaol at Luzira, and buildings for the Education and Medical Departments and the military headquarters at Bombo. Owing to the difficulty experienced in finding suitable contractors to erect buildings for the native administrations, a certain amount of building work for these administrations was also undertaken by the Public Works Department.

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UGANDA

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1928.

CONTENTS.

		Page.
	Preface	2
I.	General	6
II.	Finance	9
III.	Production	11
IV.	Trade and Economics	17
V.	Communications	20
VI.	Justice, Police, and Prisons	23
VII	Public Works	25
VIII.	Public Health	26
IX.	Education	28
X.	Land and Survey	29
XI.	Labour	32
XII.	Miscellaneous	32
	Map	

Preface.

Geographical Description.

1. The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate extends from about parallel 1° South latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Victoria Nile at Nimule. On the east its boundary extends from Mount Zulia, on the Sudan border along the Turkana Escarpment to the crater of Mount Elgon (14,140 feet), and runs thence along the Malawa and the Sio rivers into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria; whilst the outstanding features on the western side are the Nile watershed, Lake Albert, the River Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 feet), and Lake Edward.

Historical Survey.

2. The first British explorers to visit the country were Speke and Grant during their search for the Nile in 1862. Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert shortly afterwards. Stanley reached Buganda in 1875, and was greatly struck with the intelligence of

the natives. As the result of his appeal, the first band of missionaries arrived in June, 1877, followed two years later by a party of French Catholics. Both denominations quickly gained adherents, but on the accession of King Mwanga a systematic persecution of the Christians was inaugurated with the murder of Bishop Hannington in 1885. Mwanga was deposed by joint action of the Christians and Mohammedans in 1888, and fled to the Sesse Islands in Lake Victoria. Religious antagonism soon revived, and the Christians were compelled to leave the country. They returned in 1889, and, after severely defeating the Mohammedans, restored Mwanga to his kingdom.

3. Negotiations between the British and German Governments during the following year definitely placed Uganda under British influence, and Captain Lugard (now Rt. Hon. Lord Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.) proceeded inland on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and, despite opposition from the French missionaries, obtained Mwanga's signature, on the 26th December, 1890, to a treaty giving the British the right to intervene in the internal affairs of Buganda. This proved the signal for armed attacks from both Mohammedans and Catholic factions, and resulted in fighting, in which the Sudanese levies, collected by Captain Lugard to maintain his authority, with difficulty repulsed both their opponents' forces in detail. King Mwanga, who had sided with the French, escaped to German territory at Bukoba. He was persuaded ultimately to return, and an agreement was drawn up granting the Catholic and Mohammedan parties definite spheres of influence in Buganda. In 1892 the British East Africa Company found themselves unable to bear the expense of the country's administration any longer, and the British Government sent out a Commissioner to report on the advisability of establishing a Protectorate. The Commissioner, Sir Gerald Portal, hoisted the British flag soon after his arrival in the country in March, 1893. He concluded a provisional treaty with Mwanga but was forced by ill-health and the strain caused by factional jealousies, to leave the country after a stay of only 2½ months. From the establishment of the British Protectorate comparative quiet ensued for three years, until Mwanga instigated a rebellion, which was defeated by the Sudanese forces under the Acting Commissioner, Colonel Ternan. Mwanga once more fled the country, his infant son, Daudi Chwa, the present ruler, being proclaimed King, or "Kabaka," at Kampala, under the guidance of three Regents. Discontent soon afterwards arose among a section of the Sudanese force; Mwanga returned to join the mutineers, aided by Kabarega, the rebel King of the Banyoro. Fortunately the Baganda remained loyal, and the outbreak was quelled after a year's fighting during which several British officers lost their lives. Mwanga and Kabarega were captured and deported. Since the early part of 1899 the country has been peaceful and British administration has spread over the neighbouring tribes.

Control was extended over Busoga and Bunyoro on the 3rd July, 1896, whilst the arrangements for the inclusion of the other peoples within the existing frontiers were effected by Sir H. H. Johnston, between the years 1900 and 1902. At this time the boundaries of the Uganda Protectorate extended as far east as Lake Rudolf and the Laikipia and Kikuyu escarpments, including a large area of what is now Kenya Colony: in the north it reached Gordokoro, subsequently included in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and in the west included much country, part of the dominions of Kabarega, which has since been ceded to the Belgian Congo. Arrangements with the native Governments of Buganda, Toro, and Ankole were negotiated by the same Commissioner for the purpose of regulating the native administrations and defining their relations with the Suzerain Power. It was found advisable to suspend the Ankole Agreement in 1905, after the murder of the British Sub-Commissioner but the subsequent loyalty of the natives justified the restoration of their privileges in 1912. Apart from this incident, the population has acquiesced in European rule, and only unimportant disturbances have occurred in outlying districts. The opening of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria in the early years of this century, and the subsequent installation of a steamer service on the Lake, proved a valuable stimulus to development, and have been largely responsible for the country's rapid progress in the thirty years of British Administration.

4. During the Great War Uganda contributed in no small measure to the success of the operations in German East Africa. In the early part of the War, hostilities, in so far as Uganda was immediately concerned, were limited to outpost actions on the southern frontier, which was defended by the Police Service Battalion (native ranks officered by Europeans) together with native levies who were later organised as the Baganda Rifles. These forces were subsequently augmented by a company of the King's African Rifles and a battalion of Indian Infantry, the 13th Rajputs, while the necessary auxiliary services were organised locally. In the advance into German territory in 1916, and in the subsequent stages of the campaign, the native population of Uganda was largely drawn upon to maintain the personnel of the Carrier Corps and the King's African Rifles, while the great majority of the European non-official population and as many officials as could be spared from an inadequate civil establishment were enrolled in the local forces. There were 38,310 natives recruited for the Uganda Transport Corps (Carrier Section), as well as 1,741 as stretcher-bearers, etc.; 3,576 porters were supplied to the East African Carrier Corps, and 5,763 for service in German and Portuguese East Africa; and a special Congo Carrier Corps, for which 8,429 porters were raised, materially assisted General Tombeur and the Belgian forces in the capture of Tabora. In addition to the above, five battalions of the 4th King's African Rifles were raised and trained in the Protectorate. To

provide for the full complement and to make allowance for wastage, over 10,000 men were required. Finally, in 1917, the African Native Medical Corps was recruited, with the co-operation of the Missions, from the ranks of the educated natives, and attained a strength of 1,000 including European personnel.

5. The year 1919 was marked by a famine of unusual severity, causing many deaths from starvation. The spread of rinderpest, an epidemic disease amongst Uganda cattle, increased to an alarming extent during the same year, but the stringent measures employed were successful in limiting the outbreak. In a much less serious degree these conditions were repeated in 1927–28.

6. Great impetus has been given to the cotton industry in recent years, and increased output from this source is being reflected in the expansion of trade and in the general development of activities within the Protectorate.

Administrative Divisions.

7. The Protectorate was divided originally into six Provinces, but on the revised delimitation of the Eastern boundary in 1903 these were reduced to five—Buganda, Eastern, Western, Northern, and Rudolf—and at the beginning of 1926 a further re-adjustment of the boundary excluded the Rudolf Province from the Protectorate. Until a survey of the country has been completed, it is not possible to furnish accurate statistics. For all practical purposes, however, the Protectorate may be said to cover an area of approximately 94,204 square miles, of which 15,017 square miles is water.

8. The population on the 31st December, 1928, was estimated to be 3,255,367, viz., 1,978 Europeans, 11,846 Asiatics, and 3,241,543 native inhabitants.

Language.

9. For fourteen years Luganda, the language of Baganda, who constitute roughly one-sixth of the indigenous population, was recognised as the "official" local language. Measures have now been adopted, however, to introduce Kiswahili, the general *lingua franca* of Eastern Africa, as the dominant language for educational and administrative purposes throughout a considerable area of the Protectorate. Each tribe, however, continues to use locally its own language. Thus in the north of the Protectorate and in parts of the Eastern Province Nilotic languages are spoken; and elsewhere, languages which can be classed neither as Bantu nor Nilotic but which are an intermixture of both are current.

Currency.

10. Prior to 1920, the rupee currency was in circulation in Uganda, but during 1920 the florin currency was introduced. In 1922 this

in its turn was displaced by the shilling currency which is now in use in the Protectorate, although the florin currency and notes, which are gradually being withdrawn, are still legal tender. The following coins and notes of the shilling currency are in circulation :—

Coin :

Sh.1, which is legal tender for an unlimited amount.

50 cents. (=6*d*.), which is legal tender for any amount up to 20*s*.

10 cents.=1½*d*.
5 cents.= ⅔*d*.
1 cent. =⅖*d*.
} which are legal tender up to 1*s*.

Notes :

Shs.10,000 ; 1,000 ; 200 ; 100 ; 20 ; 10 ; 5.

Banks.

11. Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Limited (branches at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja), the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited (branches at Kampala and Jinja), and by Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial, and Overseas) (branches at Kampala and Jinja).

Weights and Measures.

12. The weights and measures in common use in the Protectorate are the Imperial weights and measures.

I.—GENERAL.

13. The year 1928 was one of partial recovery after the two depressing incidents of 1927—the low price and production of cotton, and the lack of rain. Both had had an adverse effect on the revenue of the Protectorate, and the latter had been the cause of famine in several districts, which was not relieved until the effect of the March rains of 1928 began to be felt. Cotton exports gradually improved and exceeded in value those of 1927 by £784,489. The Protectorate revenue increased in proportion and it was possible once more to add a substantial sum to surplus balances and to continue with the forward policy which the necessity for economy in the previous year had to a certain extent retrenched. The exports of tin ore from Ankole District showed no signs of falling off and the tin-bearing area has been found to be greater than was previously thought.

14. The extension of the main line of the Kenya and Uganda Railway to Jinja was completed at the end of 1927, and was opened on 11th January. The effect of the extension on the traffic from Uganda to the coast is reflected in the figures for goods passing

through Jinja, of which the railway now carries 22,000 tons and the Lake steamers only 9,400. The work of carrying on this line to Kampala is fast forging ahead, and it is hoped that its construction, which includes the building of a combined rail and road bridge across the Nile, will be completed in 1930. The elimination of the ferry crossing will considerably shorten the road journey between the two towns. The branch railway line from Tororo to Soroti was opened to traffic for a distance of 35 miles beyond Mbale, and construction has proceeded considerably further.

15. The year was remarkable for the rapid development of air traffic in Eastern Africa, and though the experimental stage is not yet entirely passed, it seems safe to predict that the trial flights undertaken in 1928 will lead to the establishment of a regular mail and passenger carrying service between Great Britain and the Cape, which will include Uganda in its route.

16. Progress was also made in the modernisation of the two largest townships of the Protectorate by the completion of the pipe-borne water supply at Jinja and the inception of one for Kampala. Drainage systems will naturally follow.

17. The recommendations of the League of Nations International Sleeping Sickness Commission for the control of the disease and of infected areas were largely embodied in a new Sleeping Sickness Ordinance enacted at the end of the year. The necessity for concerted measures of control between Uganda and the neighbouring territories is fully recognized by the local Medical authorities. The Entebbe laboratory remains the East African centre of research into human tripanosomiasis. Difficulties in connection with the work are being experienced in several directions. It has not yet been decided what part of the cost of the Institute is to be borne by Uganda and what part by the other East Africa Governments interested in the work. Nor has it been settled whether the Institute is to be regarded as a purely temporary or permanent organization. The Director is anxious that to the duties of the Institute which, at present, is concerned only with human trypanosomiasis, should be added research into animal trypanosomiasis, especially as far as the transmission of animal trypanosomes by tsetse is concerned.

18. Much valuable work in connection with the treatment of lepers, of whom considerable numbers exist in the Protectorate, has been begun in the Eastern Province by the recently established local branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

19. Threatening outbreaks of rinderpest occurred in widely scattered parts of the Protectorate during the year, but were eventually got under without assuming disastrous proportions.

20. Apart from famine, Native Affairs remain satisfactory. Unfortunately weather conditions were unsatisfactory, with the result that there was in some districts a total failure of crops and in others there were considerable shortages. These conditions had been anticipated and measures were taken in good time to import and distribute food to those in need of it. Accurate accounts of food distribution were kept and the larger part of the cost was, or will be, recovered by individual payments. The Protectorate and Native Governments will meet the balance. But it is the policy of Government not to distribute free rations, as otherwise the natives do little or nothing to provide against emergencies. They are being encouraged to maintain food reserves. Native cultivation of coffee continues to make rapid progress, and a most successful start has been made with tobacco.

21. A new Land Tax Law was passed in Buganda Province, which will result in the native landowner class contributing more in proportion to their wealth towards the expenses of the native administration.

22. By the death of the Mukama of Toro the Protectorate lost another of the outstanding personalities of the days before British administration. Kasagama was placed on the throne of Toro by Captain (now Lord) Lugard in 1892 after his rescue from exile, into which he had gone as a youth to escape from the hands of Kabarega. He had received the O.B.E. for his service during the Great War. His son succeeds him.

23. An outstanding event of the year was the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Uganda in September and October. All classes of the community vied in welcoming the Prince at every centre visited by him in the course of his comprehensive tour of the Protectorate. It is the wish of all that he may find an opportunity before long to pay the country another visit.

24. The Protectorate was also glad to welcome the members of the Hilton Young Commission on Closer Union of the Eastern and Central African Dependencies. The Commission was in Uganda from January 16th until the 26th, arriving by the Nile route, and in the course of their stay interviewed representatives of all communities and important interests. Their report was awaited early in 1929.

25. The death of Mr. P. W. Cooper, O.B.E., removed an old and trusted servant of the Protectorate, who had done much to foster the confidence and friendly relations that exist between the Protectorate Government and the native population.

II.—FINANCE.

General Position.

26. The Surplus Balance on the 31st December, 1928, amounted to £1,240,253. The budget for the year was framed to produce an increase to the Surplus Balance of £17,000, whereas the actual increase has amounted to £151,049. The revenue for the year was in excess of the estimate to the extent of £150,037, mainly due to increased receipts from Customs, Cotton Tax, and Poll Taxes arising from a larger cotton crop than was anticipated, while expenditure exceeded the estimate by £15,988.

27. The subjoined table gives the final results for the last five years :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus Balance.*
	£	£	£
1924	1,239,789	918,662	762,957
1925	1,479,284	1,108,396	1,133,845
1926	1,389,641	1,295,612	1,227,874
1927	1,292,306	1,430,976	1,089,204
1928	1,519,237	1,368,188	1,240,253

Revenue.

28. The collections for the year amounted to £1,519,237, an increase of approximately 17.5 per cent. on the receipts for 1927. While most sources of revenue exceeded the 1927 level, the main increases are from Customs, Cotton Tax, and Poll Taxes. The increase under Cotton Tax is due partly to the increase of the tax from 2 cts. per lb. in 1927 to 6 cts. per lb. in 1928, and partly to the greater crop produced in the latter year. An increase in the cotton crop affects many sources of revenue, especially Customs.

Expenditure.

29. Ordinary expenditure (exclusive of loan) was estimated at £1,352,200, but it actually amounted to £1,368,188.

Loans.

30. The following table gives the position in regard to loans to the end of the current year :—

Designation and amount of loan.	*Amount received.*	*Sinking fund repaid and interest thereon.*	*Balance outstanding on 31/12/1928.*	*Remarks.*
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Busoga Railway	170,000	170,000	35,650 14 11	134,349 5 1	Interest 3½ per cent. Sinking fund at the rate of 1 per cent.
Kampala-Port-Bell Railway and improvements in communications in the Eastern Province.	125,000	125,000	30,210 16 6	94,789 4 0	Interest 3½ per cent. Sinking fund at the rate of 1½ per cent.
Imperial Loans Ordinance, 1915 (Railway and Road Development).	329,000	329,000	9,336 5 7	319,663 14 5	Loan received in instalments on various dates. Repayment by means of annuities of interest and sinking fund.
Development Loan for general services	550,000	550,000	—	550,000 0 0	To be repaid to the Imperial Treasury by the Uganda Government raising a loan.
		£1,174,000	£75,197 16 6	£1,098,802 3 6	

Note: £374,851 of the Public Debt was expended on Railways and Marine Services, the interest and sinking fund charges on which are refunded to the Uganda Government by the Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

COTTON.

31. The total value of domestic produce exported from the Protectorate during the year amounted to £3,395,267 compared with £2,310,260 for the preceding twelve months.

32. The value of ginned cotton exported amounted to £2,475,327, representing 138,486 bales and approximately 72.9 per cent. of the total exports, compared with £1,690,838 in 1927.

33. Following the period of famine conditions which had prevailed in parts of the Eastern and Northern Provinces at the close of the previous year and which continued for the first few months of 1928, the climate conditions were favourable for the planting of food crops, and, with these well established by May, the preparation of land for cotton became general. Cotton planting was started at the end of May and the weather conditions during the sowing season were generally satisfactory throughout the Protectorate, except in Lango District of the Eastern Province, where very heavy rains were experienced.

34. It was estimated that the total acreage planted by natives in the Protectorate with cotton amounted to 698,800 acres, of which 447,130 were in the Eastern Province and 200,000 in the Buganda Province. This total was approximately 165,796 acres more than the total (533,004 acres) planted in 1927, and was due to the large increase in the area under cotton in the Eastern Province.

35. The second or short rains were generally normal except in Lango District of the Eastern Province, where the rainfall was unusually heavy and had an adverse effect on the cotton crop. At the end of the year the prospects of a good crop being obtained were very promising, although in the northern parts of Teso District an outbreak of "blackarm" disease indicated a reduced yield in that area, and cotton "stainers" were also more numerous than usual.

36. As in the preceding year, a period of four weeks from the beginning of the cotton-buying season, which opened in January, was prescribed during which no raw cotton other than "good" could be bought or sold in all districts in the Eastern and Buganda Provinces. This regulation again had a beneficial effect in raising the average standard of the lint exported.

37. In Buganda Province the ginning firms combined to form an association for the purchase of raw cotton in the Buganda Province, and this combination handled the bulk of the crop. The objects

of the association as explained by those responsible for its formation were to reduce costs of buying, ginning, and transporting cotton and to pay a fair price to the producer. Similar associations have since been formed in the Eastern Province. These associations have given rise to considerable controversy and are regarded with some suspicion by native producers, and "middlemen" buyers are definitely antagonistic to them.

38. The tax in 1928 on cotton lint exported from the Protectorate was 6 cents ($\frac{3}{4}d.$) per lb. of lint, and realised £164,483 compared with £51,478 the previous year when the tax was 2 cents per lb. This tax, since January, 1927, when the Cotton (Tax) Ordinance 1926 came into force, is now based for calculation on a sliding scale according to the closing price of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange on the 14th, 15th, or 16th day of December, whichever shall be the last day on which business is done in respect of June American "Middling" Futures. The tax is remitted when the Liverpool price is 6*d.* or less, and rises to 9 cents when the Liverpool price exceeds 15*d.*

39. The extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railway to Jinja was opened for traffic early in January, 1928, and further extensions northwards from Tororo towards Soroti were under construction during the year. With the approaching completion of this branch the greater portion of the cotton crop from the Eastern Province will be railed direct to Mombasa, and the number of transhipments reduced. Large numbers of motor lorries and light motor vans were again on the roads in connection with the collection and transport to ginneries and markets of the cotton crop.

40. The number of ginneries which took out licences to gin and bale cotton during the year was 164 as compared with 186 in 1927. Of this number 146 actually worked, compared with 177 the previous year. The number of factories already built is in excess of the requirements of the cotton industry and no fresh sites for the erection of ginneries were granted during the year.

41. In the local market, transactions in baled cotton were again numerous and particulars of registered contracts representing 125,307 bales were recorded. Of the 138,486 bales exported in 1928 from Uganda 49,304 went to the United Kingdom, 76,304 to India, and 12,728 to Japan. India, however, re-exports to both countries when markets are favourable.

42. Exports of cotton seed amounted to 45,506 tons valued at £323,110, compared with 29,500 tons valued at £170,303 in 1927.

Coffee.

43. The acreage under *coffea arabica* grown by non-natives remains at approximately the same figure as last year, since, although

some new plantings have taken place in the Toro District of the Western Province, other areas where the climatic conditions are not so suitable for this variety of coffee show reductions. The acreage for 1928 is given as 12,951. The area under *coffea robusta* on estates owned by non-natives shows an increase of 775 acres and is recorded as being 5,457 acres. This type of coffee shows signs of gradually replacing *coffea arabica* in the lower and more humid parts of the country.

44. The native coffee industry made steady progress during the year and large numbers of plants of *coffea robusta* were issued to growers from central nurseries. This is the variety of coffee which is encouraged in the Buganda Province and in the low-lying Bwamba County of Toro, and work on the selection of the best types has occupied the attention of the Department of Agriculture. The estimated acreage under native-grown *coffea robusta* is now 6,500. *Coffea arabica* is also grown by natives in various parts of the Protectorate, but is only actively encouraged in the Bugishu District, where a small but flourishing industry has been established for many years; and, recently, in the Ankole and Kigezi districts of the Western Province. The acreage under *coffea arabica* in Bugishu increased during the year from 844 in 1927 to 1,134, and the season's crop amounted to approximately 150 tons.

45. The exports of coffee from the Protectorate during the year amounted to 40,355 cwt. valued at £164,187, compared with 43,514 cwt. valued at £170,407 in 1927.

Rubber.

46. Para rubber (*Hevea Braziliensis*) is grown by non-natives to the extent of 12,959 acres. A negligible acreage is also grown by natives. Exports continued to decline, as against 1,446,300 lb. in 1927, 1,131,200 lb. were exported in 1928. These quantities were valued at £82,077 and £54,978, respectively.

Miscellaneous Crops.

47. *Sugar.*—The sugar factory established in 1925 by Indian enterprise at Lugazi, between Kampala and Jinja, enlarged during the year to a capacity of 5,000 tons. The local market absorbs most of the output, but during the year 2,749 cwt. valued at £4,434 were exported to other territories. Power alcohol and methylated spirits are also produced at this factory. The acreage under sugar cane in connection with it amounts to 6,312 acres.

48. *Tobacco.*—The experimental work in connection with the establishment of a tobacco industry was continued in Bunyoro and steady progress was made. Several European planters have experi-

mented with this crop both in Bunyoro and in Buganda and some excellent crops have been grown. Natives in Bunyoro showed great interest in tobacco and, under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture and of a representative of British American Tobacco Company, raised a crop of approximately 50,000 lb. of cured leaf, which was purchased by the British American Tobacco Company for use in their cigarette factory established during the year at Jinja.

49. There is little doubt that in time tobacco will become one of the most important products in Uganda. In the present state of the Home market, however, it would be unwise to encourage too rapid an extension of tobacco cultivation. Endeavour must be made to ascertain what are the varieties most suitable to local conditions, to see that the best seed is supplied, and that native growers especially are taught how to cultivate and cure tobacco, so as to ensure that good quality tobacco is produced.

50. Tobacco figured in the exports for the first time as 8,539 lb., valued at £327.

51. *Tea.*—The acreage under tea was extended from 239 to 297 acres and interest in this crop is steadily increasing amongst European planters. There is a ready sale for the locally-manufactured product in both Uganda and Kenya.

52. Amongst other subsidiary crops *Maize* is growing in importance, and, with the extension of the railway system, the cultivation of this crop for export is beginning to assume a more important position in the economic development of the Protectorate. Exports of *Simsim* amounted to 115 tons compared with 718 tons in 1927. *Groundnuts* were exported to the extent of 150 tons. Local consumption of both these products was greater than usual on account of the famine conditions which prevailed for a part of the year in the Eastern and Northern Provinces.

53. Exports of *Chillies*, owing to a sudden rise in prices at the end of the previous year, showed an increase of 3,129 cwt. compared with 1927, when they amounted to 1,308 cwt., valued at £4,359. 4,437 cwt., valued at £25,848, were exported in 1928.

Ploughing.

54. Amongst the native cultivators in the Eastern Province the use of ploughs extended and contributed to the increase in the area under cotton in that part of the Protectorate.

55. The following comparative table shows the principal commodities exported during the last five years :—

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Articles.	*Unit.*	*Year ended 31st December, 1924.*		*Year ended 31st December, 1925.*		*Year ended 31st December, 1926.*		*Year ended 31st December, 1927.*		*Year ended 31st December, 1928.*	
		Quantity	£	*Quantity*	£	*Quantity*	£	*Quantity*	£	*Quantity*	£
Cotton, Raw	Centals	514,418	3,486,565	784,152	4,685,992	723,438	3,051,791	526,911	1,690,838	553,944	2,475,327
Cotton Seed	Tons	21,093	106,280	21,928	122,790	35,360	194,887	29,500	170,303	45,506	323,110
Coffee, Raw	Cwt.	41,093	167,696	29,883	139,469	33,211	147,884	43,514	170,407	40,355	164,187
Rubber, Plantation ...	Centals	6,083	18,911	8,058	68,704	13,561	135,619	14,463	82,077	11,312	54,978
Groundnuts	Tons	89	1,446	41	820	380	6,026	2	40	150	2,636
Chillies	Cwt.	21,357	35,499	2,257	2,935	1,245	1,715	1,308	4,359	4,437	25,848
Simsim Seed	Tons	740	15,602	214	4,523	194	4,130	718	13,732	115	2,162
Sugar, Refined	Cwt.	319	698	4,053	7,447	1,255	1,599	10,161	16,371	2,749	4,434
Hides, Dry and Dry Salted	Cwt.	7,172	24,347	7,027	29,843	7,640	27,357	29,619	99,541	58,677	257,288
Skins, Sheep and Goats ...	No.	274,915	14,175	55,350	4,014	88,750	5,173	78,411	4,091	163,042	8,039
Ivory	Cwt.	269	22,909	307	28,535	202	18,289	499	34,574	329	21,759
Metalliferous Ores, Non-Ferrous.	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	117½	20,875	252	50,673

Note: 1 cental = 100 lb.

These figures represent shipments from Mombasa.

Forestry.

56. The activities of the Forestry Department include the conservation and exploitation of forests throughout the Protectorate, afforestation, and supervision of concessions. Regeneration and planting activities extended over an area of 144 acres. In many localities operations were severely handicapped by the drought, but on the whole progress was satisfactory. The total area now planted amounts to 1,340 acres.

57. Experiments with various "Eucalypts" indicate that the rate of growth of suitable species is far in excess of anticipation, particularly in swampy areas in whose reclamation they should play an important part. At Jinja, Teak (*Tectona grandis*) planted out in November, 1927, had by the end of 1928 attained in many cases a height of 10 feet, with an average of 5 feet over the whole planting, which was satisfactory considering the drought experienced.

58. The Forest Adviser, Mr. J. W. Nicholson, completed his "tour" of the Protectorate in November and his general report was completed by the end of the year.

59. The principal sources of the supply of timber are the Minziro forest, near the Tanganyika border, the savannah forests of Busoga, and, in a lesser degree, the Budongo forest in Bunyoro. Exploitation of the Kaiso section of the Minziro Forest, under the Public Works Department, was continued during the year and nurseries were started by the Forest Department in connection with re-afforestation.

60. At the end of the year, concessions covering 314.20 square miles were being exploited, the majority of which (approximately 302 square miles) are in Busoga, Eastern Province, where Mvule (*Chlorophora excelsa*) is the chief timber of commerce.

61. Other timbers of good quality being exploited throughout the Protectorate are *Juniperus procera* (Cedar) in the Mt. Elgon area; *Podocarpus gracilior* (Mt. Elgon area and Minziro Forest); *Entandrophragma utilis* (a Mahogany sp.), and *Lovoa sp.* (mainly in Buganda and the Budongo Forest, Bunyoro), and *Khaya anthotheca* (another Mahogany sp.) in Budongo, Bunyoro.

62. The total output of timber from Government forests during the year was 398,365 cubic feet, and revenue has risen from £3,011 in 1924 to £13,135 in 1928.

Fisheries.

63. A fairly large fishing industry, almost entirely in the hands of natives, exists on all the large lakes of the Protectorate and on parts of the Nile for the supply of fresh fish to all classes of the community living near, and of dried fish for the native population in all districts. The Lake Victoria fisheries were the subject of a survey conducted

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by Mr. Michael Graham of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and his report, published early in the year, is full of valuable information, especially regarding the " Engege " (*Tilapia* spp.), the staple food-fish of the Lake, and of important suggestions for its conservation and for future research and control. A further survey was carried out by Mr. E. B. Worthington on Lakes Albert and Kioga, and the information obtained and the suggestions given by him for the lines which development of these under-exploited fisheries should follow, are likely to be of the utmost value. Mr. Worthington has emphasized the commercial importance of the famous " Nile Perch " (*Lates niloticus*), but he is unable to recommend the introduction of such a voracious fish of prey into Lake Victoria, where at present it does not exist, until further research has shown whether its probable increase there at the expense of the " Engege " would be an advantage or not.

64. Investigations into the practicability of stocking the streams of the Ruwenzori range and Mt. Elgon with trout were carried on during the year, and there seems to be every likelihood of the project being as successful in Uganda as it has proved in Kenya.

Mining.

65. Increasing interest was shown in the prospecting and mining possibilities of the Protectorate, and it is estimated that during 1928 not less than 40 European geologists, prospectors, and miners were engaged and a sum of £50,000 expended in these operations. Interest is no longer confined to the Western Province but has extended to Buganda and the Eastern Provinces. The principal search has been for extensions of the tin-bearing areas already discovered in the Ankole District. On the Ruwenzori Range underground development was prosecuted continuously with a view to proving the extent of the copper-bearing lodes discovered in 1927. The Karamoja District was under investigation by a strong prospecting party, but no discoveries of economic value have been reported.

66. Some 265 tons of tin ore of a value of £44,166 have been exported during the year, all being the produce of the Mwirasandu mine. The ore has proved of good quality, assaying at an average of over 75 per cent. of metallic tin.

67. At the end of the year ten exclusive prospecting licences were in force covering an area of some 16,126 square miles.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

General.

68. Kenya and Uganda being one administrative unit for purposes of Customs, complete freedom of trade between the territories

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exists. For this reason, and on account of the very intimate trade connection between the countries, a detailed examination of the external trade of each territory separately is a matter of very considerable difficulty, particularly in view of the fact that virtually the whole of the imports and exports of both Dependencies pass through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In consequence the combined trade figures represent generally the landed value at Mombasa in the case of imports and the "f.o.b. Mombasa" value in the case of exports, these being the declared values for purposes of Customs.

69. As, however, the division of Customs Revenue is based on the consumption of dutiable articles in each territory, every endeavour has been made to calculate the actual imports into Uganda with the greatest possible accuracy, exports being divided according to the declaration of the shippers. Succeeding paragraphs under the headings of "Imports" and "Exports" deal briefly with the information so obtained.

70. The free interchange of local produce between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory has been allowed since 1st January, 1923. By agreement between the three Governments this principle was extended to imported goods as from 1st August, 1927, and the Customs Revenue involved has been credited to the consuming territory. The value of thus further lowering of the barriers to inter-territorial trade has already been amply demonstrated, as, apart from obviating the necessity for double payment of duty, merchants are now enabled freely to transfer their stocks to meet seasonal requirements in any of the three territories. In this manner the consequences of over-stocking in a particular district (an ever-present contingency in any country dependent on agriculture) are rendered considerably less serious and the whole basis of trading in imported goods in Eastern Africa is improved accordingly.

71. Despite relatively unfavourable local markets, due in large measure to a shortage of foodstuffs following a period of drought, trading operations throughout the year were usually stable, and the ill effects of over-trading, which in the past have too frequently been an unwelcome feature of trade in East Africa, were markedly less evident during the period under review. At the close of the year stocks were normal and the general trading situation, particularly in regard to native requirements, was sound. A tendency towards a less indiscriminate grant of credit facilities and a greater fluidity in the local markets consequent upon the extension of the unrestricted trading area to Tanganyika Territory were among the important contributory factors to this improved state of affairs.

72. In view of the fact that a cotton crop estimated to exceed 180,000 bales has already been gathered and is in process of being marketed, and of the largely increased shipments of cotton seed

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which will probably follow railway extensions in the Protectorate, trade prospects in Uganda during 1929 are promising.

Imports.

73. The total value of trade imports into Uganda for consumption in the territory was £1,988,104 as compared with £1,819,961 in 1927. For reasons given above these figures are quoted in terms of "landed value, Mombasa," the cost of handling and freight through Kenya to Uganda not being included.

Cotton Tissues and Manufactures continue to constitute the main item of import trade. All classes show increased quantities imported, but decreased values are recorded under bleached and dyed piece goods. Notwithstanding these decreases the total value of cotton textiles imported during 1928 has increased by £155,785 as compared with the previous year. Details are as follows :—

	1927 *Value.*	1928 *Value.*
	£	£
Cotton Piece Goods	457,351	580,888
Cotton Blankets	48,706	73,795
Yarns and Manufactures ...	14,457	21,616
	£520,514	£676,299

Tobacco.—The value of imports of cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco increased from £79,018 in 1927 to £90,967 during the year under review.

74. A general expansion in imports in 1928 followed an improvement in the yield from the cotton crop. Other important items showing increases are jute bagging and sacking, motor vehicles, bicycles, tyres and tubes, petrol, kerosene oil, aluminium hollowware, rice, sugar, and spirits. Decreases are recorded under industrial machinery and corrugated iron sheeting. Comparative figures are as follows :—

	1927.		1928.	
	Tons.	*Value.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*
		£		£
Industrial Machinery and parts	459	45,640	400	41,859
Galvanised sheets, corrugated	1,627	31,360	1,480	24,210

75. During the earlier portion of the year famine conditions necessitated considerable importations of native foodstuffs from Kenya, the principal item being maize meal, of which 195,141 cwt., valued at £81,583, were imported, as compared with 24,983 cwt., valued at £9,938 in 1927. The total value of Kenya produce imported into Uganda in 1928 was £236,255, as against £130,118 during 1927.

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Exports.

76. The total value of the domestic exports of Uganda during 1928 in terms of "f.o.b. value Mombasa" was £3,395,270, as compared with £2,310,300 in 1927, representing an increase of £1,084,970 or 46.96 per cent.

Cotton.—Cotton maintains its predominant position in the list of commodities exported from Uganda. The value of shipments under this heading increased from 526,911 centals, valued at £1,690,838, in 1927 to 553,944 centals, valued at £2,475,328, in 1928, an increase of 27,033 centals in weight and £784,490 in value. The declared f.o.b. value per cental of 100 lb. was £4 9*s.* 4*d.* as against £3 4*s.* 2*d.* in 1927 and £4 4*s.* 5*d.* in 1926.

Cotton Seed.—45,507 tons of cotton seed valued at £323,109 were exported in 1928, as compared with 29,500 tons valued at £170,303 shipped during 1927, this considerable increase being largely due to additional transport facilities provided by railway extensions in Uganda.

Tin Ore.—As a result of mining operations in Uganda, exports of tin ore increased from 117½ tons valued at £20,875 in 1927 to 252 tons valued at £50,673 during the year under review.

Increased exports of chillies and hides and skins are recorded, but there was a contraction in the exports of rubber, ivory, sugar, and coffee. Comparative figures are as follows :—

EXPORTS.

Article.	*Unit of Quantity.*	1927. *Quantity.*	1927. *Value.* £	1928. *Quantity.*	1928. *Value.* £
Chillies	Cwt.	1,237	4,359	4,437	25,848
Hides	„	29,619	99,541	58,364	257,287
Skins	No.	78,419	4,105	163,244	8,051
Rubber	Centals of 100 lb.	14,463	82,076	11,311	54,978
Ivory	Cwt.	499	34,574	330	21,758
Sugar	„	10,598	16,796	2,874	4,565
Coffee	„	43,515	170,412	40,348	164,188

77. For more detailed particulars in regard to imports and exports, sources of supply, countries of destination, etc., reference is invited to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.

78. The railway and steamer services in the Protectorate are under the control and management of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

Eastern Province.—The Kenya and Uganda Railways main line crosses the border between Kenya Colony and the Protectorate a few miles to the east of Tororo and proceeds via Tororo in a westerly direction to Mbulamuti, where it joins the Busoga Railway. The Busoga Railway, commencing at Jinja, links up Lake Victoria with the navigable waters of the East Nile. Jinja, on Lake Victoria, and Namasagali, the headquarters of the East Nile Steamer Service, have direct rail connection with Mombasa.

A branch line from Tororo to Soroti, approximately 100 miles long, is at present under construction. The first section—Tororo-Mbale (35 miles) has been opened for traffic, and the section Mbale-Soroti is expected to be completed by October, 1929.

Buganda Province.—A short line (6 miles) connects Kampala with its nearest port on Lake Victoria, Port Bell.

Extensions.—A railway from Jinja to Kampala (distance approximately 57 miles) has been sanctioned, and construction will be commenced early in 1929. It is expected that this line will be completed in 1931.

All the above lines have metre-gauge.

Lake Services.

79. *Lake Victoria.*—There is a weekly service connecting Entebbe, Port Bell (Kampala), and Jinja with Kisumu, and a fortnightly service to other ports on this Lake. A local service connects the Sesse Islands and Buvuma Island with the ports on the mainland.

80. *East Nile, and Lakes Kioga and Kwania.*—A regular service is run, from Namasagali to all ports on Lakes Kioga and Kwania, and the East Nile up to Atura.

81. *Lake Albert.*—A steamer service, with headquarters at Butiaba, affords regular communication with the north-eastern confines of the Belgian Congo at Mahagi and Kasenyi, and with the Nile ports as far north as the Sudan frontier post at Nimule.

82. *Development of Waterways.*—Survey and clearing works have been carried out by the Railway Administration on the Kagera River, which discharges into Lake Victoria at a point approximately midway between the northern and southern limits of the western shore of the Lake. The main difficulty is the bar at the mouth of the river, and machinery is being introduced to deal with this. The river is navigable for a tug to a point 97 miles from the mouth. The purpose of this development is to tap the tinfields of Ankole, but the possibilities of other traffic are promising.

Motor Transport and Roads.

83. Information as to the maintenance and improvement of existing roads is given in Section VII (Public Works). Apart from

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the roads maintained by the Public Works Department a considerable mileage of good motor roads is kept up by the native administration.

84. The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration has a road motor service linking Masindi port on the east Nile with Butiaba on Lake Albert, a distance of 75 miles. The Public Works Department maintains services on a few other roads, but in the main the road transport services are now in private hands, and with the encouragement provided by good all-weather roads and prosperous conditions, are making very rapid progress.

Aviation.

85. The preparation as a landing ground of a suitable level site at Entebbe, close to Lake Victoria and so providing in its ground organization for the anchorage of seaplanes, was nearly completed during the year, and an aerodrome at Tororo, a new link in the aviation chain between Kenya and Uganda, will be brought into existence in 1929. Besides Entebbe, landing facilities for seaplanes exist at Port Bell and Butiaba, which have been selected as seaplane, wireless, and meteorological stations on the Alexandria to Mwanza air route.

86. A new company, Cobham-Blackburn Air Lines Limited, was formed to continue the service between Egypt and East Africa begun by the North Sea Aerial and General Transport Limited, and further experimental flights were undertaken by Sir Alan Cobham when he visited Uganda in his all-metal flying boat in the course of his flight round Africa. His flight was entirely successful, and negotiations have been conducted with a view to the establishment of an air mail service to connect with that of the Imperial Airways Limited between London and Karachi, and capable of extension to South Africa.

87. The Government was fortunate in being able to avail itself during May and June of the advice of an Air Ministry expert on the possibilities of air development in the Protectorate, and on the formation of ground organization in connection therewith.

88. Some private aviators visited Uganda during the year, and in November Lieutenant Bentley of the South African Air Force, who was flying from England to the Cape in a Moth aeroplane, was able to give the Government valuable advice in connection with the preparation of the Entebbe landing ground. The machines of the annual Royal Air Force Cape to Cairo flight were not able to make a stop in the Protectorate this year, but arrangements were made for a landing at Entebbe and exercises with the local forces to be included in the programme for 1929.

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666 FIFTH AVE

89. Air traffic and the importation of goods by air are regulated in the Protectorate by the Aerial Navigation Ordinance, 1927, and by the Air Navigation (Colonies and Protectorates) Order in Council, 1922.

Posts and Telegraphs.

90. The financial results of the year's working of the Post and Telegraph Department, which is amalgamated with that of Kenya under the control of a Postmaster-General at Nairobi, indicate a steady rate of progress which is satisfactory. The revenue accruing to the Protectorate rose from £44,387 in 1927 to £47,824, an increase of nearly 8 per cent. Recurrent expenditure amounted to £42,814 as compared with £41,649 in 1927, an increase of £1,165, whilst capital expenditure totalled £5,554 as compared with £5,219 in 1927—a reduction of £665—leaving a slight increase of £500 in the gross total of expenditure over the previous year.

91. The various postal, telegraph, and telephone services were satisfactorily maintained during the year and show a steady development in keeping with the progress of the Protectorate. The extension of the railway within the Protectorate enabled additional mail facilities to be provided and there is now a thrice weekly mail service between the Protectorate and Kenya.

92. The total mileage of telegraph and telephone pole route at the end of the year was 1,616 miles and the wire mileage 3,611. Good progress was made during the year on the programme, which has been embarked upon, of the reconstruction of old wooden pole routes and their replacement with light iron poles, and in the transfer, where opportunity offers, of road routes to alignment along the railway extensions which are taking place. In this connection 130 miles of pole route were dealt with, and at the same time the general system was extended by some 180 miles of wire. With the exception of outlying districts in the Northern and Eastern Provinces all administrative centres are connected by telegraph.

93. The increase in the popularity of the Savings Bank which was referred to in last year's Report was maintained during the year. The balance standing to the credit of depositors at the end of the year totalled £25,205, as compared with £18,674 for the previous year. Deposits increased by 64 per cent. in number and 56 per cent. in value, whilst withdrawals increased by 32 per cent. in number and 46 per cent. in value. The total number of depositors rose from 1,224 to 1,490. Of the foregoing 991 are Africans representing an increase of 129.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

94. The Criminal Statistics for the year under review show a slight increase (5 per cent.) in crime, mainly in municipal, road, and other miscellaneous minor offences. There was a decrease of 15 per

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cent. in civil litigation. The following tables give particulars of the Criminal and Civil jurisdiction for the last five years :—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	*Discharged for want of evidence.*	*Convicted.*	*Acquitted.*	*Found Insane.*	*Total number of persons.*	*Total number of cases.*
1924 ...	194	3,917	658	3	4,772	3,781
1925 ...	445	5,747	484	4	6,680	5,410
1926 ...	374	5,932	388	3	6,697	5,141
1927 ...	418	6,630	695	3	7,746	6,284
1928 ...	479	7,155	515	3	8,152	6,626

CIVIL.

Year.	*Amounts of Shs. 300 and under.*	*Amounts above Shs. 300 to Shs. 1,000.*	*Amounts above Shs. 1,000 to Shs. 3,000.*	*Amounts above Shs. 3,000.*	*Value not stated.*	*Total.*
1924 ...	589	322	146	51	5	1,113
1925 ...	717	511	262	68	7	1,565
1926 ...	1,271	836	342	105	17	2,571
1927 ...	1,674	1,038	497	104	28	3,341
1928 ...	1,718	749	276	70	14	2,827

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Year.	*Appeals. Civil.*	*Appeals. Criminal.*	*Confirmation of death sentence.*	*Revision Civil (and Reference).*	*Revision Criminal (and Reference).*	*Total.*
1924 ...	17	44	15	3	40	119
1925 ...	9	42	9	1	104	165
1926 ..	17	36	3	4	47	107
1927 ...	17	46	9	1	50	123
1928 ...	18	48	2	3	71	142

95. There were 744 native courts in the Protectorate during 1928, the supervision and inspection of which were carried out by administrative officers as in previous years. The returns from these courts show a total of 76,730 cases for the year, the judgments in 690 of which were reversed or varied on revision or appeal.

96. The authorised establishment of the Protectorate Police Force for the year was reduced to 24 officers, 5 European non-commissioned officers, 6 Asiatic non-commissioned officers, and 1,197 native non-commissioned officers and men ; of this number 3 officers, 2 European non-commissioned officers, 2 Asiatic non-commissioned officers, and 72 native ranks were apportioned to the Criminal Investigation Branch. This Force dealt in 1928 with 6,434 criminal cases in connection with which 5,126 persons were convicted.

97. The Native Government provides its own personnel for police and prison purposes. These have no legal powers, except such as may be delegated to them by the chiefs to whom they are subordinate.

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666 FIFTH AV

98. The Protectorate Government gaols held 2,083 prisoners at the close of the year.

Substantial progress was made in the building of the new Central Gaol which, when completed, will hold over 1,000 prisoners. Convict labour is being utilised in connection therewith.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

99. The total expenditure on public works for the year under review amounted to £341,306 as compared with £382,981 in 1927. This expenditure was made up as follows :—

	£
Public Works Department, Personal Emoluments	52,856
Public Works Department, Special Temporary Staff.	7,965
Public Works Department, Other Charges ...	18,082
Public Works Department, Annually Recurrent	60,659
Public Works Department, Extraordinary ...	137,771
Government Timber Supply	6,787
Government Timber Supply, Development of Minziro Forest.	1,413
Public Works Department, Jinja Water Supply (Maintenance).	754
Public Works Department, Transport Section ...	37,022
Imperial Loan Ordinance, 1915	2,354
Development Loan	479
Other Departmental Votes and Private Accounts	15,164
Total ...	£341,306

100. Of this amount, £101,904 were spent on new buildings, and the most important items were the commencement of the new High Court at Kampala, the completion of the first instalment of the Central Gaol at Luzira, and considerable improvements and extensions to Government House. As in 1927, it was found possible to undertake a certain amount of building work for the various Native Administrations.

101. The expenditure on the maintenance and improvement of existing roads was £36,687, and the mileage of roads maintained at a cost of £32,726 was 1,429 miles. The balance of £3,961 was spent on improving existing roads by widening them and eliminating dangerous corners, to make them safer for the ever-increasing motor traffic. The expenditure on new road work or on roads taken over by the Public Works Department from the Native Administrations amounted to £10,442, including a sum of £2,586 spent on permanent bridges and culverts on second and third class roads.

102. The Jinja water supply was completed at a final cost of £39,503, and by the end of the year a small revenue of £411 had been

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earned. The scheme for supplying Kampala with water from Lake Victoria received approval. Materials were ordered and arrangements made to engage the necessary staff. Construction will be started in 1929.

103. The negotiations for granting a concession of the Minziro forest and the adjoining forests in Tanganyika Territory to the public did not materialise. The Government sawmills at Katera continued to operate successfully throughout the year and supplied all demands for softwoods by Government Departments in Uganda. The revenue earned was £5,783.

104. With the decision to carry the railway to Kampala from Jinja, the scheme for the construction of a road bridge across the Nile at Jinja has been perfected. Its construction is being undertaken by the Railway Construction Branch of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, and it is hoped that it will be opened for traffic by the end of 1930.

105. The following are the average numbers of skilled labour employed by the Public Works Department during the year :—

	Africans.	*Asiatics.*
Carpenters	120	216
Masons	349	51
Painters	28	2
Blacksmiths	13	5
Mechanics, Fitters, &c.	12	17
Brickmakers, Sawyers, &c. ...	279	Nil.
	801	291

The average number of unskilled labour employed each month, all of whom were Africans, was 8,318.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

106. The year has seen a further increase in the volume of work undertaken by the Medical Department. The number of cases treated at Government hospitals and dispensaries was 548,163, an addition of 67,647 cases to the number treated in 1927, 480,516. There were 2,275,725 re-attendances, an increase of 237,277 over last year. Of the total cases treated, 21,452 were admitted to wards, a slight decrease compared with last year. The average daily number in wards was 1,175, which was, however, slightly higher than last year. The number of surgical operations performed was 2,707 compared with 3,383 in 1927. This decrease is explained by the fact that this year only operations performed under general anaesthesia have been recorded together with major operations performed under local anaesthesia.

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666 FIFTH AVENUE, N

107. The increase in general work undertaken is reflected in a corresponding increase in the sub-dispensary work. Of the totals recorded above, 286,746 new cases, including 3,159 in-patients, were treated at sub-dispensaries whilst the total attendances at them was 1,287,343. The corresponding figures for the year 1927 were respectively 253,134, 2,347, and 1,166,310. The total number of sub-dispensaries operating during the year was 56 compared with 53 last year.

108. Deaths in hospitals during the year amounted to 1,220 compared with 1,111 in 1927. The principal causes of deaths for these two years were as follows :—

1928. Pneumonia 216, dysentery 116, accidents 107, malaria 61, syphilis 56, plague 44, tuberculosis 42, and relapsing fever 22.

1927. Pneumonia 165, accidents 118, dysentery 116, plague 64, syphilis 57, relapsing fever 50, malaria 46, and tuberculosis 36.

109. *Vital Statistics.*—The returns of Vital Statistics reveal a satisfactory state of affairs. In most instances the returns are not so favourable as those shown for the year 1927, when the best returns ever recorded from the Protectorate were made. The returns for 1928 compare favourably however with those recorded for 1926.

110. *Research Institute.*—An Institute for research into Human Trypanosomiasis has now been established at Entebbe under the directorship of Dr. H. L. Duke, O.B.E., who combines this duty with the duties of Deputy Director of Laboratory Service.

111. *Medical Education.*—Three Senior Native Medical Assistants who had completed four years training at Makerere College and Mulago Hospital, and who had served a further period of one year in clinical practice at Mulago Hospital, became available for employment in the Medical Service. Two were posted to charge of dispensaries at Kaliro and Bubulu in the Eastern Province, hitherto in charge of Asiatic staff, and one remained at Mulago hospital to undertake duty in connection with the tuition of junior medical attendants. Excellent reports have been received concerning all of them. They are the first Senior Native Assistants to complete their training and to be employed by this department. Four others have completed their examinations, but have not completed their year of clinical practice at Mulago hospital.

The training of lower grade native attendants at Mulago hospital has been continued and has been organised on a better basis.

112. *British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.*—A branch Council of this Association has now been formed for Uganda and District Committees have also been appointed in all districts in which leprosy is especially prevalent. The efforts of Dr. Wiggins together with the appointment of these Committees have led to a wide-spread

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interest being aroused in the subject. Dr. Wiggins has made a prolonged experiment with a scheme of treatment of leprosy at out-centres entailing very severe strain upon himself and his limited staff.

IX.—EDUCATION.

113. Considerable developments have taken place during the year under review, and all round progress has been well maintained.

The Government Technical School at Kampala was opened early in the year and over sixty pupils drawn from all parts of the country were enrolled.

The Government Normal School for the training of Elementary Vernacular School Teachers was opened in January. This school provides a parallel course to those of the mission normal schools except that instruction is given in the Swahili language. Many of the students are from the Mohammedan Schools and it is hoped that at the end of the course these teachers will do much to improve the standard in the schools of this community.

A model school has been built at Kasawo about 40 miles N.W. of Kampala near Nakifuma, and will open in January, 1929.

114. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Makerere College and King's College, Budo, and he also sent a message to all the school children in the Protectorate.

115. Examination for temporary teaching certificates was held in September, and also an elementary vernacular leaving examination for children in the elementary schools; these examinations have enabled much organisation to be undertaken in the schools, and have stopped to a very large extent the teaching of English and other subjects by unqualified men.

The standard of the schools is showing marked improvement and the new trained teachers from the normal schools are doing exceedingly well. With a steady supply of these men coming forward future prospects are very bright.

116. It is satisfactory to note that there is greater competition for entrance to Makerere College and the standard of entrants is steadily rising

117. Comparative table giving particulars of expenditure on education during the last five years :—

Year.	*Total Government expenditure on Education.*	*Total Revenue.*	*Percentage of total revenue expended on Education.*	*Amount spent by Government on Education per head of population.*
	£	£		Cts.
1924 ...	17,521	1,239,789	1.4	10
1925 ...	24,595	1,479,284	1.7	16
1926 ...	42,664	1,389,641	3.07	28
1927 ...	48,001	1,292,306	3.7	32
1928 ...	51,385	1,412,586	3.6	37

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The following table is a summary of the schools together with the teachers and the pupils attending them. The figures given must be regarded as approximate :—

Intermediate Schools—Boarding Schools.	*Protestant.*	*Roman Catholic.*	*Total.*
No. of Schools	19	17	36
No. of European Teachers	23	22	45
No. of Native Teachers	85	32	117
No. of Scholars (Boys)	826	462	1,288
No. of Scholars (Girls)	649	151	800
Normal Schools.			
No. of Schools	4	6	10
No. of European Teachers	5	7	12
No. of Native Teachers	10	7	17
No. of Students (Male)	111	138	249
No. of Students (Female)	41	68	109

Elementary Vernacular Schools.	*Protestant.*	*Roman Catholic.*	*Non-Mission.*	*Total.*
No. of Schools	96	65	9	170
No. of European Teachers	6	52	1	59
No. of Native Teachers	294	203	24	521
No. of Adults	119	156	5	280
No. of Boys	5,320	4,938	436	10,694
No. of Girls	1,123	1,035	—	2,158

Sub-Grade Schools.	*Protestant.*	*Roman Catholic.*	*Total.*
No. of Schools	3,340	2,182	5,522
No. of European Teachers	1	45	46
No. of Native Teachers	3,681	2,333	6,014
No. of Adults	20,607	6,361	26,968
No. of Boys	82,893	37,212	120,105
No. of Girls	47,120	29,542	76,662

X.—LAND AND SURVEY.

118. The reconnaissance and beaconing of the Northern Meridional Chain, which effects an extension of the main trigonometrical survey northwards from the Teso District to the Sudan boundary, has been successfully completed. A base line has been selected and prepared near Kitgum. Observations and measurement will proceed in 1929. A further 900 square miles of topographical mapping on the 1/50,000 scale was completed in the Eastern Province.

119. The survey of estates guaranteed to natives of Buganda by the Uganda Agreement, 1900, was continued. A total area of some

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589 square miles was covered by the survey during the year. It is estimated that of the total land area of Buganda—16,828 square miles—some 10,600 square miles or 63 per cent. of the whole has now been dealt with. Similar obligations, but on a much smaller scale, are imposed by the Toro Agreement, 1900, and the Ankole Agreement, 1901. In Toro the survey of the whole of the guaranteed area of 376 square miles has been completed and in Ankole, where the area calling for demarcation is some 334 square miles, the survey has been commenced. Considerable activity obtained in Buganda in respect of inter-native transfers of small holdings which are being carved out of larger estates.

120. Township plots continue to be the subject matter of the great majority of transactions in Crown lands. The policy of concentration of non-native traders into permanent centres, which has already become effective in much of the Eastern Province, has produced noticeably beneficial results. Orderly settlements of neat if modest buildings of permanent materials are replacing scattered wattle-and-daub hovels. Sanitary, police, and administrative control is facilitated and the capital investment in permanent improvements is being made use of in an increasing measure in the normal operations of trade finance. Certain of the larger centres are developing into creditable towns which should in due course become homogeneous units of municipal government. A total of some 197 new buildings leases of various descriptions has been issued during the year. A limited interest is still being shown by European applicants in coffee plantation land in Toro. In all some 5,878 acres of Crown land in 33 parcels have been leased for agricultural and similar purposes.

121. Compulsory registration of title under the Registration of Titles Ordinance in 1924 is now firmly established, and less than 30 final titles to land now remain outside the registration of the Office of Titles.

Geological Survey.

122. During the year further investigation of the geology of the Karamoja District, and the north-eastern area, was carried out; and advice was also given to the big prospecting party working there. The Sango Bay area, near the Tanganyika boundary, was visited several times, and the high level gravels of Lake Victoria studied, and the important suggestion was made that the apparent absence of alluvial tin in the gravels of the Kagera river which crosses the tinstone-bearing zone, may be due to the heavy floods during ancient pluvial periods, which are correlated with the glacial periods of Europe, having swept away the deposits. If at the same time there had been a change in the valley of the Kagera, for which there is some evidence, alluvial tin is not now necessarily to be looked for near the present Kagera. The location of the ancient alluvial deposits is an important subject for future investigation.

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666 FIFTH A

123. The volcanic rocks of the Bufumbira area have now been geologically surveyed and further work has been done on the volcanic rocks of the Elgon district. The areas of Karroo rock in the Eastern Province were further examined, and sites for exploratory bores to test for coal were located. For the Kenya Government two investigations were undertaken : one, a rapid survey of part of the Kisumu District of Kavirondo, an area where Karagwe-Ankolean rocks were intruded by granites, and which was thought likely to yield tin ; and the other an examination of the meizoseismal area of the Subukia Valley earthquake of 6th January, 1928.

124. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company's senior geologist investigated the Lake Albert oilfield, and his findings are believed to be in agreement with those of the Geological Department.

125. The usual mineral determination and assay work and advice to prospectors and other Government officials has been continued, and this has helped the Department to keep in touch with prospecting in Uganda. Another new discovery of tin 40 miles W.S.W. of Mbarara is important as it extends the tin area 24 miles N.W. of the previously known nearest occurrence. In the producing mine (Mwirasando in Ankole, which yielded in 1928 nearly 265 tons of tin concentrates) further exploratory work with adits is being done by the Company concerned, and an officer of the Department has been all over the workings and has made a careful study of these tin deposits which are in many ways peculiar. The forthcoming memoir on this subject should, therefore, be of particular interest to mining engineers and geologists. At Kilembi in Toro, where promising shows of copper had been found, underground exploration with adits is also being actively carried out.

126. One of the most interesting minerals received at headquarters is a tantalate and niobate of bismuth, from a place about 30 miles west of Kampala, which appears to be a new mineral ; but prospecting has not yet gone sufficiently far in the pegmatite in which the mineral is found to judge whether it is in payable quantity, or whether other valuable minerals are associated with it, as would appear likely.

127. Drilling has been done by the Geological Department in Entebbe to explore further the Karroo basin under the station, and drilling for water was started in the Soroti district of the Eastern Province. There have been requests for water borings from many parts of the Protectorate.

128. The work at the Seismological Observatory has been carried on, and most of the world's large earthquakes, and many smaller, nearer tremors have been recorded. The value of the records has been very much enhanced by the reception of wireless time signals. Quarterly reports have been rendered to the Seismological Committee of the British Association.

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XI.—LABOUR.

General.

129. The activities of the Labour Department were principally directed during the year to the inspection and improvement of conditions under which labour is employed by the general public, and more particularly to those conditions obtaining on estates and in fuel-cutting camps where numbers of "contract" labour are employed, and where it has been realised for some time past that considerable room for improvement existed.

130. As a result of these inspections it became evident that some uniform type of house should be adopted, and simple instructions in connection with the hygiene of camps were drafted and made available for reference by employers. Improvement in conditions of housing, medical attention, and rationing of labourers undoubtedly lead to better work and results, and it is hoped that employers of labour will realise that it is economically sound to pay greater attention to these matters.

131. A total of 1,027 labourers was recruited for Government Departments as against 5,305 in the previous year. It had been decided that the Jinja-Kampala Railway extension should be built with local Baganda labour. After an intensive propaganda campaign adequate number of labourers volunteered, and 927 were engaged on this work by the end of December. They are employed on a three months' contract at Shs. 15*s.* per mensem, *plus* rations, including 2 lb. of fresh meat per week, and a blanket and gunny-bag. They are housed in hygienically-constructed corrugated-iron huts.

132. As the notification of disease among labour employed by the general public is not compulsory, statistics are unobtainable. The losses in money from malaria alone must be very large, and it is surprising that managers of business concerns keeping accounts of profits and losses can afford to omit from them a record of sickness amongst their labour.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation.

133. During the year 16 Ordinances were passed. The most important of these were the Waterworks Ordinance, enacted to provide for and regulate the supply of water to the public; the Sleeping Sickness Ordinance, which was enacted to control the movements and ensure, if necessary, the compulsory medical examination and treatment of the population in sleeping sickness areas; the Civil Procedure Ordinance, which replaces the Indian Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, and which follows generally the Kenya Civil Procedure

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Ordinance, 1924; the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, which was enacted to remedy certain defects in the existing law, and which now provides for the reciprocal recognition of arms licences issued in neighbouring territories; and the Registration of Business Names (Amendment) Ordinance, which requires suitable details of the age of each partner or individual merchant to be furnished. The law relating to the registration of business names is now in full conformity with that of Kenya.

Climate and Meteorology.

134. The climate of the Protectorate when compared with that of some tropical countries, is not unpleasant. The conditions vary in different parts but there are no "highlands" occupied by European settlers as in Kenya. European children as a rule thrive in infancy, but some risk is attached to bringing them out when they are over two or three years old, as they are liable to attacks of malaria and the resultant anaemia. The health of adults depends mainly on their mode of life and with care, constitutional health should not be impaired. Outdoor manual labour is dangerous for Europeans, and on plantations a manager's or owner's duties are for the most part supervisory. With the exceptions mentioned below, the temperature is moderate and varies but slightly throughout the year.

135. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 80° Fahrenheit, and the mean minimum 60° Fahrenheit. On the Ruwenzori range there is extreme cold with perpetual snow, and it is also cold on the higher slopes of Mount Elgon. In the Nile valley near Lake Albert, on the other hand, the mean maximum temperature is 90° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 74° Fahrenheit. The favourite localities for European plantations are the Toro district of the Western Province, the Buganda Province (particularly the Mengo and Mubende districts), and the Bunyoro district of the Northern Province. There are a few estates in Busoga (Eastern Province), but this area is not a popular one.

136. Statistics taken at Entebbe give the following results :—

Average rainfall for the last 33 years—59.68 inches.

Average temperature for the last 28 years—maximum, 78.7° : minimum, 62.8°.

Mean daily sunshine for 1928—7 hours 6 minutes.

The rainfall at Entebbe for the year, which was above the average, amounted to 61.48 inches distributed over 171 days. The highest rainfall was recorded at Kalangala (Sesse Islands) where 83.55 inches were registered, and the lowest at Butiaba, where 26.86 inches were registered.

137. Two main rainy seasons are anticipated annually. The first or "long" rains, usually begin in March and may continue

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throughout June ; the second, or " short " rains, begin in September and extend through October and occasionally November ; generally speaking, both seasons are experienced throughout the Protectorate. Much of the rain falls during the night or early morning. Violent thunderstorms and heavy showers occur frequently in the daytime, but these are only of local incidence.

Veterinary.

138. During the early part of the year rinderpest spread rapidly through the greater part of Lango District and a considerable area in Teso District. The prolonged drought and famine conditions rendered the control of the disease particularly difficult and it was only by the most strenuous efforts that a widespread epizootic throughout the Protectorate was prevented. The position soon began to improve, but in July rinderpest appeared in Bunyoro, having been carried across the Nile by infected game, and in the same month it also appeared in Buganda, following the movement of a calf by canoe across Lake Kioga. The infection of buffalo in both Bunyoro and Bugerere made it necessary to immunise the whole cattle population of those areas. The disease appeared again towards the end of the year in Buruli, in the west owing to game movements from Bunyoro, and in the east to extensions from Bugerere. Buffalo were reported dying in Singo county of Buganda in November, but no outbreaks occurred in cattle. This extension appears due to game movement from Bunyoro. It would seem to be a rule that when a herd of buffalo becomes infected with rinderpest they scatter and the stragglers tend to join up with healthy buffalo herds, thus disseminating infection over a wide area.

139. Two outbreaks in Busoga in the south-east of the Protectorate were eradicated before widespread occurred and several outbreaks were successfully dealt with on the Kenya-Uganda border. At the end of the year the disease was confined to two small centres immediately adjacent to that border.

The total number of inoculations performed in the Protectorate was 166,168—a large total when considered in relation to staff available.

140. The fact that no cases of Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia were discovered in the number of cattle which have come under observation owing to drought concentrations and anti-rinderpest inoculation camps has enabled the conclusion to be made that, despite its chronicity, this disease has markedly diminished, if not entirely disappeared. This is highly satisfactory in view of the 382 active centres recorded during 1921–1923, and there are now strong indications that the disease has been eradicated from all but the most remote northern areas of the Protectorate where veterinary staff does not operate.

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666 FIFTH AV

141. Trypanosomiasis did not occasion heavy loss, but outbreaks were recorded from time to time. No treatment was adopted except in four centres. The degree of chronicity that this disease can sometimes assume has become more apparent in the process of immunisation to rinderpest. One herd, with a clean history for two years, broke down to the original infection of *T. congolense* under the process of immunisation, and suffered a mortality of 50 per cent.

142. Investigations of tsetse fly belts were continued and the effect of a rinderpest epizootic on a belt was studied in view of the reports from other countries of the disappearance of the tsetse after such epizootics. Though some decrease in the fly appeared to have occurred in the area investigated it was still sufficiently numerous to refute the suggestion that rinderpest entirely eliminates *G. morsitans*. A " wet weather " survey of Buruli indicated an absence of tsetse.

The results obtained from the experiment of the " smoke " houses erected in Ankole appears very satisfactory.

143. The training of Native Veterinary Assistants has been continued under great difficulty, partly due to shortage of staff and partly to the absence of training facilities. It has not been practicable to obtain that degree of progress anticipated at the end of 1927.

144. Work on the industrial development of the Live Stock Industry has continued and progress has been made during the year in the development of the Koja Stock Farm. Grade European cattle have been introduced, in spite of the difficulty of tick-borne disease, and some interesting observations have been made during the process, which may have far reaching results.

145. A steady increase has occured in the value of hides exported from the Protectorate, but the regrettable re-introduction of a flat-rate system of buying, irrespective of quality, tends markedly to counteract past propaganda and progress. The post for the demonstration of hide cleaning at Mbale has continued to prove a success and three additional posts were erected in neighbouring areas. In rinderpest quarantines demonstrations of hide cleaning were given and, in the Teso and Lango Districts, markets were introduced on the release of the quarantines.

146. The Research Division of the Veterinary Department has been handicapped during the year by the absence of a laboratory, which has prevented any work other than field observations being carried out. The question of erecting a new laboratory and the work which should be carried out in it is engaging the serious attention of the Government.

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Game.

147. The Game Department was formed at the end of 1924 primarily with the object of controlling the huge herds of elephants, which find a home in many parts of the Protectorate, and of protecting native cultivation. The results have unquestionably been successful. It is estimated that there are in Uganda at least 20,000 elephants, which, on account of normal progress and expansion now accelerated considerably by rapidity of development of communications (railways and roads), have to be confined in a rapidly dwindling area. It is also reckoned that the Protectorate must be accumulating annually an adverse balance of a thousand elephants.

148. There is little game in the populated areas, though in outlying districts, in certain well-favoured localities, and in the Closed (infected) Sleeping Sickness Areas, there is plenty and of good variety. Included in the fauna of the Protectorate are such rare and interesting animals as the northern race of the white rhinoceros, the mountain gorilla, the situtunga, and the grotesque whale-headed stork.

149. There are three Game Reserves on the mainland :—(1) The Bunyoro and Gulu Game Reserve, nearly 2,000 square miles in extent, through which the Victoria Nile runs from east to west. It acts principally as an elephant sanctuary and contains a herd of approximately 7,000. (2) The Semliki Game Reserve of 108 square miles, affording protection to a variety of antelopes, buffaloes, and a few small herds of elephants ; and (3) the Lake George Game Reserve of 123 square miles, which is a seasonal refuge of herds of elephants and buffaloes and protects partially a race of waterbuck carrying exceptionally fine trophies. All Closed (infected) Sleeping Sickness Areas automatically fulfil the role of Game Reserves. The Island of Damba in Lake Victoria is also a game reserve, affording protection to many hundreds of the interesting marsh antelope or situtunga.

150. Under the Game Ordinance of 1926 wide powers are given to land holders and owners in defence of crops or other property.

Licences to hunt, kill or capture game may be obtained at fees which are low considering the generous schedule of animals allowed. " Full " game licences valid for twelve months can be issued to residents for £5 and to visitors for £50. Owing to the increasing numbers and the harm they do as transmitting agents of rinderpest, *unlimited* buffaloes may now be killed under any form of game licence.

Holders of " full " game licences may be granted special licences to kill or capture a first, second, or two elephants respectively on the payment of £10, £20, or £30. Such special licences are valid only for the period of validity of the " full " game licences under which they are issued.

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There are also licences which are valid for a period of fourteen days, which cost a resident £2, and a visitor £5; a special licence to shoot one giraffe for £5; and a bird licence valid for 12 months costing 10*s*., and entitle the holder to kill or capture any of the birds listed in the fifth schedule of the Game Ordinance.

151. There are certain species of animals, the hunting of which is prohibited throughout the Protectorate. A list of these is given in Part A of the first schedule of the Game Ordinance. Governor's permits may be granted to kill or capture specimens of these protected animals.

152. Poaching is at a minimum, and the local inhabitants are displaying less inclination to kill such inoffensive creatures as giraffes and ostriches.

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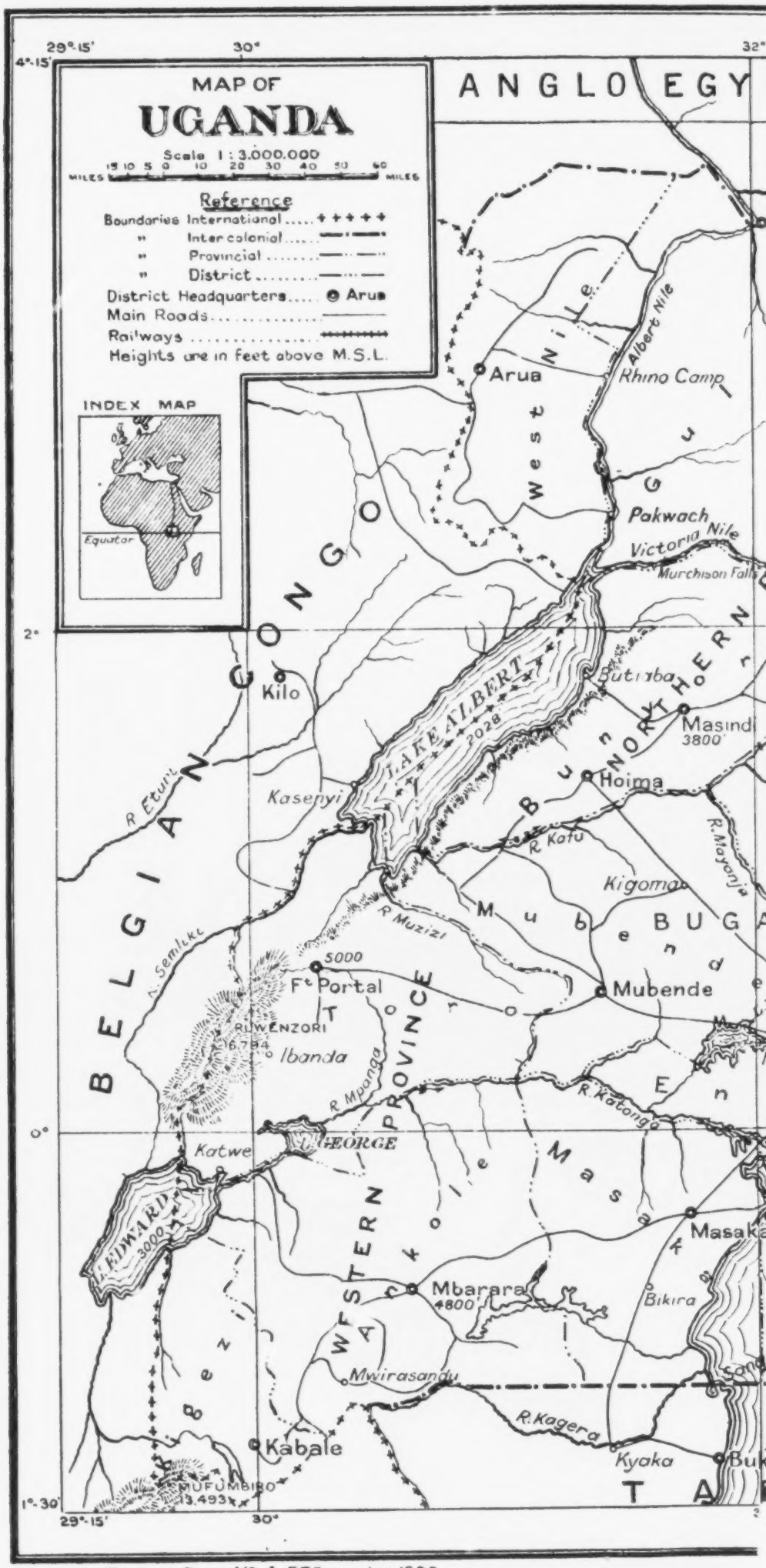

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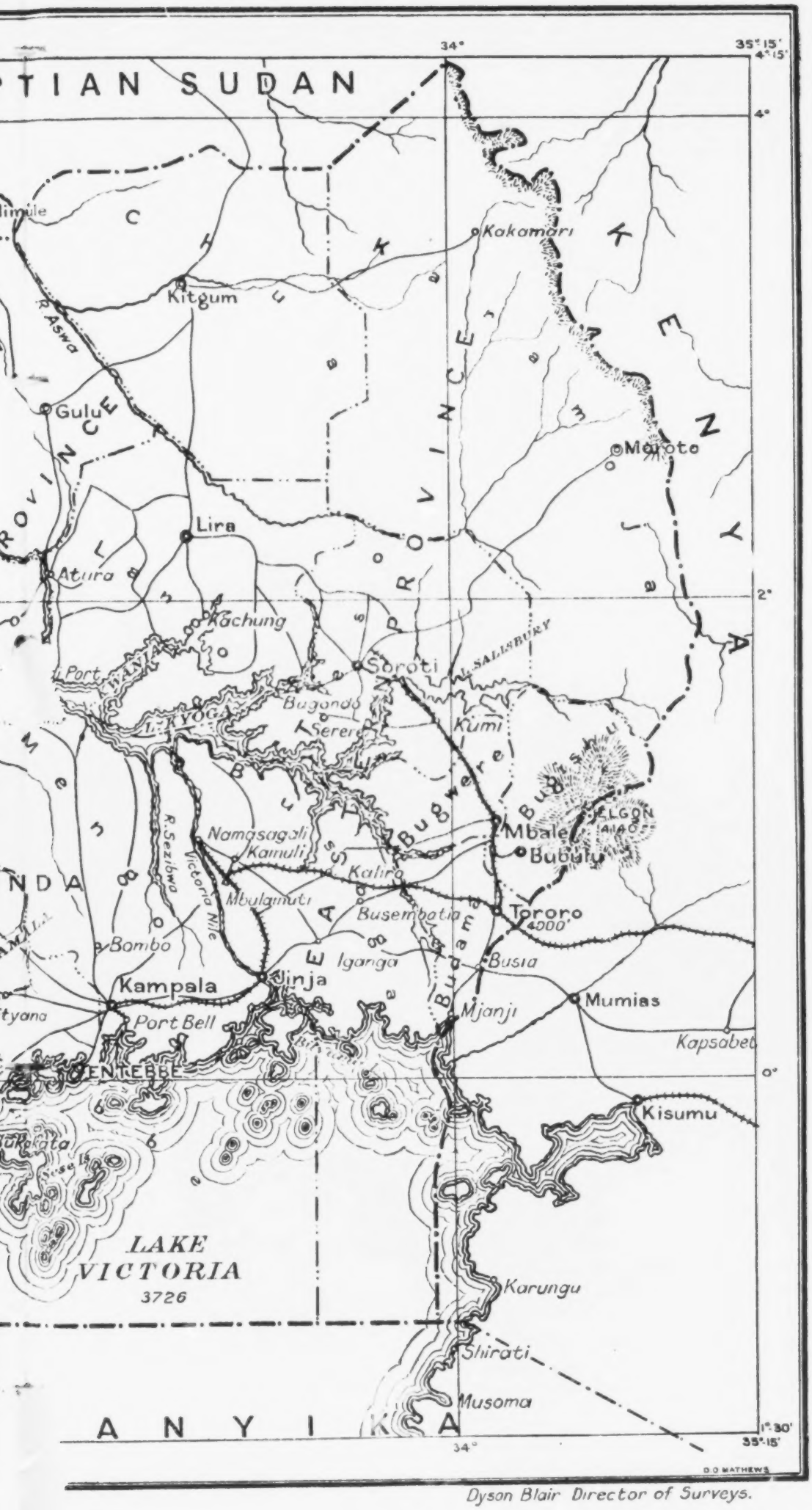

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CONTENTS.

		Page.
	Preface	2
I.	General	7
II.	Finance	9
III.	Production	12
IV.	Trade and Economics	19
V.	Communications	21
VI.	Justice, Police and Prisons	24
VII.	Public Works	26
VIII.	Public Health	27
IX.	Education...	31
X.	Land and Survey	33
XI.	Labour	35
XII.	Miscellaneous	36

PREFACE.

Geographical Description.

1. The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate extends from about parallel 1° South latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Albert Nile (Bahr el Jebel) at Nimule. On the east its boundary extends from Mount Zulia on the Sudan border along the Turkana Escarpment to the crater of Mount Elgon (14,140 feet), and runs thence along the Malawa and the Sio rivers into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria; whilst the outstanding features on the western side are the Nile-Congo watershed, Lake Albert, the River Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 feet), and Lake Edward.

Historical Survey.

2. The traditions of the Bantu peoples of the Protectorate go back to some period in the sixteenth century, when the whole of the country between Lake Victoria and the Nile, and between

the Lake and the Ruchuru river, is said to have been united under the rule of immigrants of a Hamitic stock coming from the north-east. This empire, if it ever existed, soon broke up, but most of the races affected developed feudal organizations of a sort above the average of African indigenous civilizations, and of these by far the most advanced were the Baganda. No outside influence seems to have touched the country, which was protected for long by the savage Masai in the east and the then unnavigable Nile sudd in the north, until the penetration of Arab traders to the southern end of Lake Victoria in the early part of the nineteenth century. Even the slave-trade had hardly affected it when the first Europeans, Speke and Grant, reached it in 1862 from the south in their search for the sources of the Nile. Speke spent nearly a year at the court of the celebrated Mutesa (who had then just succeeded to the throne of Buganda) before he was allowed to see the Ripon Falls and to return home with Grant throughout the Sudan. On their way they met Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, who were also bent on the discovery of the Nile sources, but from the opposite direction. They had to be content with discovering the other great Nile lake, which they named the "Albert Nyanza," and with the penetration of Bunyoro. In 1875 H. M. Stanley arrived in Buganda and, impressed by the intelligence of the natives and their zeal for improvement, launched his famous appeal for missionaries. The first Englishman to respond reached Uganda in 1877, followed soon after by a party of French Catholics. Both denominations, as well as proselytizing Arab moslems, had gained many adherents by the time of Mutesa's death and the accession of his son, Mwanga, in 1884. Bishop Hannington, the first Bishop of Uganda, attempting to enter Buganda from the east, in defiance of native superstition, was thereupon murdered by Mwanga's orders, and there followed a systematic persecution of all the new religions, and reprisals, which involved the country in "religious wars" for the next seven years.

3. For a time it was uncertain whether Uganda would come under the British or the German sphere of influence in Africa, but in 1886 Germany renounced her claims, and Captain Lugard (now the Right Honourable Lord Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.), on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, obtained Mwanga's signature in 1890 to a treaty giving the British the right to intervention in the internal affairs of Buganda. Captain Lugard successfully maintained his position in the country for two years, throughout which he was faced with situation after situation of the greatest difficulty, owing to the mutual hostility of the various religious factions, not without encouragement from the missions, and the vacillations of Mwanga towards whichever side had temporary advantage. In 1892 the Company found itself unable to bear the expense of the country's administration any

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longer, and the British Government sent out a Commissioner to report on the advisability of establishing a Protectorate. The Commissioner, Sir Gerald Portal, hoisted the British flag in the fort at Kampala in March, 1893. Ill-health and the strain caused by fractional jealousies, which led him to remove his headquarters from Kampala to Entebbe (where the seat of administration has been practically ever since), forced him to leave the country after a stay of only two and a half months. A British Protectorate was established on 27th August, 1894, after which comparative quiet ensued for three years, until Mwanga instigated a rebellion (which was defeated) and fled the country, and his infant son, Daudi Chwa, the present ruler, was proclaimed King, or "Kabaka," under the guidance of three Regents. Soon afterwards mutiny arose among a discontented section of the Sudanese forces which had been recruited by Captain Lugard for the Company's service from the remains of Emin Pasha's troops; Mwanga and Kabarega, the King of Bunyoro who had for many years taken every opportunity to harass the British, joined them, but fortunately the Baganda remained loyal, and the outbreak was quelled after a year's fighting, during which several British officers and others lost their lives. Mwanga and Kabarega were captured in Lango and deported. Since the early part of 1899 the country has been peaceful. Arrangements which defined the functions of the Native Governments of Buganda, Toro, and Ankole, and their relations with the suzerain Power, were effected by Sir H. H. Johnston, as His Majesty's Special Commissioner, between the years 1900 and 1902. At this time, and until 1903, the boundaries of the Uganda Protectorate embraced a large area of what is now Kenya Colony, and the Sudan, as well as part of the dominions of Kabarega which has since been included in the Belgian Congo.

4. The year 1901 saw the completion of the Uganda railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria, without which the subsequent development of the Protectorate would never have been possible. In the years following, up to the war, the work of extending British administration over the more primitive peoples of the Protectorate went ahead steadily, and was made easier, in the Eastern Province, by the enterprise and co-operation of Buganda chiefs and agents. Apart from the murder of the British Sub-Commissioner in Ankole in 1905, which rendered necessary the suspension of the Ankole agreement for a time, these years were without any serious incident, and the population have continued to acquiesce in European rule. The growing of cotton, which has become the staple industry of the country, was started in 1903; and the Busoga and Port Bell railways, as well as a great part of the country's present fine system of motor roads, were constructed to provide cheap transport for this product. The scourge of sleeping-sickness (trypanosomiasis), which fell upon the islands and shores of Lake Victoria from 1902 onwards, caused the loss of hundreds of

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666 FIFTH

thousands of lives and necessitated the removal of the population from the areas affected. The islands were re-populated in 1920 and the succeeding years, and, as a result of the precautions taken, the disease has not recurred on the Lake. Sleeping-sickness, which is a matter of concern to all the Powers which have colonies in Africa, was the subject of a Commission, appointed by the League of Nations, which had its headquarters at Entebbe during the years 1925-1927 and whose researches and recommendations have been of the greatest value in the co-ordination of the international campaign against tsetse-borne disease.

5. During the Great War, Uganda contributed in no small measure to the success of the operations in East Africa. Five Battalions of the 4th King's African Rifles were raised in the Protectorate, while during the advance into German territory in 1916, and in the subsequent stages of the campaign, the native population of Uganda was largely drawn upon to maintain the personnel of the Carrier Corps, and the great majority of the European non-official population and as many officials as could be spared from an under-staffed service were enrolled in the local forces. In all, some 191,600 of the people of Uganda served in the war, of whom 11,000 were combatants and 117,819 were employed in the essential transport services of the various Columns.

6. After the Armistice, and the succeeding economic difficulties, the country has continued to make rapid progress. But 1919 was a year of famine, rinderpest and influenza: and fluctuations of the Indian exchange necessitated a change of currency in 1920, with consequent dislocation of trade. In 1921, Executive and Legislative Councils were established, the latter containing nominated unofficial members among a majority of official members. The Geological Department was created, and its researches were rewarded by the discovery of tin in Ankole and oil in the Lake Albert basin. In 1925 a department of the Protectorate Government became directly responsible for education, and another for Game control. The Eldoret branch of the Kenya and Uganda Railway was extended into Uganda, and the line was completed so as to join the Busoga Railway in 1928.

The work of a Parliamentary Commission, under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. W. Ormsby Gore, which in 1924 made a thorough inquiry in the East African Dependencies into the possibilities of accelerating their economic development, was followed up in 1928 by that of a further Commission under the Right Hon. Sir E. Hilton Young which was appointed to consider the questions involved in bringing about a form of closer union between the territories.

Administrative Divisions.

7. Since 1926, when the Rudolf Province was formally transferred to Kenya Colony, the Protectorate has been divided into four provinces—Buganda, Eastern, Western, and Northern. Until a

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survey of the whole of the country has been completed, only provisional statistics of area can be furnished, but for all practical purposes the Protectorate may be taken to cover an area of approximately 94,204 square miles, of which 13,616 square miles are water

8. The population on the 31st December, 1929, was estimated to be 3,410,857, viz., 1,995 Europeans, 12,539 Asiatics, and 3,396,323 native inhabitants.

Language.

9. For 14 years Luganda, the language of Baganda, who constitute roughly one-sixth of the indigenous population, was recognized as the "official" local language, but measures have now been adopted to introduce Kiswahili, the general lingua franca of Eastern Africa, as the dominant language for educational and administrative purposes throughout a considerable area of the Protectorate. Each tribe, however, continues to use locally its own language. Thus, in the north of the Protectorate and in parts of the Eastern Province Nilotic and Hamitic languages are spoken; and elsewhere languages which can be classed neither as Bantu nor Nilotic, but which are an intermixture of both, are current.

Currency.

10. Prior to 1920, rupee currency was in circulation in Uganda, but florin currency was then substituted, and in its turn, in 1922, displaced by the shilling currency which is now in use. The florin currency and notes are gradually being withdrawn, but are still legal tender. The following coins and notes of the shilling currency are in circulation :—

Coin :—

Sh. 1, which is legal tender for an unlimited amount.
50 cents. (= 6d.), which is legal tender for any amount up to 20s.
10 cents. = $1\frac{1}{5}$d. }
5 cents. = $\frac{3}{5}$d. } which are legal tender up to 1s.
1 cent. = $\frac{3}{25}$d. }

Notes :—

Shs. 10,000; 1,000; 200; 100; 20; 10; 5.

Banks.

11. Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Limited (branches at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja), the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited (branches at Kampala and Jinja), and by Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial, and Overseas) (branches at Kampala and Jinja).

Weights and Measures.

12. The weights and measures in common use in the Protectorate are the Imperial weights and measures.

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666 FIFT

I.—GENERAL.

13. The year 1929 was a prosperous one. The cotton crop was the largest ever recorded for the Protectorate, and amounted to 204,057 bales, with a local value of £3,312,668. A caution is necessary, however, against regarding this as the immediate precursor of future progress, since cotton is notoriously a fickle crop, and, so long as the Protectorate must depend upon cotton for its prosperity, so long must it be prepared for the trough of the wave to follow the peak. In point of fact, plant disease, unseasonable weather, and a sharp fall in prices had already ensured, by the end of 1929, that the coming year would be a very lean one indeed.

14. The difficulties which confronted the cotton industry on account of the excessive number of ginneries in the country and the unpopularity among the native growers of the steps taken by the ginners to reduce, by means of combines, the consequent cut-throat competition led to the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry early in the year 1929. This resulted in the collection of much useful information regarding the industry, its costs and organization, and in recommendations the most important of which were concerned with the reorganization of the ginning side of the industry by means of co-operative associations. The policy of the Government in regard to the recommendations of the Commission had not been settled before the end of the year.

15. The railway line from the Nile to Kampala was completed by the end of the year, but the erection of the bridge over the Nile at Jinja will take some time longer; it is hoped, however, that the first train from Mombasa to Kampala may run early in 1931. This line, which will be of great benefit to Buganda, has been constructed by the labour of Baganda only (see under "Labour," paragraph 131). A further extension from Kampala into the Belgian Congo, entering it north of Lake Edward, is under consideration. The Tororo-Soroti branch, which will take the greater part of the Eastern Province cotton traffic, was finished and opened in October. Aircraft have become so common a sight in Uganda as to excite, in some places, little more attention than motor cars. It is expected that by the beginning of 1931 the weekly service of Imperial Airways, Limited, will have brought Uganda within seven days of London.

16. The problem of providing water supplies for many parts of the country where no surface water exists, except during the rains, or where the only sources are infested by tsetse-fly, was taken in hand, and progress was also made with the construction of a supply for Kampala; the laying of pipes and the building of the pumping station at Port Bell, on Lake Victoria, was practically completed. Sewerage undertakings for the towns of Kampala and Jinja will naturally follow; and experts were engaged, during the year, on

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the plans for these, as well as on the important problem of town-planning. This, if ever, was the time to take stock of the development of Kampala, which is probably destined to become an important centre, and to lay down a definite programme of extension on modern lines. Advantage was taken of the presence in the country of a town-planning expert from India to investigate the possibilities of establishing local government in the larger municipalities, and the report of a Committee on this subject was awaited early in 1930.

17. The problem of malaria has also received attention, and Uganda was included in the scope of a visit by Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. James to East Africa, which resulted in much valuable advice. The serious outbreak of plague in Kampala and the neighbourhood which occurred in July caused a temporary crisis in local trade circles owing to the necessity of isolating the town and other infected areas for a time, but it was overcome before the end of August. The desirability of obtaining outside advice with regard to the routine measures to be taken against this endemic menace is appreciated, and the services of an expert adviser have been secured. The position of the Human Trypanosomiasis Institute at Entebbe as a permanent centre of research for East Africa was still undecided. Rinderpest outbreaks continued to be a menace, but were successfully kept under control.

18. At the height of the plague outbreak in Buganda a disturbance occurred at a small village near Bombo owing to the opposition of a few members of a fanatical sect known as the Malakites to anti-plague precautions. The affair was dealt with by the local representatives of the Native Government, who acted with considerable tact and gallantry. Five of the rioters were killed, and a European Sanitary Inspector was seriously injured. Two of the leaders of the sect were subsequently deported to other parts of the Protectorate. There has been no recrudescence of the trouble

19. Weather conditions in the Kigezi district of the Western Province during the early part of the year were unfavourable to native food-crops. These conditions existed also in the neighbouring area of Ruanda, in Belgian territory, and resulted in some temporary movement of the population across the border in search of food. Eventually relief in the form of an issue of food had to be afforded to these immigrants, at a final cost to the Protectorate of approximately £800. Elsewhere, food has been sufficient.

20. The relations between the Protectorate authorities and those of the Belgian Congo and Mandated Territory remain excellent, and a large measure of co-operation has been secured in the working out of plans for new means of communication between the territories. The new roads in the south-west corner of the Protectorate destined to connect the tin-mines of Ankole with the

new port being built on the Kagera river, 97 miles from its mouth, are planned with a view to linking up with the road system of Ruanda-Urundi. They are included in an extensive programme of road construction which is being carried out in the Western Province (see paragraph 98).

21. The Report* of the Hilton-Young Commission on Closer Union of the East African Dependencies was published early in the year; and in April and May Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited East Africa in an endeavour to ascertain to what extent closer union on the lines advocated by the Commission would be acceptable to local opinion in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Sir Samuel Wilson was accompanied during part of his tour by the Right Honourable Srinavasa Sastri, whose mission was to elucidate the Indian point of view. Meanwhile, the machinery of the Conference of East African Governors has worked satisfactorily to adjust matters on which the territories did not see eye-to-eye, such as the protective items in the Customs Tariff, in regard to which the public opinion of Uganda was embodied in the report of a local Committee which considered the subject at the end of the year.

22. The death of Sir Frederick J. Jackson, K.C.M.G., C.B., removed a figure which loomed large in the early history of British influence in Uganda. Mr. Jackson (as he then was) first visited Uganda in 1890, as the representative of the Imperial British East Africa Company. He was appointed Acting Commissioner in 1895, and became Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda in 1911, a post which he held until his retirement in 1917.

II.—FINANCE.

General Position.

23. The Surplus Balance on the 31st December, 1929, amounted to £1,315,997. The Estimates for the year provided for an excess of expenditure over revenue amounting to £109,875 on account of necessary public works to be met from surplus balances, but the result of the year's working was actually a surplus of £72,744. The revenue was in excess of the estimate to the extent of £256,428, as a result of increased receipts from Customs and Cotton Tax consequent on an unexpectedly large cotton crop, while expenditure exceeded the estimate by £70,810.

24. The subjoined table gives the final results for the last five years :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus Balance.*
	£	£	£
1925	1,479,284	1,108,396	1,133,845
1926	1,389,641	1,295,612	1,227,874
1927	1,292,306	1,430,976	1,089,204
1928	1,519,237	1,368,188	1,240,253
1929	1,682,918	1,607,175	1,315,997

* Cmd. 3234.

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Revenue.

25. The collections for the year amounted to £1,682,918, an increase of approximately 10.77 per cent. over the revenue for 1928. While most sources of revenue exceeded the 1928 level, the main increases were from Customs and Cotton Tax, owing to the unusually good cotton crop. An increase in the cotton crop affects favourably many other sources of revenue.

Expenditure.

26. The expenditure (exclusive of loan) was estimated at £1,536,365, but it actually amounted to £1,607,175. The excess was chiefly due to an extended programme of works carried out by the Public Works Department, an increase in the Pensions and Gratuities vote, a payment towards the cost of the 1928 famine in the Eastern and Northern Provinces, and the purchase of large quantities of serum to control outbreaks of rinderpest.

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Loans.

27. The following table gives the position in regard to Loans to the end of 1929.

Designation and amount of Loan.	*Amount received.*	*Sinking Fund repaid and interest thereon.*	*Balance outstanding on 31–12–29.*	*Remarks.*
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Busoga Railway Construction ... ... £ 170,000	170,000	38,598 10 6	131,401 9 6	Interest at 3½ per cent. Sinking Fund at the rate of 1 per cent.
Kampala-Port Bell Railway and improvements in communications in the Eastern Province. 125,000	125,000	33,144 7 1	91,855 12 11	Interest at 3½ per cent. Sinking Fund at the rate of 1½ per cent.
Imperial Loans Ordinance 1915 (Railway and Road Development). 329,000	329,000	13,759 6 3	315,240 13 9	Loan received in instalments on various dates. Repayment by means of annuities of interest and Sinking Fund.
Development Loan for general services 550,000	550,000	—	550,000 0 0	To be repaid to the Imperial Treasury by the Uganda Government raising a loan. A Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. per annum has been formed and invested by the Crown Agents.
Total ... . £	1,174,000	85,502 3 10	1,088,497 16 2	

Note.—£368,851 of the Public Debt was expended on Railway and Marine Services, the interest and sinking fund charges on which are refunded to the Uganda Government by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

COTTON.

28. The value of ginned cotton and cotton-seed exported is shown under " Trade and Economics " (paragraph 73). The actual " carry over " at the end of the year is not known, but ginning returns show a figure in excess of the export figure and it may safely be stated that the actual production in 1929 exceeded 200,000 bales of 400 lb. each for the first time in the history of the industry.

29. Cotton planting was delayed owing to the dry weather during the greater part of June, and the area planted by the end of that month was well below the average, particularly in the Eastern Province. Conditions were normal in July, and planting proceeded under favourable conditions in all districts, except Lango, where there was a shortage of rain. The autumn rains continued right through the end of the year with a slight break in November, and, as a result of these conditions, planting continued later than usual. This compensated to some extent for the shortage of early-sown cotton.

30. The continuance of the rains, whilst favouring late plantings, acted adversely on that part of the crop which was already established, and the appearance of disease on the earlier sowings in the Eastern Province made the outlook less promising.

31. Abnormally heavy rains during December retarded the ripening of the crop and caused considerable vegetative growth. In addition, the dull weather accompanied by low temperatures encouraged the spread of " blackarm " disease, which was already very prevalent in the districts of Lango, Teso, and Bugwere in the Eastern Province.

32. It was estimated that the total area of cotton planted by natives in 1929 was 683,495 acres, compared with 699,107 acres in 1928. Although the falling off in the area planted was negligible, for reasons stated above there was every indication at the end of the year that the production from the 1929 planting would be considerably below that of the previous year.

33. The buying combines referred to at paragraph 37 in the Report for 1928 extended their activities to parts of the Eastern and Northern Provinces, but, owing to the fact that neighbouring districts remained as " free " areas with open competition and consequent higher prices, the native producers became more strongly antagonistic to the combines.

34. In February a Commission of Enquiry into the Cotton Industry, under the Chairmanship of Sir William Morris Carter, a late Chief Justice of the Protectorate, was appointed. This enquiry and its results have already been mentioned in paragraph 14.

35. The tax in 1929 on cotton lint exported from the Protectorate was 6 cents ($\frac{3}{4}$) per pound and realised £230,988, as compared with £164,483 in the previous year, when the tax was the same. The tax for 1930 was fixed on 16th December at 5 cents per pound, based on the closing price of June "futures" in Liverpool on that date.

36. The number of ginneries licensed to gin and bale during the year was 153, as compared with 164 in 1928. No fresh sites for ginneries were granted, but there was a tendency for European ginners to dispose of their interests, and several groups of ginneries passed into the hands of Indian firms. Ginnery holdings at the end of the year were as follows :—

	No. of Ginneries.
Indian	146
European	41
Japanese	6
Total ...	193

37. Local transactions in baled cotton were again numerous, and particulars of registered contracts representing 165,271 bales were recorded. Of the 204,057 bales exported in 1929 from Uganda, 44,726 went to the United Kingdom, 118,529 to India, and 35,139 to Japan.

COFFEE.

38. The acreages under coffee at the end of 1929 were estimated to be as shown below, and for the purpose of comparison the figures for 1928 are also given :—

	C. arabica.		*C. robusta.*	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Non-natives	13,837	12,951	5,759	5,457
Natives	5,417	2,782	10,971	6,503
	19,254	15,733	16,730	11,960

39. An increasing interest has been shown in the cultivation of *C. robusta* by non-natives, particularly in the more humid areas of the Buganda Province, whilst the area under *C. arabica* cultivated by non-natives shows a steady increase in the Toro District.

40. The coffee crop in 1929 was above the average, and good yields were obtained in most districts. This position was, however, largely discounted by the fall in prices towards the end of the year, when the bulk of the crop was being marketed.

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41. The native coffee industry showed a steady expansion, and the free distribution of *C. robusta* plants continued throughout the year in the Buganda Province. The development of this industry proceeded satisfactorily in the Ankole District of the Western Province and the Bugishu District of the Eastern Province, where the cultivation of *C. arabica* is becoming increasingly popular with the native cultivators.

42. The exports of coffee from the Protectorate during the year amounted to 41,192 cwt., valued at £177,142, as compared with 40,355 cwt., valued at £164,187, in 1928.

Rubber.

43. The planted acreage of Para rubber remains practically unchanged and little interest has been taken in this crop owing to the depressed condition of the market. Tapping has continued on several estates and small quantities have been exported. The figures for 1929 were 823,100 pounds, valued at £28,818, as compared with 1,131,200 pounds, valued at £54,978, in 1928.

Miscellaneous Crops.

44. *Sugar.*—In addition to the factory established at Lugazi in 1925, work was commenced on a factory in the Busoga District, both being Indian enterprises. The bulk of the output is absorbed locally, but 4,276 cwt., valued at £7,071, were exported to neighbouring territories.

45. *Tobacco.*—Experimental work in connection with this crop has been continued in the Bunyoro District, and the comparatively small crop produced in that area by native growers was purchased by the British American Tobacco Company for use in their factory at Jinja. It is realized that only good types of well-prepared leaf can be expected to find a ready export market, and for this reason the development of tobacco-growing by natives is being proceeded with cautiously. Non-natives continue to show an interest in this crop. Exports during the year amounted to 61,967 lb., valued at £3,040.

46. *Maize.*—Large quantities of improved varieties of maize seed were distributed by the Department of Agriculture during the year, and there has been a considerable increase in the acreage planted, particularly in the vicinity of the larger towns. Mills for the production of maize flour have been erected in several centres in the Buganda and Eastern Provinces, and it is hoped that in the near future Uganda will at least be able to supply its own requirements in this direction.

47. *Tea.*—The acreage under tea was increased from 297 in 1928 to 321 in 1929. The cultivation of this crop is confined mainly to

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European plantations. Improved machinery has been installed on one of the earlier-planted estates, and the prepared product finds a ready sale in Uganda and the neighbouring territories.

48. *Sisal.*—Preparations are in hand for the cultivation by Indian enterprise of this crop in Bunyoro.

49. The following are the figures of export for—

Sim-Sim Seed, 1,338 tons valued at £24,890.
Sim-Sim Oil, 1,678 Imperial gallons valued at £464.
Groundnuts, 316 tons valued at £5,419.
Chillies, 6,174 cwts. valued at £26,133.

PLOUGHING.

50. A scheme was put into operation in the Eastern Province whereby numerous blocks of 100 acres each were cleared and stumped with the object of demonstrating to those natives who have not already realized it the advantage to be gained by the use of ploughs and the proper rotation of crops.

51. The following comparative table shows the principal commodities of domestic produce exported during the last five years :—

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	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.					Value.				
		1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
							£	£	£	£	£
Maize	Cwt.	—	—	—	—	9,925	—	—	—	—	3,882
Other Grain and Flour	Cwt.	185	38	16	473	1,018	137	43	12	249	574
Feeding stuffs for animals.	Ton	—	—	—	136	74	—	—	—	847	495
Chillies	Cwt.	2,258	1,245	1,237	4,437	6,175	2,935	1,714	4,359	25,848	26,134
Cocoa, raw	Cwt.	115	10	64	2	4	311	18	160	6	12
Coffee—Hulled... ...	Cwt.	29,884	33,211	43,514	40,348	34,631	140,019	147,885	170,408	164,188	155,297
Coffee—Parchment ...	Cwt.	(Classification sub-divided from				5,998	—	—	—	—	20,552
Coffee—Unhulled ...	Cwt.	1929 inclusive.)				570	—	—	—	—	1,286
Sugar, refined in bulk ...	Cwt.	4,053	1,255	10,162	2,749	4,276	7,441	1,599	16,371	4,435	7,071
Tea	Cwt.	—	—	2	1	12	—	—	14	8	133
Cigarettes and Tobacco	Lb.	—	—	—	8,559	62,081	—	—	—	330	3,066
Other articles of Food and Drink.	Value	—	—	—	—	—	632	507	760	537	810
Timber	Cu. ft.	497	1,672	4,637	1,913	3,533	75	314	916	609	1,161
Tin Ore	Ton	—	—	—	—	324	—	—	—	—	63,900
Other Ore	Ton	—	—	118	252	5	—	—	20,876	50,673	271
Cotton, raw	Cental of 100 lb.	784,153	723,438	526,910	553,944	816,228	4,685,992	3,051,791	1,690,837	2,475,328	3,312,668
Silk, raw	Ton	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	100
Seeds, Cotton	Ton	21,927	35,360	29,502	45,507	67,525	122,791	194,887	170,303	323,109	433,999
Seeds, Sesame	Ton	214	194	718	116	1,339	4,522	4,130	13,733	2,163	24,891
Groundnuts	Ton	41	380	2	150	316	820	6,025	40	2,636	5,413
Oils, sesame	I. Gall.	—	—	88	1,536	1,678	—	—	26	422	464
Hides, dry and dry salted	Cwt.	7,028	7,639	29,619	58,364	35,099	29,844	27,358	99,542	257,287	152,543
Skins, Sheep and Goats'	No.	55,350	88,750	78,411	163,042	258,045	3,964	5,174	4,090	8,038	12,901
Rubber, Plantation, raw	Cental of 100 lb.	8,061	13,561	14,497	11,311	8,234	68,705	135,619	82,160	54,978	28,818
Ivory, Elephant ...	Cwt.	307	202	500	330	405	28,535	18,288	34,575	21,758	24,758
Rhinoceros Horns ...	Cwt.	1	4	1	3	2	86	346	453	722	640
Other unmanufactured articles.	Value	—	—	—	—	—	355	169	163	596	1,587
Miscellaneous manufactured articles.	Value	—	—	—	—	—	51	178	342	472	1,293
Animals not for food ...	No.	—	—	46	—	2	—	—	160	—	2
Parcel Post (local transfers).	Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	37
Grand Total ...		—	—	—	—	—	5,097,215	3,596,045	2,310,300	3,395,270	4,274,758

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Forestry.

52. The report of Mr. J. W. Nicholson, Forest Adviser, was considered and accepted during the year. This lays down a Forest Policy providing for the formation of Forest Reserves, when considered necessary for climatic or economic reasons, all over the Protectorate and for the demarcation, protection, survey, stock-enumeration, and scientific management of these. It also emphasizes the advisory side of the functions of the Forest Department and recommends the management of all forest areas not of national importance by local native administrations under the supervision of the Department. The report also pointed out the advisability of creating forests in certain areas for averting the progress of desiccation and for drying up swamps.

53. The question of the re-organization of the Department necessary to carry out the policy was fully dealt with and a small increase in staff has been arranged for to arrive and be absorbed gradually, one extra post, that of a Forester, being filled during the year.

54. Some preliminary work towards the selection of Forest Reserves and preparation of working plans was done, 40,000 acres being examined and externally surveyed, 2,000 acres being enumerated, and 15 miles of boundary demarcated.

55. Plantations were increased by 367 acres, of which 120 acres of Eucalypts were established in swamps as part of the Anti-Malarial Campaign. The results are very promising. A swamp in which ordinary departmental planting was started in 1926 is now completely dry except for an unimpeded stream running through the middle.

56. Experimental planting of *Podocarpus gracilior*, *Entandrophragma utilis* (Mahogany), *Khaya anthotheca* (Mahogany), and *Tectona grandis* (Teak) was done over a total area of 34.5 acres.

57. Regeneration is an aspect of the Forest Department's work which is not neglected, though no satisfactory method of procuring natural regeneration in indigenous forests under exploitation has so far been found in Uganda. Conditions favourable to the germination and growth of the valuable timber species are also favourable to worthless species and weeds which grow far more rapidly and swamp the desirable regeneration work. This necessitates weeding, and it is only where natives are willing and able to plant " catch-crops " between the rows of young trees—and such localities are rare—that the process can be conducted without undue expense.

58. At the end of the year, concessions covering 154 square miles only were being worked, those over 160 square miles having been cancelled on account of inefficient working. Endeavours were made to ensure more efficient working of the Mvule (*Chlorophora excelsa*) Savannah areas.

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In addition the Public Works Department worked over approximately 300 acres of the Minziro Forest which is reserved for them, cutting Podocarpus and small quantities of hardwoods.

59. The total out-turn of produce from Government Forests was 384,348 cubic feet of timber, 50,564 poles, and 6,844,076 stacked cubic feet of fuel. The last item shows an increase of two and a-half million stacked cubic feet due to the extensions of the railway.

60. Revenue rose from £13,135 in the previous year to £19,190 in 1929, while the value of the produce removed from the forests reached the figure of £25,024. The expenditure on the Forest Department amounted to £11,966.

Fisheries.

61. A fairly large fishing industry, almost entirely in the hands of natives, exists on all great lakes of the Protectorate and on parts of the Nile, and supplies fresh fish to all classes of the community living near, and dried fish to the native population in all districts. The principal edible fish of Lake Victoria is the "Engege" (*Tilapia* spp.); the most promising fish of Lake Albert is the "Nile Perch" (*Lates Niloticus*). These fisheries have recently been the subject of an intensive survey, and, in the light of the results, measures are being taken to prevent the over-fishing of Protectorate waters.

62. Investigations into the practicability of stocking the streams of the Ruwenzori Range with trout have continued, and there seems to be every likelihood that the project will be as successful in Uganda as it has proved in Kenya.

Mining.

63. Prospecting during the year has been marked by steady progress and an application of more deliberate methods. The extension of prospecting into the Buganda and Eastern and Northern Provinces did not lead to discoveries of any immediate economic importance, and interest continues to be centred for the most part in the tin-bearing areas of the Western Province. Further very promising tin-bearing veins have been exposed within a few miles of the Mwirasandu Mine, and in other parts of the Ankole District the more scientific methods of prospecting employed have justified more substantial hopes than have previously been admissible of the discovery of commercially exploitable alluvial tin. Underground development with a view to proving the extent of the copper-bearing lodes on the Ruwenzori Range was continued.

64. At the end of the year, 15 exclusive prospecting licences were current, covering an area of 13,548 square miles.

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65. Some 321 tons of tin ore, of a value of £44,517, have been exported during the year, of which 297 tons were the produce of the Mwirasandu Mine. The low price of tin has led to a restriction of production, and a more favourable world market will probably react on the rate of export.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

General.

66. Kenya and Uganda form a single unit for purposes of Customs and there is in consequence complete freedom of trade between the territories. A detailed examination of the external trade of Uganda alone is therefore a matter of considerable difficulty, more particularly as virtually the whole of the import and export trade of both Dependencies passes through Mombasa, the principal port in Kenya. As a result, the combined trade figures represent generally the landed value at Mombasa in the case of imports and the " f.o.b. Mombasa " value in the case of exports, these being the declared values for purposes of Customs.

67. As, however, the division of Customs revenue is based on the consumption of dutiable articles in each territory, every endeavour is made to determine the imports into Uganda with the greatest possible accuracy, exports being differentiated as regards the country of origin in accordance with the declaration of shippers. Succeeding paragraphs under the headings of " Imports " and " Exports " deal briefly with the information so obtained.

68. Trading operations throughout the year continued to be comparatively stable, though the outbreak of plague had the effect of restricting purchases by the native population for some time and influenced adversely what might otherwise have been an unusually good trading year.

69. Owing to partial failure of the 1929-30 cotton crop, a considerable fall in the value of exports from Uganda during 1930 must be anticipated, and some contraction in the consequent import trade is almost inevitable.

70. With the exception of the enactment of an Ordinance authorizing the admission free of duty of goods imported by His Excellency the Governor for his use, the Customs Management and Tariff Laws remained unaltered during the year under review. Committees were however appointed in Kenya and Uganda respectively to review the Common Tariff, with particular reference to the protected articles, and reported to their several Governments in 1929.

Imports.

71. The total value of trade imports into Uganda for consumption in the Protectorate was £2,318,177, as compared with £1,988,104 in 1928, an increase in value of £330,073. For the

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reasons given above, these figures are quoted in terms of " landed value Mombasa," the cost of handling and freight through Kenya to Uganda not being included.

Cotton Tissues and Manufactures continue to form the main item of import trade, but show a decrease in value as compared with the previous year. Details are as follows :—

	1928	1929
	£	£
Cotton Piece Goods	580,888	524,403
Cotton Blankets	73,795	65,397
Yarns and Manufactures	21,616	15,907
	676,299	605,707

Tobacco.—The value of imports of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco increased from £90,967 to £97,827.

Other Main Items.—A general expansion of imports in 1929 followed an improvement in the yield from the cotton crop, among the more important items being jute bagging, motor vehicles, parts and accessories, pedal cycles, tyres and tubes, corrugated iron sheets, and metal manufactures.

72. Improved climatic conditions in the Protectorate resulted in a diminution in the importation of local produce from Kenya, the value of such produce transferred to Uganda during 1929 amounting to £189,938, as compared with £236,255 in 1928. The principal decreases appear under the headings of maize and maize meal.

Exports.

73. The total value of the domestic exports of Uganda during 1929 in terms of " f.o.b. value Mombasa " was £4,274,758, as compared with £3,395,270 in 1928, an increase of £879,488, or 26 per cent.

Cotton is by far the most important item in the list of exports from Uganda, and represents, in conjunction with cotton-seed, 87 per cent. of the total domestic exports of the Protectorate during the year under review. Shipments in 1929 exceeded those in any previous year and totalled 816,228 centals, valued at £3,312,668, as compared with 553,944 centals of a value of £2,475,328 exported during the previous year. The declared value per cental of 100 lb. was £4 1s. 2d. as against £4 9s. 4d. in 1928 and £3 4s. 2d. in 1927.

Cotton Seed.—67,525 tons, valued at £423,999, were exported in 1929, as compared with 45,507 tons of a value of £323,109 shipped during 1928. This considerable increase was largely due to additional transport facilities provided by railway extensions in the Protectorate.

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Tin Ore.—Exports increased from 252 tons in 1928 to 324 tons in the year under review.

Other Produce.—Increased shipment of chillies, tobacco, and sesame seed (simsim) are recorded, but the export of hides and rubber showed considerable contraction.

74. For more detailed information in regard to imports, sources of supply, countries of destination, etc., reference is invited to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.

75. The railway and steamer services in the Protectorate are under the control and management of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

Eastern Province.—The Kenya and Uganda Railways main line crosses the border between Kenya Colony and the Protectorate a few miles to the east of Tororo and proceeds *via* Tororo in a westerly direction to Mbulamuti, where it joins the Busoga Railway. The Busoga Railway, commencing at Jinja, links up Lake Victoria with the navigable waters of the East Nile. Jinja, on Lake Victoria, and Namasagali, the headquarters of the East Nile Steamer Service, have direct rail connection with Mombasa.

A further extension from Tororo to Soroti, approximately 100 miles in length, was completed and opened for traffic on 1st October, 1929.

Buganda Province.—A short line (6 miles) connects Kampala with its nearest port on Lake Victoria, Port Bell.

Extensions.—A railway from Jinja to Kampala (distance approximately 57 miles) has been sanctioned, and construction is making rapid progress. It is expected that this line will be completed in 1931.

All the above lines have metre-gauge.

Lake Services.

76. *Lake Victoria.*—There is a weekly service connecting Entebbe, Port Bell (Kampala), and Jinja with Kisumu, and a fortnightly service to other ports on this Lake. A local service connects the Sese Islands and Buvuma Island with the ports on the mainland.

East Nile and Lakes Kioga and Kwania.—A regular service is run from Namasagali to all ports on Lakes Kioga and Kwania and the East Nile up to Atura.

Lake Albert.—A steamer service, with headquarters at Butiaba, affords regular communication with the north-eastern confines of the Belgian Congo at Mahagi and Kasenyi, and with the Nile ports as far north as the Sudan frontier post at Nimule.

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77. *Development of Waterways.*—Surveys and clearing works are being carried out by the Railway Administration on the Kagera River, which discharges into Lake Victoria at a point approximately midway between the northern and southern limits of the western shores of the Lake. The main difficulty is the bar, which is being dealt with by the aid of a suction dredger and a training wall. It is expected that the bar will be dredged to a depth of six feet by April, 1930, thus rendering a tentative service available.

The river is navigable to a point 97 miles from the mouth, when shallows and rapids prevent further navigation for craft suitable for dealing with cargo. The purpose of this development is to tap the tin fields of Ankole, with possibilities of traffic from the areas further westward.

Motor Transport and Roads.

78. Information as to the maintenance and improvement of existing roads is given in Section VII (Public Works). Apart from the roads maintained by the Public Works Department, a considerable mileage of good motor roads is kept up by the native administrations.

79. The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration has a road motor service linking Masindi port on the East Nile with Butiaba on Lake Albert, a distance of 75 miles. The Public Works Department maintains services on a few other roads, but in the main the road transport services are now in private hands, and, with the encouragement provided by good all-weather roads and a steady demand for motor transport, are making very rapid progress.

Aviation.

80. Full-sized landing grounds exist at Entebbe and Jinja, and an emergency ground is being constructed at Tororo. The former of these, being close to Lake Victoria, has landing facilities for marine aircraft also. Port Bell and Butiaba have been selected as seaplane stations on the Alexandria to Cape Town air route, and in connection with this service wireless and meteorological stations are to be erected near Kampala.

81. Arrangements for the mail service between Cairo and Cape Town, a connection with that between London and Karachi, have been nearly completed between Imperial Airways, Ltd., and the Governments concerned, and it is hoped that a start will have been made with the running of the service by the beginning of 1931. It is intended that, when the service is in operation, the north-bound and south-bound aircraft shall meet at Port Bell about noon on Saturdays.

82. Many private aviators visited Uganda, or passed over it, during the year. The Nile is at present part of the recognized

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route for all air traffic between Europe and British East and South Africa. The machines of the annual Royal Air Force Cape-to-Cairo Flight, in co-operation with those of the South African Air Force, visited Entebbe in the early months and carried out exercises with the local Forces.

83. Uganda has no large unmapped areas to survey, and therefore provides no scope for aerial surveys under present conditions. Air traffic and the importation of goods by air are regulated in the Protectorate by the Air Navigation (Colonies and Protectorates) Order in Council, 1922, and the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories) Order in Council, 1927. Local Directions under the latter and Regulations under the former were published in 1929, and the Director of Public Works was thereby appointed Registrar of Aircraft for the Protectorate.

Posts and Telegraphs.

84. The financial results of the year's working of the Post and Telegraph Department, which is amalgamated with that of Kenya under the control of a Postmaster-General at Nairobi, were satisfactory. The Protectorate's share of the revenue rose from £47,835 in 1928 to £52,260, an increase of over 9 per cent. Recurrent expenditure increased by £921 to £43,749 or 2.15 per cent. Capital expenditure under the Department's Head in the Estimates amounted to £2,075, as compared with £4,434 during the previous year. During the year under review, however, a further sum of £4,579 on capital account was provided for the first time out of surplus balances. The total capital expenditure for the year was, therefore, £6,654, or £2,220 more than in the previous year.

85. The various Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone services were satisfactorily maintained during the year and are steadily being developed in accordance with the requirements of the community.

86. The total mileage of telegraph and telephone pole route at the end of the year was 1,712 miles and the wire mileage 3,890 miles. Satisfactory progress was made with the programme of reconstructing decaying wooden pole routes on a permanent basis by using light iron poles, and some 184 miles of route were so dealt with during the year. This reconstruction programme was started in 1927 and, to the end of 1929, 267 miles of pole route have been reconditioned. Some 687 miles remain to be attended to. In addition, 80 miles of road routes were re-aligned along new railway extensions. Work of this character very substantially improves the reliability of telegraph communications and reduces maintenance costs. Altogether the system was extended by some 279 miles of wire. With the exception of outlying districts in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, all administrative centres are connected by telegraph.

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87. It has been decided to erect a wireless station at Kololo, near Kampala, in connection with the Cairo-Cape air service.

88. The Savings Bank continues to expand at a fairly rapid rate, and is obviously gaining in popularity and winning the confidence of those whom it is intended to benefit. The balance standing to the credit of depositors rose from £25,205 in 1928 to £32,532, an increase of 29 per cent. Deposits increased by 22 per cent. in number and 33 per cent. in value, whilst withdrawals increased by 53 per cent. in number and 41 per cent. in value. The number of depositors rose from 1,490 to 1,912. African depositors numbered 1,262, an increase of 27 per cent. over the number for the previous year.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

89. The Criminal Statistics for the year under review show a marked increase (18 per cent.) in crime, mainly in municipal, road, and other miscellaneous minor offences, though a slight increase in crimes of a serious nature is also noticeable. There was a decrease of 3½ per cent. in civil litigation. The following table gives particulars of the Criminal and Civil jurisdiction for the last five years :—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	*Discharged for want of evidence.*	*Convicted.*	*Acquitted.*	*Found Insane.*	*Total number of persons.*	*Total number of cases.*
1925 ...	445	5,747	484	4	6,680	5,410
1926 ...	374	5,932	388	3	6,697	5,141
1927 ...	418	6,630	695	3	7,746	6,284
1928 ...	479	7,155	515	3	8,152	6,626
1929 ...	614	8,649	459	2	9,724	7,833

CIVIL.

Year.	*Amounts of £15 and under.*	*Amounts above £15 to £50.*	*Amounts above £50 to £150.*	*Amounts above £150.*	*Value not stated.*	*Total.*
1925 ...	717	511	262	68	7	1,565
1926 ...	1,271	836	342	105	17	2,571
1927 ...	1,674	1,038	497	104	28	3,341
1928 ...	1,718	749	276	70	14	2,827
1929 ...	1,668	677	272	75	16	2,708

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APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Year.	Appeals.		Confirmation of death sentences.	Revision.		Total.
	Civil.	Criminal.		Civil (and Reference).	Criminal (and Reference).	
1925 ...	9	42	9	1	104	165
1926 ...	17	36	3	4	47	107
1927 ...	17	46	9	1	50	123
1928 ...	18	48	2	3	71	142
1929 ...	12	82	6	—	38	138

90. There were 726 Native Courts in the Protectorate during 1929, the supervision and inspection of which were carried out by administrative officers as in previous years. The returns from these Courts show a total of 77,522 cases for the year, the judgments in 503 of which were reversed or varied on revision or appeal.

91. The authorized establishment of the Protectorate Police Force was raised to 26 Officers, three European Non-Commissioned Officers, seven Asiatic Non-Commissioned Officers and 1,207 African Non-Commissioned Officers and Men; of this number, three Officers, two European Non-Commissioned Officers, two Asiatic Non-Commissioned Officers and 72 African Ranks are on the staff of the Criminal Investigation Department. The number of criminal cases dealt with by this Force in 1929 was 7,578, an increase of 1,144 on the previous year's number. 6,055 persons were convicted.

92. The Native Governments and Administrations continued to provide their own police and prison staff, which, working in conjunction with the Protectorate Forces, maintain a satisfactory standard of law and order among the native population.

93. The Protectorate Government Gaols contained a total of 2,387 convicts at the close of the year.

94. Work on the European and Asiatic section of the New Central Prison was commenced in April, but had not been completed at the close of the year. Practically all the unskilled labour required for the building operations is supplied from the prison population.

95. The number of Native Government Prisons and lock-ups was increased to provide further accommodation for short-term prisoners convicted by Native Courts.

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VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

96. The total expenditure on Public Works for the year under review amounted to £446,558, as compared with £341,306 in 1928. This expenditure was made up as follows :—

	£
Public Works Department, Personal Emoluments ...	56,703
Public Works Department, Special Temporary Staff ...	8,637
Public Works Department, Other Charges	27,416
Public Works Department, Annually Recurrent ...	57,143
Public Works Department, Extraordinary	203,596
Government Timber Supply	8,309
Jinja Water Supply, Maintenance	3,289
Kampala Water Supply Construction (Loan)	23,739
Imperial Loan Ordinance, 1915	969
Development Loan	47
Transport Section	40,275
Other Departmental Votes and Private Accounts ...	16,435
	£446,558

97. Of this expenditure, £143,567 was spent on buildings the principal of which were the High Court at Kampala and the Central Goal. The former was carried nearly to completion and the second instalment of the latter was begun. At Jinja a block of Central Government Offices was also begun.

98. The expenditure on Maintenance of Main Roads was £33,335 and the mileage maintained was 1,481 miles. A sum of £3,778 was spent on improving existing main roads by widening and the elimination of dangerous corners. A further sum of £27,208 was spent on road construction, including £5,462 for permanent bridges and culverts on third-class roads. A new programme of road construction in the Western Province was begun, the first item being a new road from Mbarara to the new port which is to be opened at Kabuera on the Kagera River.

99. The combined railway and road bridge across the Nile at Jinja, which is being constructed by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, was begun and at the end of the year £11,249 had been spent.

100. The construction of the Kampala Water Supply was begun and during the year £23,739 was spent. The estimated cost of the whole scheme is £106,000.

101. During the year, expert advice was obtained and schemes were in preparation for the town planning and surface drainage and sewerage of Kampala and Jinja. Mr. A. E. Mirams was responsible for the first subject and Messrs. Howard Humphreys and Sons for the latter. Mr. Beeby-Thompson also visited Uganda

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and submitted a report on the possibilities of boring for water throughout Uganda, especially in the drier parts in the east and north of the Protectorate, as a result of which arrangements were made to institute a Water Drilling Section in the Public Works Department and to purchase drilling plant.

102. The following were the average numbers of skilled labour employed in the Public Works Department each month :—

	African.	*Asiatic.*
Carpenters	305	324
Masons	448	35
Painters	38	2
Blacksmiths	12	7
Mechanics, Fitters, &c., Brick-makers, Sawyers, &c.	358	30

The average number of unskilled labour employed each month was 8,806, all of whom were Africans.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

103. There has again been a considerable increase in the amount of medical work undertaken during the year as compared with previous years. The total number of new cases presenting themselves for treatment or medical examination was 654,302, as compared with 548,163 in 1928 and 480,516 in 1927. The total attendances numbered 2,590,394, an increase of 314,669 over the numbers for the previous year. Of the new cases, 25,373 were admitted to hospital as in-patients; the total number of in-patient-days was 456,713 and the average daily number in hospital was 1,251; the corresponding figures for 1928 were 21,452, 429,941, and 1,175 respectively. The number of surgical operations performed under general anaesthesia was 2,563, as compared with 2,707 in 1928. This is the only item in the work undertaken which shows a numerical decrease in comparison with previous years.

104. The number of sub-dispensaries actually open to patients during the year was 59, as compared with 56 in 1928. New sub-dispensaries were opened at Busingiro in the Bunyoro District and at Minakulu in the Gulu District, and the existing unit at Moroto has been shown this year as a sub-dispensary in the Karamoja District. The 59 sub-dispensaries include the three units attached to the gaols, labour camps, and police lines in Kampala, which are organized upon the same lines as sub-dispensaries, so that the actual number of village sub-dispensaries was 56. There were 333,946 new cases treated at these sub-dispensaries, and the total attendances numbered 1,483,330, as compared with 287,746 cases and 1,287,343 attendances in 1928. More than half of the out-patient treatment in the Protectorate during the year was undertaken at sub-dispensaries, and the treatment was carried out by native medical assistants and attendants.

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105. It was considered that the yearly expansion of medical work undertaken, which has been so marked a feature during the last 10 years, was taxing unduly the capacity of the existing European staff, and that their energies could be better spent on consolidation and improvement of the present position. There is however a real demand from native populations for increased facilities for medical treatment and it appears impracticable and undesirable to curb this demand in too drastic a manner. Until this abates, consolidation and improvement must of necessity be slow.

106. It has been possible this year to arrive at the actual cost of sub-dispensaries under certain headings of expenditure, and the results are summarized below :—

Province.	*Expenditure during the year.*						*Average annual cost of one sub-dispensary.*
	Number of sub-dispensaries considered.	*Personal emoluments, Native Staff.*	*Supervision (i.e. car and bicycle allowances).*	*Drugs, dressings, and equipment.*	*Upkeep and miscellaneous expenditure.*	*Total expenditure.*	
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Buganda	16	943 13	679 11	3,056 7	39 18	4,719 9	295 0
Eastern...	16	1,265 12	968 18	4,144 4	25 8	6,404 2	400 5
Western	12	455 6	222 2	2,008 18	—	2,686 6	223 17
Northern	11	413 16	327 17	2,123 3	64 6	2,929 2	266 6
Total ...	55	3,078 7	2,199 6	11,332 6	129 12	16,738 19	304 7

107. The following table shows the payments or reimbursements made during the year by Native Administrations towards the recurrent expenses of sub-dispensaries :—

Province.	*Payments and Reimbursements by Native Administrations.*				*Total expenditure, all sources.*
	Personal emoluments, Native staff.	*Supervision (i.e. car and bicycle allowances).*	*Drugs, dressings and equipment.*	*Total payments and reimbursements.*	
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Buganda ...	—	—	1,600 0	1,600 0	4,719 9
Eastern ...	575 13	386 0	1,002 0	1,963 13	6,404 2
Western ...	404 17	—	—	404 17	2,686 6
Northern...	—	—	—	—	2,929 2
Total ...	980 10	386 0	2,602 0	3,968 10	16,738 19

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108. *Deaths.*—There were 1,314 deaths amongst in-patients of Government hospitals during the year, as compared with 1,220 in 1928 and 1,111 in 1927. The principal causes of death during these three years are given below :—

	1929.	1928.	1927.
Pneumonia	294	215	165
Accidents	142	107	118
Plague	123	44	64
Syphilis	63	56	57
Dysentery	60	116	116
Malaria	50	61	46
Tuberculosis	34	42	36
Relapsing Fever	19	22	50

The outstanding features of this table are the proportionate and actual increase in the number of deaths from pneumonia and plague, and the decrease in the case of dysentery and relapsing fever. The case-incidence of plague was exceptionally high during the year.

109. *Vital Statistics.*—The vital statistics returns for the year reveal a very satisfactory state of affairs in almost every instance. Death-rates and still-birth rates are only available for five districts. Birth-rates and infantile mortality rates are submitted for the whole Protectorate. Arrangements were made during the year for the submission of all returns by all districts of the Protectorate, and these will be available in 1930. The figures that follow refer to the *native* population only.

The birth-rate for the Protectorate remains almost stationary at 28.13 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 28.14 in 1928. The infantile mortality rate for the Protectorate has shown a small but steady decline since returns were introduced in 1926 :—

1926	1927	1928	1929
276.27	259.73	254.35	232.75

The returns for the Kingdom of Buganda are, on the whole, very encouraging. The birth-rate was 19.78, and the death-rate 18.47, as compared with 19.50 and 18.98 recorded in 1928. The still-birth rate rose from 4.82 to 6.65 per thousand births and still-births. The infantile Mortality Return reveals a most satisfactory state of affairs :—

1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
179.40	157.17	149.90	130.27	155.32	112.86

The return from the Mengo District of an infantile mortality rate of 100.98 is comparable to returns rendered by some more highly civilised countries.

The returns submitted by the Eastern Province are satisfactory. A birth-rate of 27.60 was recorded and an infantile mortality rate of 253.54—in both cases an improvement on the rates for 1928.

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which were 25.84 and 313.88 respectively. Death returns and still-birth returns are submitted by the Busoga District only. The death-rate for this district, which was 18.91, has shown a steady decrease since 1923 when a rate of 35.06 was recorded.

The Western Province returns are not so satisfactory, though they show an undoubted tendency towards improvement. The still-birth rates for Toro and Ankole of 24.03 and 17.82 are very high, and the infantile mortality rates of 322.66 and 338.30 are also very high.

The returns from the Northern Province as a whole are satisfactory but cannot be regarded as very reliable. The district of Bunyoro has been for many years the source of the greatest anxiety with regard to the vital statistics of its population. A low birth-rate, a high death-rate, and very high still-birth and infantile mortality rates over a number of years have threatened this tribe with gradual extinction. At last it does appear that medical efforts in this district show some indication of bearing fruit, though the death-rate remains regrettably high. All available figures for this district are set out below :—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Birth rate	15.57	18.81	15.77	14.24	17.54	18.25	21.63	23.77
Death rate	24.60	25.67	25.89	22.44	22.57	20.03	26.98	28.76
Still-birth rate	38.58	35.80	33.77	32.18	30.32	29.68	29.53	20.44
Infantile mortality rate	—	—	—	—	534.93	433.14	416.53	382.36

110. *Medical Education.*—Four Senior Native Medical Assistants, who had passed their final examinations after completing a five-year course at Makerere College and Mulago Medical School and who had served a further period of one year at Mulago Hospital gaining clinical experience, became available for employment in the Medical Service. One was retained at Mulago Hospital to assist in the training of native attendants; one was posted to take charge under the supervision of the District Medical Officer, Ankole, of the 80-bed hospital attached to the road-construction unit in the Western Province; one was posted to Arua, where he acted as Sub-Assistant Surgeon for some months, and the fourth was posted to the sub-dispensary at Ajumani in West Madi sub-district, since it is difficult for the Medical Officer, Moyo, to exercise adequate supervision over this post owing to its isolated position.

The training of lower-grade native attendants was continued at Mulago Hospital and the organisation of the general training scheme was advanced.

111. *Malaria.*—Colonel James, adviser on Tropical Diseases to the Ministry of Health, visited Uganda to advise upon the question of malaria prevention in April and June, and as a result of his recommendations a Malaria Survey Unit under the general direction of the Deputy Director of Laboratory Service was formed and consisted of a malaria medical officer, an entomologist, a labora-

andronicus
666 FIFTH

tory assistant, and a laboratory apprentice. A survey of conditions relating to malaria in Kampala was commenced by this unit in April and is still being carried on.

112. *Plague.*—A severe outbreak of plague occurred in the Mengo District and the Eastern Province. During the year, the number of deaths reached a total of 5,118 of which 2,518 occurred in the Mengo District. This is the largest number of deaths recorded since 1921 when 5,871 were reported by Medical Officers.

IX.—EDUCATION.

113. There has been steady progress in all grades of schools throughout the year, and the system of organised education now established is beginning to bear fruit. There is still a lack of trained teachers, but steps have been taken to deal with this problem, and all aided elementary schools are now staffed with either permanent or temporary certificated teachers. It will be some years before we can hope to have trained teachers in the thousands of village schools scattered all over the Protectorate, but arrangements have been made through the District Boards of Education for special classes for this type of teacher.

114. Every endeavour is being made to give the education in the village schools a definite agricultural bias, and agricultural training schools for teachers are being established by the Agricultural Department at Serere (Eastern Province) and Bukalasa (Buganda Province). All teachers in elementary and village schools will be required to take a course at these institutions before they can qualify for certificates.

115. The teaching of Swahili is now definitely established in the Eastern Province and good progress has been made. This language will be taught in all training institutions for village school teachers except in Buganda. The existing text-books written for the Swahili-speaking tribes of the East African littoral are not suitable for inland natives, who are only commencing a study of the language; the provision of more suitable texts should be the first care of the newly-established Inter-Territorial Language Committee.

116. The policy of co-operation between the missions and the Government is giving good results, and the missions are to be congratulated on the keenness and energy displayed by the majority of the educational staffs. There were seventy candidates from mission schools for forty-six vacancies at Makerere College, and all Government educational institutions are receiving whole-hearted support from the missions. The Government Model School at Kasawo, situated about 40 miles north-west of Kampala near Nakifuma, has made a most promising start; the average attendance was well over 100, and all the pupils who entered for the Elementary Vernacular Leaving Examination were successful with a high percentage of marks.

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A hostel for teachers taking a special course at this school will be opened next year.

117. The following comparative table gives particulars of expenditure on Education during the last five years :—

Year.	*Total Government expenditure on Education.*	*Total revenue.*	*Percentage of total revenue expended on Education.*	*Amount spent by Government on Education per head of population.*
	£	£		Cts.
1924 ...	17,521	1,239,789	1.4	10
1925 ...	24,595	1,479,284	1.7	16
1926 ...	42,664	1,389,641	3.07	28
1927 ...	48,001	1,292,306	3.7	32
1928 ...	49,556	1,519,237	3.06	30
1929 ...	56,230	1,682,918	3.34	33

118. The following table is a summary of the schools, together with the teachers and the pupils attending them. The figures given must be regarded as approximate :—

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Total.*
No. of Schools	34	23	57
No. of European Teachers	23	35	58
No. of Native Teachers	88	41	129
No. of Scholars (Boys)	1,129	752	1,881
No. of Scholars (Girls)	222	192	414

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Total.*
No. of Schools	6	6	12
No. of European Teachers	7	7	14
No. of Native Teachers	15	9	24
No. of Students (Male)	103	136	239
No. of Students (Female)	124	70	194

ELEMENTARY VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Non-Mission.*	*Total.*
No. of Schools	101	92	14	207
No. of European Teachers ...	5	73	1	79
No. of Native Teachers ...	310	354	41	705
No. of Adults	—	30	3	33
No. of Boys	4,547	6,988	591	12,126
No. of Girls	2,137	1,645	—	3,782

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666 FIFTH

SUB-GRADE SCHOOLS.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Total.*
No. of Schools	2,856	2,419	5,275
No. of European	—	44	44
No. of Native Teachers	3,613	3,068	6,681
No. of Adults	419	4,710	5,129
No. of Boys	72,029	59,906	131,935
No. of Girls	53,217	35,471	88,688

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Schools.	*Number in Training.*
Non-Mission Schools	145
Protestant Schools	47
Catholic Schools	233
Total ...	425

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

	Khoja.	*Public.*	*Total.*
No. of Schools	6	8	14
No. of Boys	182	287	469
No. of Girls	115	117	232
No. of Teachers	14	20	34

X.—LAND AND SURVEY.

119. Notable progress has been made in the provision of trigonometrical control in that a number of major operations for which preparation had been made in previous years was brought to finality. A base line was measured in Chua District at no greater distance from the Sudan frontier, thus completing the present programme of base measurement in the Protectorate. The Northern Section of the Eastern Meridional Chain of major triangulation joining the Chua Base to the East-West Longitudinal Chain in the Teso District was observed, and was eventually extended northwards to effect a junction with certain trigonometrical stations of the Sudan Survey. A further chain of triangles joining the old Uganda Survey in Buganda with the southern extremity of the Eastern Meridional Chain was carried across Southern Busoga; and a circuit of secondary observations from Kitgum through Gulu to Lira was also completed.

120. The survey of estates guaranteed to natives of Buganda by the Uganda Agreement 1900 was continued, a further area of some 316 square miles being completed during the year. It may be assumed that of the total land area of Buganda, which is now estimated at 17,381 square miles, some 11,305 square miles, or 65.04 per cent. of the whole have been covered by detail cadastral survey.

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Similar obligations, but on a much smaller scale, are imposed by the Toro Agreement 1900 and the Ankole Agreement 1901. The settlement in Toro has already been completed; in Ankole, where some 334 square miles of scattered claims call for demarcation, substantial progress continues to be made.

121. Township plots continue to be the subject-matter of the great majority of transactions in Crown lands, and a total of some 242 new building leases of various descriptions have been issued during the year. As regards land for agricultural and similar purposes, leases for some 4,675 acres in 24 parcels were actually issued during the year—figures which show a slight falling off from those of 1928. Attention in the past has been directed for the most part to parcels of a few hundred acres in area for coffee cultivation, but applications received during the year point to the creation of an interest in other products, and negotiations are proceeding for the provision of land on a large scale for sisal production in Bunyoro and for sugar growing in Busoga.

122. Considerable activity continues to be displayed in Buganda in respect of inter-native transfers of small holdings which are being carved out of larger estates. There is consequent encouraging increase in the volume of transactions submitted to the Office of Titles for registration.

123. The Land and Survey Department received a visit of inspection from Brigadier H. St. J. L. Winterbotham, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., Chief of the Geographical Section of the General Staff of the War Office, and was very favourably reported on.

Geological Survey.

124. Little systematic field work was undertaken during the year. The field activities carried out included an examination of the deposits of clays and sands around Kampala with a view to finding out possible sites for brickworks which should be outside the five-mile radius, and the Namanve Forest was chosen for the purpose. The structural geology of the country along the Western Rift Valley was further studied and the features of the recent volcanic area of Bunyaruguru, together with those of the area north-east of Fort Portal, and the hot springs of Buranga on the western foot of the northern end of the Ruwenzori Range, were investigated. Geological surveys of the area around the township of Kamuli in the Eastern Province and of a portion of South-west Bunyoro were made During the course of the latter work further mapping of the Bunyoro glacial tillites was carried out and the area occupied by them determined, and the existence of an early Palaeozoic or late pre-Cambrian glaciation in Bunyoro was confirmed. In the Busoba area of the Eastern Province a collection of fossil plants was made from a small basin of lacustrine sediments which appear to be either of upper Cretaceous or lower Tertiary age.

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666 FIFTH AV

125. During the year prospecting and exploratory operations were actively carried out in the cassiterite-bearing areas of south-west and southern Ankole. New and promising deposits of cassiterite were found on the Namherere ridge four miles west of Mwirasandu. The quantity of tin ore exported during the year was 322 tons, of which 297 tons were derived from the Mwirasandu and Namherere mines. Further exploratory work was carried out at Kaina, 20 miles south-west of Mwirasandu, where small, rich patches of cassiterite were found from which 5.8 tons of that mineral were produced. From the mine of Ankole Tinfields, Ltd., at Kikagati, 18.3 tons of tinstone were won from the alluvial deposits there. The Central African Exploration Company have initiated systematic and scientific search for alluvial deposits of cassiterite. The copper occurrences at Kilembe in Toro were further prospected, though production has not yet commenced.

126. A set of geological maps of the tin-bearing areas in south-west Uganda has been published, and these can be obtained from the Geological Survey at Shs. 16/65 per set, including postage.

127. The usual mineral determination and assay work and advice to prospectors and other Government officials has been continued.

128. Many distinguished visitors who, after attending the International Geological Congress and the British Association Meeting in South Africa, visited Uganda to study different problems were conducted through various parts of the country by the officers of the Geological Survey.

129. Exploratory drilling for water by means of $2\frac{3}{4}$-inch core drills, which was started in 1928 in the Soroti district of the Eastern Province, was continued till September, 1929. The results on the whole justify a reasonable hope that development in this direction will be of great benefit, for the existence of a definite underground water zone throughout most of the area covered is established. The yield of water to two holes has justified the erection of pumping machinery without any enlargement or development. The use of a different type of drill with a larger diameter will, it is expected, give satisfactory yields of water in at least 50 per cent. of the holes sunk.

130. The work of the Seismological Observatory has been carried on as usual, quarterly reports being submitted to the Seismological Committee of the British Association. A new building for the observatory was completed during the year.

XI.—LABOUR.

General.

131. The year under review has seen the commencement and continuation of several works of importance, involving the employment of large numbers of unskilled labour. Of these, the construction of the Jinja-Kampala Railway, commenced in November,

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1928, must take first place. Throughout the construction of this line only local labour recruited on a three months' contract has been employed. There were 14,611 labourers recruited from Buganda Province, principally from the Mengo and Entebbe districts, and 5,711 from Busoga District in the Eastern Province, making a total of 20,322.

132. Labourers were employed whenever possible on piece work, and the resultant output has been extremely satisfactory. The health of the labour has been good throughout the year, and the excellent spirit which has obtained, and the absence of complaints, may be taken as a tribute to the popular conditions of employment pertaining to this work.

133. Commencing in June of this year a labour strength of 2,800 has been maintained on the construction of the Mbarara-Kagera Port road in the Ankole District of the Western Province, and other works of a public nature have necessitated the recruitment by the Labour Department of 1,213 labourers.

134. The Public Works Department have maintained an average labour strength of 8,276 a month; the majority of this labour is employed on the normal monthly contract and is recruited locally. The situation thus revealed can be regarded as healthy and the supply of labour as equal to the demand.

135. Labour requirements for plantations, ginneries, and mines have been met without difficulty, and permits for the recruitment of 22,255 labourers were issued during the year. The West Nile District remains the popular recruiting ground for private employers, and the new concentration camp at Butiaba erected during the course of the year fulfils a long-felt want. Accommodation and rations are available there and at other Government camps for the use of labour recruited on permit by the general public.

136. The recruitment and supervision of labour for railway and road construction has to a large extent diminished the opportunities of the Labour Department for the continuation of the systematic inspection of normal labour conditions throughout the Protectorate, commenced in 1927. It however gives cause for satisfaction that in the majority of cases the general conditions of employment such as housing, feeding, and sanitation show a very marked improvement.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation.

137. During the year, 16 Ordinances were passed. The Industrial Alcohol Ordinance provided that all spirits distilled in the Protectorate must, with certain exceptions, be converted into denatured alcohol. This Ordinance follows generally the Kenya Industrial Alcohol Ordinance, 1921.

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

138. The Cotton (Amendment) Ordinance gave effect to one of the recommendations of the Cotton Commission and restricts holders of ginning licences from increasing the ginning capacity of their ginneries without the sanction of the Director of Agriculture.

139. The Surcharges (Revenue) Ordinance imposed surcharges after delay in certain Revenue payments. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the past in collecting the rates specified in the Schedule to the Ordinance, and it is hoped that by imposing a surcharge after a reasonable time has elapsed that payments will be made promptly.

140. The remaining Ordinances that were enacted call for no special comment.

Climate and Meteorology.

141. The climate of the Protectorate, when compared with that of some tropical countries, is not unpleasant. The conditions vary in different parts, but there are no "highlands" occupied by European settlers as in Kenya. European children as a rule thrive in infancy, but some risk is attached to bringing them out when they are over six or seven years old, as they are liable to attacks of malaria and the resultant anaemia. The health of adults depends mainly on their mode of life and, with care, constitutional health should not be impaired. Outdoor manual labour is dangerous for Europeans, and on plantations a manager's or owner's duties are for the most part supervisory. With the exceptions mentioned below, the temperature is moderate and varies but slightly throughout the year.

142. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 80° F., and the mean minimum 60° F. On the Ruwenzori range there is extreme cold with perpetual snow, and it is also cold on the higher slopes of Mount Elgon. In the Nile valley near Lake Albert, on the other hand, the mean maximum temperature is 90° F. and the mean minimum 74° F. The favourite localities for European plantations are the Toro district of the Western Province, the Buganda Province (particularly the Mengo and Mubende districts), and the Bunyoro district of the Northern Province. There are a few estates in Busoga (Eastern Province), but this area is not a popular one.

143. Statistics taken at Entebbe give the following results :—

Average rainfall for the last 34 years—59.14"

Average temperature for the last 29 years—maximum, 78.8°; minimum, 62.9°.

Mean daily sunshine for 1929—7 hours 18 minutes.

The rainfall at Entebbe for the year, which was below the average, amounted to 41.52 inches distributed over 152 days. The highest

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rainfall was recorded at Kalangala (Sese Islands) where 76.23 inches were registered, and the lowest at Butiaba, where 27.85 inches were registered.

144. Two main rainy seasons are anticipated annually. The first, or "long" rains, usually begin in March and may continue throughout June; the second, or "short" rains, begin in September and extend through October and occasionally November; generally speaking, both seasons are experienced throughout the Protectorate. Much of the rain falls during the night or early morning. Violent thunderstorms and heavy showers occur frequently in the daytime, but these are only of local incidence.

145. A Central Meteorological Service for the East African territories has been established, with headquarters at Nairobi. A first-order meteorological station in connection with this Service and the Cape Town air mail is to be set up and equipped with wireless at Kololo Hill, near Kampala.

Veterinary.

146. During the year, rinderpest spread slowly in Buganda Province, mainly through the agency of infected game. In Mengo District it was found necessary to immunize all the cattle of Buruli County and the greater part of Bulemezi County. The northern gombolola of Kyagwe County also became infected. The areas of central Bulemezi and the greater part of the Kyadondo and Kyagwe counties were kept free from infection. In Mubende District, where buffalo are exceptionally numerous, the disease spread in game through the counties of Buyaga, Bugangadzi, and Singo, and all cattle in these counties, except for a small area round Mityana, were immunized by inoculation. In December the disease appeared to have been eradicated in Buganda.

147. An extension of the disease from Buganda across the Nile into Busoga occurred and spread slowly, mainly in game, northward to Namasagali and eastward to Iganga. All cattle in the area were immunized. The disease did not spread to the main cattle areas, in which game is relatively scarce.

148. In October the disease appeared in game in Toro District as an extension of the game disease of Western Buganda. Outbreaks in cattle occurred on the fringes of the game area, but the disease did not reach the main cattle concentrations.

149. In Teso District rinderpest was finally eradicated in June. In Gulu District the disease smouldered during the year, infection being maintained in the susceptible game of the sleeping sickness area. In Budama and Bugishu Districts outbreaks occurred on the Kenya border but were eradicated without serious spread.

150. The total number of inoculations carried out during the year was 62,281.

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666 FIFTH

151. No outbreaks of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia occurred during the year. Tuberculosis has been encountered in Ankole cattle in slaughter-houses, but there does not appear to be any evidence that an increase in the incidence of this disease has occurred.

152. Outbreaks of trypanosomiasis were reported from practically every district of the Protectorate, but no serious spread occurred. Treatment was undertaken in one outbreak involving 801 head of cattle. Investigations of tsetse fly belts were continued in both the West Nile and Ankole districts. The "smoke" houses in Ankole continued to give satisfactory results. A spread of the tsetse belt occurred in Ankole apparently owing to the construction of a road in the Kafunzu valley.

153. The training of Native Veterinary Assistants was continued, but the lack of building accommodation for class-rooms and shortage of staff prevented any attempt being made to proceed with the programme of absorbing the more highly educated Makerere graduates.

154. Work on the industrial development of the livestock industry has continued. Progress has been made in popularizing the castration of poor bulls in the Teso and Lango districts. Observation on the qualities of various local breeds of cattle has been continued and extended; and further importation of grade stock has been made with a view to extended observations on the ability of high-grade stock to acclimatize itself to local conditions.

155. Demonstrations of improved methods of hide preparation were continued both at special posts and by officers in the field, but progress has been largely retarded by the continuation of a flat-rate system of buying, which tends to remove any incentive to the production of a better article.

156. In the continued absence of a laboratory the Research Division has not been able to maintain progress. An exhaustive examination of possible sites for a Veterinary Laboratory was made during the year with a view to early erection.

Game.

157. The Game Department was formed at the end of 1924 primarily with the object of controlling the huge herds of elephants, which find a home in many parts of the Protectorate, and of protecting native cultivation. The results have unquestionably been successful. It is estimated that there are in Uganda at least 20,000 elephants, which, on account of normal progress and expansion now accelerated considerably by rapidity of development of communications (railways and roads), have to be confined in a rapidly dwindling area. During 1929 over one thousand elephants were killed by the Game Rangers and native guards.

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158. There is little game in the populated areas, though in outlying districts, in certain well-favoured localities, and in the Sleeping Sickness Restricted Areas, there is plenty and of good variety. Included in the fauna of the Protectorate are such rare and interesting animals as the northern race of the white rhinoceros, the mountain gorilla, the situtunga, and the grotesque whale-headed stork.

159. There are three Game Reserves on the mainland :—(1) The Bunyoro and Gulu Game Reserve, nearly 2,000 square miles in extent, through which the Victoria Nile runs from east to west. It acts principally as an elephant sanctuary and contains a herd of approximately 7,000. (2) The Semliki Game Reserve of 202 square miles, affording protection to a variety of antelopes, buffaloes, and a few small herds of elephants; and (3) the Lake George Game Reserve of 123 square miles, which is a seasonal refuge of herds of elephants and buffaloes and protects partially a race of waterbuck carrying exceptionally fine trophies. All Sleeping Sickness Restricted Areas automatically fulfil the role of Game Reserves. The Island of Damba in Lake Victoria is also a Game Reserve, affording protection to many hundreds of the interesting marsh antelope or situtunga.

160. From investigations made in Bunyoro during the short grass season at the beginning of 1929, it would appear that mortality amongst buffaloes in that district during the 1928 outbreak of rinderpest was exceptionaly high, and 446 skeletons were reported as having been found. Rinderpest, unfortunately, has continued to creep south, south-west, and west, and at the close of the year some disturbing outbreaks remained. It is calculated that, excepting deaths from rinderpest, at least 700 buffaloes have been killed during 1929.

161. Under the Game Ordinance of 1926 wide powers are given to land holders and owners in defence of crops or other property.

Licences to hunt, kill, or capture game may be obtained at fees which are low considering the generous schedule of animals allowed. " Full " game licences valid for twelve months can be issued to residents for £5 and to visitors for £50. Owing to the increasing numbers and the harm they do as transmitting agents of rinderpest, unlimited buffaloes may now be killed under any form of game licence.

Holders of " full " game licences may be granted special licences to kill or capture a first, second, or two elephants respectively on the payment of £10, £20, or £30. Such special licences are valid only for the period of validity of the " full " game licences under which they are issued.

There are also licences which are valid for a period of fourteen days, which cost a resident £2, and a visitor £5; a special licence

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666 FIFTH A

to shoot one giraffe for £5; and a bird licence valid for twelve months costing Shs.10, and entitling the holder to kill or capture any of the birds listed in the fifth schedule of the Game Ordinance.

162. There are certain species of animals, the hunting of which is prohibited throughout the Protectorate. A list of these is given in Part A of the first schedule of the Game Ordinance. Governor's permits may be granted in special cases to kill or capture specimens of these protected animals.

163. Poaching is at a minimum, and the local inhabitants are displaying less inclination to kill such inoffensive creatures as giraffes and ostriches.

164. At the suggestion of various bodies interested in the preservation of African fauna, legislation was ready for enactment early in 1930 whereby the gorilla which frequent a remote portion of Kigezi District were to be protected in terms of territory, by the formation of a "Sanctuary," in addition to the protection afforded to them by the conscientious enforcement of the Game Ordinance.

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UGANDA

REPORT FOR 1930

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UGANDA.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1930.

CONTENTS.

		Page.
	Preface	2
I.	General	4
II.	Finance	6
III.	Production	9
IV.	Trade and Economics	17
V.	Communications	21
VI.	Justice, Police, and Prisons	24
VII.	Public Works	26
VIII.	Public Health	28
IX.	Education...	32
X.	Land and Survey	36
XI.	Labour	39
XII.	Miscellaneous	40
XIII.	Native Affairs	45
	Map.	

PREFACE.

Geographical Description.

The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate extends from about parallel 1° South latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Albert Nile (Bahr el Jebel) at Nimule. On the east its boundary extends from Mount Zulia on the Sudan border along the Turkana Escarpment to the crater of Mount Elgon (14,178 feet) and runs thence along the Malawa and the Sio Rivers into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria; whilst the outstanding features on the western side are the Nile-Congo watershed, Lake Albert, the River Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 feet), and Lake Edward.

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Historical Survey.

2. A note of the history of the Protectorate will be found in the Report for 1929—Colonial Reports, No. 1486.

Administrative Divisions.

3. Since 1926, when the Rudolf Province was formally transferred to Kenya Colony, the Protectorate has been divided into four Provinces. The administration of each of these Provinces is in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and each Province is divided into Districts, under District Commissioners, as follows :—

Province.	*District.*	*Headquarters.*	*Province.*	*District.*	*Headquarters.*
Bugunda	—	Kampala.	Western	—	Fort Portal.
	Mengo	Kampala.		Toro	Fort Portal.
	Entebbe	Entebbe.		Ankole	Mbarara.
	Masaka	Masaka.		Kigezi	Kabale.
	Mubende	Mubende.			
Eastern...	—	Jinja.	Northern	—	Masindi.
	Busoga	Jinja.			
	Budama	Tororo.		Bunyoro	Hoima.
	Bugishu	Bubulu.		Gulu	Gulu.
	Bugwere	Mbale.			
	Teso	Soroti.		Chua	Kitgum.
	Lango	Lira.		West Nile	Arua.
	Karamoja	Moroto.			

Until a survey of the whole of the country has been completed, only provisional statistics of area can be furnished, but for all practical purposes the Protectorate may be taken to cover an area of approximately 94,204 square miles, of which 13,616 square miles are water.

4. The population on the 31st December, 1930, was estimated to be 3,513,625, viz., 1,973 Europeans, 14,002 Asiatics, and 3,497,650 native inhabitants.

Language.

5. For 14 years Luganda, the language of the Baganda, who constitute roughly one-sixth of the indigenous population, was recognized as the " official " local language, but measures have now been adopted to introduce Kiswahili, the general lingua franca of Eastern Africa, as the dominant language for educational and administrative purposes throughout a considerable area of the Protectorate. Each tribe, however, continues to use locally its own language. Thus, in the north of the Protectorate and in parts

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of the Eastern Province Nilotic and Hamitic languages are spoken ; and elsewhere languages which can be classed neither as Bantu nor Nilotic, but which are an intermixture of both, are current.

Currency.

6. Prior to 1920, rupee currency was in circulation in Uganda, but florin currency was then substituted, and in its turn, in 1922, displaced by the shilling currency which is now in use. The florin currency and notes are gradually being withdrawn and will cease on the 1st January, 1932, to be legal tender. The following coins and notes of the shilling currency are in circulation :—

Coin :—

Sh. 1, which is legal tender for an unlimited amount.

50 cents (=6d.), which is legal tender for any amount up to 20s.

10 cents = 1-1/5 d.
5 cents = 3/5d.
1 cent = 3/25d.
} which are legal tender up to 1s.

Notes :—

Shs. 10,000 ; 1,000 ; 200 ; 100 ; 20 ; 10 ; 5.

Banks.

7. Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Limited (branches at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja), the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited (branches at Kampala and Jinja), and by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), (branches at Kampala and Jinja). There is also a Post Office Savings Bank (see paragraph 96 below).

Weights and Measures.

8. The weights and measures in common use in the Protectorate are the Imperial weights and measures.

I.—GENERAL.

9. As prophesied in the 1929 Report, 1930 was from the economic point of view a bad year. After a record cotton crop in the previous year, " blackarm " disease and unpropitious weather conditions brought about a heavy reduction. The crop had also to be sold on a falling market and so rapidly had prices fallen by the end of the year that the outlook for 1931, in spite of a great recovery in production, was a gloomy one. Uganda had in fact been as badly caught in the " economic blizzard " affecting most of the world, as any of its neighbours ; the necessity to " go slow " with developmental activity conceived in more prosperous times was quickly realized and measures of retrenchment have had to follow.

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666 FIFTH A

10. In pursuance of the policy, adopted on the advice of the Cotton Commission of 1929, of assisting the elimination of unnecessary competition and costs in the cotton industry, Government lent its support to a Cotton Buying Association and fixed minimum prices on an agreed basis. The Association, however, failed to maintain cohesion among its members till the end of the season, and with its collapse it became apparent that such organizations, whether supported by Government or not, do not provide a solution of the industry's difficulties. The matter is further dealt with in paragraph 30 below.

11. Mineral enterprises in the Protectorate had to be very much curtailed owing to the heavy drop in the price of tin but it is confidently expected that the recovery of the market will be closely followed by renewed activity. Meanwhile the improvements of the transport system in the west are nearly completed and will be ready for the recovery when it occurs.

12. An important innovation which took place during the year was the transfer of the High Court from Entebbe to Kampala, the commercial capital, where a fine new building had been erected. The headquarters of the Department of Agriculture were brought to Entebbe in order to place this important service and its Director more closely in touch with the central administrative machinery of the country. The change aroused considerable opposition from the unofficial community of Kampala, but it is believed that so far from the move resulting in any diminution of the value to the country of its agricultural services, increased efficiency has been brought about through a better co-ordination of activities.

13. By the inclusion in the Governor's Executive Council of the Provincial Commissioner of the Buganda Province there was secured not only the immediate participation in the executive of a senior officer of the Provincial Administration, but also a more direct presentation at the seat of Government of the special problems affecting the Kingdom of Buganda and of the point of view of the Native Government. Native Affairs, in so far as this field is not covered by the general activities of the Protectorate Government, are dealt with in another section of this Report; here it is only necessary to say that peaceful progress continued. The only untoward event was a raid into the Chua District from Sudan territory by elephant poachers, presumably Abyssinian, who escaped.

14. The military resources of Kenya and Uganda were united in one Brigade, with headquarters at Nairobi, from the beginning of the year. Other measures to effect closer union remained in abeyance. The negotiations which had been proceeding for some time on the subject of the reform of the common tariff finally resulted in agreement, and the tariff was re-arranged so as to meet the demand for an abatement of protective duties. The reader is referred to paragraph 72 below. Steps towards the co-ordination of legislation

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have also taken place, not only in the commercial sphere but also in that of criminal law and procedure. An Ordinance dealing with traffic was also passed with a view to controlling and making safer the recent great developments in public motor transport.

15. The railway which is to connect Kampala with the Coast, and the arrangements for regular aerial communication with Europe, were practically completed at the end of the year.

16. The South African expert, Sir Edward Thornton, K.B.E., who had been called in to advise the Government as to the methods to be adopted in controlling and, as far as possible, preventing outbreaks of plague presented a most valuable report. Fortunately there was no such serious epidemic as occurred in Kampala and neighbourhood in 1929, but the normal ravages of the disease are serious enough, and as money and the co-operation of the native and non-native inhabitants are forthcoming to apply Sir Edward's recommendations, it is to be hoped that they will steadily diminish. The reports of the Town Planning Adviser were also published during the year and offer guidance for the future lines of development of Kampala and Jinja which will be of the greatest assistance in the future. The re-establishment of the Veterinary Laboratory at Entebbe was decided on. Research into certain rinderpest problems is receiving assistance from the Colonial Development Fund and an investigation into the oil resources of the Lake Albert area, with the help of a grant from the Fund, is also projected. Rinderpest continued to cause some anxiety during 1930 but was never out of control nor did it cause serious loss of stock.

17. The Prince of Wales honoured the Protectorate with a visit in the early months of the year. This, His Royal Highness's second visit to Uganda, was in the nature of an informal holiday rather than a ceremonial tour.

II.—FINANCE.

General Position.

18. During the year a "Reserve Fund" was opened as a safeguard against financial difficulties arising in years when the value of the cotton crop is below the average. The fund stood at £400,000 on the 31st December, 1930, which, together with the Surplus Balance of £687,946 at the same date, provided a total available surplus of £1,087,946, compared with £1,315,997 at the close of the previous year. The decrease of £228,051 was less than had been expected; provision had been made in the 1930 Estimates for meeting expenditure on capital works to the extent of £246,576 from the surplus funds available on the 31st December, 1929. Owing to the falling off in revenue it was not possible to carry out

the full programme of works as, to conserve the Protectorate's financial position, it was necessary to exercise rigid economy in expenditure.

19. The following table gives the results of the last five years :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus Balance.*
	£	£	£
1926	1,389,641	1,295,612	1,227,874
1927	1,292,306	1,430,976	1,089,204
1928	1,519,237	1,368,188	1,240,253
1929	1,682,918	1,607,175	1,315,997
			Surplus Balance and Reserve Fund.
			£
1930	1,412,242	*1,643,293	1,087,946

* Excludes the £400,000 transferred to Reserve Fund.

Revenue.

20. The collections for the year amounted to £1,412,242, and the decrease compared with 1929 is accounted for by the partial failure of the 1930 cotton crop which adversely affected the principal sources of revenue.

Expenditure.

21. The estimated expenditure for 1930 was £1,763,389 and, if the £400,000 transferred through the expenditure accounts to a Reserve Fund is eliminated, this estimate was underspent by £123,096, as a result of the necessity for effecting economies in expenditure to combat a falling revenue.

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Loans.

22. The following table gives the position in regard to Loans at the end of 1930.

Designation and amount of Loan.	*Amount received.*	*Sinking Fund repaid and interest thereon.*	*Balance outstanding on 31–12–30.*	*Remarks.*
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Busoga Railway Construction ... ... £ 170,000	170,000	41,649 9 6	128,350 10 6	Interest at 3½ per cent. and Sinking Fund at 1 per cent.
Kampala-Port Bell Railway and improvements in communications in the Eastern Province. £ 125,000	125,000	36,179 8 2	88,820 11 10	Interest at 3½ per cent. and Sinking Fund at 1½ per cent.
Imperial Loan Ordinance 1915 (Railway and Road Development). £ 329,000	329,000	18,717 1 7	310,282 18 5	Loan received in instalments on various dates. Repayment by means of annuities of interest and Sinking Fund.
Development Loan for general services £ 550,000	550,000	—	550,000 0 0	To be repaid to the Imperial Treasury by the Uganda Government raising a loan. A Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. per annum has been formed and invested by the Crown Agents.
Total ... ... £	1,174,000	96,545 19 3	1,077,454 0 9	

Note.—£368,851 of the Public Debt was expended on Railway and Marine Services, the interest and sinking fund charges on which are refunded to the Uganda Government by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

COTTON.

23. The cultivation of cotton by natives under the guidance and encouragement of Government has made steady progress since cotton was introduced more than twenty years ago, and to-day the general welfare and advanced stage of development which the native in most parts of the Protectorate has reached can be attributed directly to the success which has been obtained with this crop.

24. The following table gives the acreage under cotton during the last ten years :—

Year.	*Acres.*
1920	266,565
1921	169,544
1922	345,119
1923	408,965
1924	556,384
1925	610,324
1926	570,189
1927	533,004
1928	690,107
1929	663,157
1930	739,690

25. Of the numerous varieties of cotton originally introduced, a type of long-stapled American Upland cotton, especially selected to suit Uganda climatic and soil conditions, has been produced and is now established throughout the cotton-growing areas of the Protectorate. Two cotton selection stations are established, where better types of cotton are produced and, after a period of testing, seed from these new improved strains is distributed free of charge to native growers.

26. *1929-1930 Crop.*—The buying season commenced towards the end of January. The output from the Eastern Province amounted to 30,406 tons of seed cotton, as compared with 63,575 tons in the previous year. The abnormally low yield of 162 lb. per acre was due to the failure of the crop due to unfavourable weather conditions followed by " blackarm " disease. In Buganda Province 38,772 tons of seed cotton were marketed, as against 49,527 tons in 1929, giving an average yield of 436 lb. per acre. The Northern and Western Provinces produced 4,120 and 356 tons respectively. The value of ginned cotton and cotton seed exported from the Protectorate is shown under " Trade and Economics " (paragraphs 78 and 82).

27. *1930-1931 Crop.*—Owing to the serious effects of " blackarm " disease on the crop in the areas of the Eastern Province north and

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east of Lake Kioga, it was considered inadvisable to utilize the seed from the 1929–30 crop grown in these areas for planting, and 1,730 tons of seed were purchased from ginneries in south Busoga, where "blackarm" disease had been practically absent. Dry weather was experienced during June and the first half of July which delayed planting. In the Eastern Province good rains were experienced during August and September and a satisfactory acreage was planted under good conditions. In Buganda Province the weather remained dry during August, and, in consequence, a large proportion of the crop was late planted. A very dry December enabled the early-planted cotton to ripen under ideal conditions and the earlier pickings were very clean with a staple and grade above the average. Later plantings suffered to some extent from the dry weather during December. No outbreaks of "blackarm" disease, which was so prevalent in the Eastern Province during 1929, occurred.

28. It is estimated that the total area of cotton planted by natives during 1930 was 739,690 acres, compared with 663,157 acres in 1929. The increase in acreage combined with more favourable weather conditions and absence of disease-attack indicate that the production from the 1930 plantings will be above the average.

29. The tax in 1930 on cotton lint exported from the Protectorate was 5 cents per pound and realized £136,333 as compared with £230,988 in the previous year when the tax was 6 cents. Owing to the fact that the closing price of American Middling June "futures" in Liverpool on 16th December, 1930, was below sixpence per pound, the cotton tax payable in 1931 will be nil.

30. A buying combine operated in Buganda Province from the opening of the buying season on 27th January until the 31st March, but this association was dissolved by mutual agreement on 31st March. In the Eastern Province no combines were formed and open competition prevailed. An interesting feature of the season in Buganda was the formation of a ginning company in which, for the first time, natives were directly interested.

31. The number of ginneries licensed to gin and bale during the year was 123 compared with 153 in 1929. Ginnery holdings at the end of the year were as follows :—

	Number of ginneries.
Indian	148
European	39
Japanese	6
	193

Local transactions in baled cotton were again numerous, and particulars of registered contracts representing 146,663 bales were recorded.

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666 FIFTH A

32. More and more of the crop is finding its way eastward to the Bombay and Japanese markets and a noteworthy feature of the past few seasons has been the increasing value attached to Uganda cotton in these markets and the consequent increase of local prices above Liverpool parity. The following table gives details of the countries to which direct shipments of cotton were made during the year under review and for the two previous years :—

	1930.		*1929.*		*1928.*	
	Bales.	*Percentage of total.*	*Bales.*	*Percentage of total.*	*Bales.*	*Percentage of total.*
Great Britain ...	9,197	7	44,726	22	49,304	35
India	112,513	88	118,529	60	76,304	56
Japan	6,814	5	55,139	18	12,728	9

COFFEE.

33. The following table gives particulars of the acreage under cultivation under two heads—native and non-native—and gives the acreage in 1929 for comparison :—

	C. arabica.		*C. robusta.*	
	1930 *Acres.*	1929 *Acres.*	1930 *Acres.*	1929 *Acres.*
Non-native	13,449	13,837	5,679	5,759
Native	6,672	5,417	15,816	10,971
	20,121	19,254	21,495	16,730

It will be noted that for the first time the acreage cultivated by natives has exceeded that of non-native coffee. The drop in prices which occurred towards the end of 1929 and the low prices ruling during 1930, have deterred non-natives from making any further increase in the acreage under this crop during the year under review.

34. The native coffee industry showed a steady expansion, and the free distribution of *C. robusta* seedlings continued throughout the year in the Buganda Province.

35. In the Bugishu District of the Eastern Province the cultivation of *C. arabica* by native cultivators is making good progress. The 1929–30 crop amounted to 103 tons and it is estimated that the 1930–31 crop will total approximately 270 tons. During the year 226,687 seedlings were issued from the various nurseries for planting—this represents an acreage of some 324 acres and brings the total acreage under coffee in Bugishu to 1,614 acres. Proposals are under consideration for the establishment by the Native Administration in this District of a complete central coffee factory and three minor pulping stations, to enable a high grade product to be produced, and as a possible fore-runner of a system of co-operative marketing of the native crop.

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36. In the Ankole District of the Western Province 998 acres are under *arabica* and in the Bwamba area of Toro District the cultivation of *robusta* is making progress.

37. Much of the coffee, particularly native grown *robusta*, leaves the country in an unsatisfactory condition, and with the object of improving the grade of coffee exported, legislation was passed providing that on and after a date to be notified, all hulled coffee must have passed through a licensed curing works and be supported by an export certificate. At present the export of native grown coffee has not reached large proportions, but an increasing interest is being taken in this crop by natives in the Lake basin areas, and it is felt that the introduction of a Coffee Grading Ordinance at this early stage will encourage the production of a high grade coffee.

38. The exports of coffee from the Protectorate are given in paragraphs 80 and 82 below ; in 1930 they amounted to 48,856 cwt.

Rubber.

39. The planted area of Para rubber remains practically unchanged and little interest has been taken in this crop owing to the depressed condition of the market. Tapping has continued on a few estates and small quantities have been exported. The figures for 1930 were 627,000 pounds valued at £16,814.

Oil Seeds.

40. During 1930 in the Eastern Province, 64,992 acres were planted by natives with groundnuts and 78,679 with sesamum. At present, production is limited to some extent by lack of suitable market facilities. During the year, to bring exporters into direct contact with the growers, trial markets were held at various centres. Some 1,253 tons of groundnuts and 921 tons of sesamum were exported from various stations and ports of the Kenya and Uganda Railway in the Eastern Province.

Miscellaneous Crops.

41. *Sugar*.—Two sugar factories capable of turning out high-grade refined sugar are now established in Uganda, and there is a total acreage under cane of 6,700 acres. The bulk of the output is absorbed locally, but 6,665 cwt. valued at £8,719 were exported to neighbouring territories.

42. *Tobacco*.—Experimental work in connexion with this crop has been continued in Bunyoro District, and good progress has been made. During the year 183,093 lb. of good quality fire-cured leaf was produced by native growers, and this was purchased by the British-American Tobacco Company for use in their tobacco factory at Jinja.

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666 FIFTH A

43. With a view to testing the export market for native grown tobacco, 25 acres in Bunyoro are being grown especially for export. A small Government tobacco packing factory has been built at Masindi and, in the event of the above shipment proving to be satisfactory, this will be utilized for dealing with any native production for export during the next two years. Exports during the year amounted to 123,659 lb. of unmanufactured tobacco and 20,707 lb. of cigarettes valued at £10,949. Non-natives are showing an increased interest in this crop.

44. *Maize.*—The increase of acreage has been maintained. Large quantities of seed of improved varieties of maize were distributed to natives. In the Eastern Province a system is in operation whereby selected seed produced on the Government farm at Serere, is multiplied in numerous increase plots throughout the Province, so that selected seed may be available to growers in all parts of it.

45. Maize yields well in Uganda, particularly on the heavier soils in the areas bordering on Lake Victoria. At present prices it cannot be considered to be an exportable crop, though its cultivation is being encouraged in those areas where the produce may expect to meet a local demand.

46. *Tea.*—The acreage under tea was increased from 321 acres in 1929 to 360 acres in 1930. The cultivation of this crop is confined almost exclusively to European planters.

Ploughing.

47. The low yield in the Eastern Province of the cotton crop harvested in 1930 and the consequent lower purchasing power of the native has, to some extent, retarded the extension of ploughing by natives. It is in the Teso and Bugwere Districts of the Eastern Province where ploughing has made the greatest progress, and in these two Districts there are 8,978 native-owned ploughs. Men and cattle are trained for ploughing at Government ploughing schools, and during 1930 two such schools were established in the Busoga District of the Eastern Province.

Livestock.

48. Progress in the livestock industry was continued by the Veterinary Department. A small herd of Ayrshire cattle was imported, and fowls of the Rhode Island Red, Australorps, and Parnvelder breeds introduced. Three Romney Marsh—Suffolk cross-bred rams were also purchased.

49. Various trade routes were created, and especial efforts were made to open the Teso District of the Eastern Province. The cattle trade from that District probably realized £50,000 in 1930.

50. The hide and skin trade showed a regrettably heavy fall in volume and value, but it is hoped that the lowest ebb has now been reached and that steady progress on a firm basis will supersede the present decline.

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Agricultural Education.

51. In all elementary vernacular and sub-grade schools a number of periods are included in the curriculum for agriculture and nature study. The agriculture taught is of the simplest description and consists, mainly, of the working of the school garden where lessons in manuring, the rotation of crops, simple seed selection, and similar subjects are taught practically. All elementary vernacular teachers, prior to taking up teaching duties, undergo a three months' course in agriculture on one of the principal Government experiment stations as an integral part of their normal training. At Makerere College a three-years vocational course in agriculture is provided. The Government and Native Administration experiment farms and, in the Eastern Province, the numerous demonstration plots in most Districts are of considerable value in educating the native to an understanding of improved agricultural practices.

Forestry.

52. Some progress was made on the lines of the policy adopted in the previous year, but, owing to shortage of staff, failure of seed crops (caused by abnormal rain in the dry season), and lack of previous experience in planting timber in the country, the programme which it was hoped to carry out was not completed.

53. *Working Plans.*—The final selection of an area for the permanent supply of industrial fuel to Kampala and the Jinja-Kampala railway was made, and a Working Plan for its regulation prepared and acted upon. All the operations prescribed for the year were successfully carried out. A Reconnaissance Report was drawn up for guidance in the preparation of a plan for the Budongo Forest (140 square miles). Stock enumeration in the Minziro Forests was extended by the collection of data over 3,000 acres, and visits of preliminary investigation were paid to the forests on Mount Elgon and Ruwenzori and to the West Ankole forests.

54. *Demarcation and Survey.*—Demarcation was extended by 68 miles, and 548 acres of plantation and proposed plantation sites were surveyed.

55. *Planting.*—90 acres were planted with timber, 126 with fuel, and the planting of swamps as part of the anti-malarial campaign was increased by 159 acres. The timber consisted of podocarpus in the area exploited by the Public Works Department saw-mill, and a few acres of Mvule (*Chlorophora excelsa*) in South Busoga, being the first step towards extensive replacement of the heavy cutting of this valuable timber. The progress of the former was handicapped by the discovery that "podo" seedlings had to be kept at least 12 months in the nursery before being planted out and of the latter by shortage of seed. Fuel was planted for railway and township needs near Kampala and Jinja, and anti-malarial planting at Tororo, Lira, Soroti, and Entebbe will also supply fuel to these

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townships. Considerable improvement was effected in nursery work, and experience gained in planting which will tend to reduce costs in future.

56. *Anti-Malarial Experiments.*—The area planted in Lugogo Swamp (near Kampala) at the instance of Colonel James is progressing favourably from a forestry point of view, the 14-months old plants being 15 to 20 feet high over the bigger part of the area. It is, however, too early yet to expect the prevention of mosquito breeding to have been achieved.

57. *Native Planting.*—Considerable attention was paid to the encouragement and improvement of native planting. Visits were paid to many areas, and advice on treatment, suitable species, and methods for new work was given to District Officers and native Chiefs. A three-months course in nursery and establishment practice was instituted in Mbarara, and attended by 18 men from various parts of the Western Province.

58. *Herbarium.*—A forest herbarium was organized and catalogued in the head office, where the provision of better accommodation made possible the utilization of a large room for this purpose. The material was mainly that collected by Mr. M. T. Dawe and his staff between 1905–1910, and was found to be in excellent condition, despite neglect for many years. Material of 50 species was collected during the year and despatched to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, whence prompt identification of the majority of species was received. The herbarium contains some 800 species and will be built up from year to year.

59. *Exploitation.*—Two licences to exploit timber were issued during the year, making 8 concessions totalling 169 square miles, besides the Minziro forests exploited by the Public Works Department. One of the new areas was a small block of the Budongo Forest, granted to a reliable firm to enable the valuable timbers of the forest to be introduced on to the market in small quantities, and to provide exploited forest for the regeneration experiments required in connection with the proposed working plan.

60. *Timber.*—The total output of timber was recorded as 445,253 cubic feet, compared with 384,348 cubic feet in 1929, and of this 72 per cent. was Mvule (*Chlorophora excelsa*). The export trade of Mvule was encouraged and rose to 591 tons, of which 4 tons were supplied to H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth, for experimental use in substitution for teak.

61. *Poles and Fuel.*—A large reduction was made in the royalties charged for poles, to enable the necessary thinnings from plantations to be disposed of, and resulted in an output of 122,472 as compared with 50,564 during the previous year. Fuel sales were two million cubic feet less than those of the year before, owing to trade depression affecting railway and cotton ginnery requirements.

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62. The total revenue from forest produce was £19,131, and the total expenditure of the Department £15,029, excluding anti-malarial work.

Fisheries.

63. A fairly large fishing industry, almost entirely in the hands of natives, exists on all the great lakes of the Protectorate and on parts of the Nile, and supplies fresh fish to all classes of the community living near, and dried fish to the native population in all Districts. The principal edible fish of Lake Victoria is the " Engege " (*Tilapia sp.*); the most promising fish of Lake Albert is the " Nile Perch " (*Lates Niloticus*). These fisheries have recently been the subject of an intensive survey, and, in the light of the results, measures are being taken to prevent the over-fishing of Protectorate waters.

64. The investigations which had been initiated some two years ago into the practicability of stocking the streams of the Ruwenzori Range with trout were brought to a conclusion, and it was decided to experiment with the introduction of trout ova from England. Soon after this decision had been reached, and before final arrangements had been made, it became urgently necessary on account of the financial position to restrict new activities, with the result that this experiment has been indefinitely postponed.

65. The possibility of developing an industry in the marketing of fish products has attracted attention and negotiations have been in progress for the grant of a concession for obtaining fish from the Nile between Lakes Kioga and Victoria for the purpose of marketing fresh and salted fish, and fish products. Arrangements were made for an economic survey of the fish of Lakes Edward and George to be undertaken by an expedition under the leadership of Mr. E. B. Worthington, who recently made a similar survey of Lakes Albert and Kioga.

Mining.

66. In the Northern Province prospecting was continued; no discoveries of any importance were reported and work was temporarily closed down during the last quarter of the year. In the Ankole tin areas extensive prospecting was carried out during the whole year and although no important discoveries were reported it is expected that work will be continued during 1931 in the more promising areas. Underground work was continued at Kilembe (Ruwenzori Range) with a view to proving the extent of the copper-bearing lodes. At the end of the year ten exclusive prospecting licences were current covering an area of 5,337 square miles.

67. Some 364 tons of tin ore of a value of £34,872 have been exported during the year of which 362 tons were the produce of the Mwirasandu Mine. The low price of tin has led to a restriction of production and a more favourable world market will probably

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666 FIFTH AV

re-act on the rate of export. In the meantime up-to-date machinery is being installed at Mwirasandu for the more economical treatment of the ore prior to export.

68. A new Mining Ordinance and Regulations were enacted during the year and will come into force as from 1st January, 1931.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

General.

69. Kenya and Uganda form a single unit for purposes of Customs and there is in consequence complete freedom of trade between the territories. A detailed examination of the external trade of Uganda alone is therefore a matter of considerable difficulty, more particularly as virtually the whole of the import and export trade of both Dependencies passes through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. As a result, the combined trade figures represent generally the landed value at Mombasa in the case of imports, and the " f.o.b. Mombasa " value in the case of exports, these being the declared values for purposes of Customs.

70. As, however, the division of Customs Revenue is based on the consumption of dutiable articles in each territory, every endeavour is made to determine the imports into Uganda with the greatest possible accuracy. Exports are differentiated as regards the country of origin in accordance with the declarations of shippers. Succeeding paragraphs deal briefly under the headings of " Imports " and " Exports " with the information so obtained.

71. World-wide trade depression and a disappointing cotton drop combined to render trading conditions throughout the year extremely difficult, importers and retailers alike being forced to operate on minimum requirements. At the same time effects in the Bazaar might well have been a great deal more serious, and the position has been made less difficult of recovery by reason of the fact that unsold stocks at the close of the year were unusually low. Prospects in the near future show some signs of improvement, as the 1930/31 cotton crop is expected to be a good one both as regards quantity and quality, though overseas market prices remain depressed.

72. During the year the Customs Tariff common to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory was subjected to a complete overhaul, a consolidating and amending Customs Tariff Ordinance being enacted in the three territories simultaneously on 17th April, 1930. Apart from small increases in the duty chargeable on beer and tobacco, amendments to the ratings were generally downwards, the most important reductions being in respect of grey sheetings, cement, and vehicles. The principle of " suspended duties " has been applied to certain specially protected articles in order to allow

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of a defined margin of elasticity in dealing with the taxation of these articles on introduction into the several territories. Advantage was also taken of this opportunity to bring the definition of value for duty purposes more into conformity with the general practice followed in other countries.

Imports.

73. The total value of trade imports into Uganda for consumption in the Protectorate was £1,614,164 as compared with £2,318,177 in 1929, a decrease in value of £704,013 due almost entirely to a contraction in spending power of the population following a disappointing cotton crop. For the reasons given in paragraph 69, import figures are of necessity quoted in terms of "ex ship Mombasa" the cost of freight and handling through Kenya to Uganda not being included.

74. *Cotton tissues and manufactures* as in previous years constitute the most important item of import trade, though a marked decrease in value as compared with 1929 is recorded. Details are as follow :—

	1929.	1930.
	£	£
Cotton piece goods	524,403	319,940
Cotton blankets	65,397	34,356
Other cotton manufactures... ...	15,907	8,885
	605,707	363,181

75. *Tobacco.*—The value of imports of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco amounted to £76,228 as compared with £97,827 during 1929. The factory mentioned in paragraph 42 above may eventually affect imports under this heading.

76. *Other imports.*—Small increases in the value of lubricating oils, petrol and kerosene, are recorded, decreases being shown under all other classifications of imported trade goods. The value of Kenya produce imported for consumption in the Protectorate during the year amounted to £182,026, as compared with £189,938 in 1929, the principal commodities being soap (£36,820), wheat flour (£21,951), animals for food (£21,606), maize meal (£14,128), and timber (£12,259).

Exports.

77. The total value of the domestic exports of Uganda during 1930 in terms of f.o.b. value Mombasa was £2,060,453 as against £4,274,758 in respect of the previous year. There was thus a decrease in the value of exports of £2,214,305, or 51.8 per cent.

78. *Cotton* is predominant in the list of exports, representing in conjunction with cotton seed 82.1 per cent. of the total domestic exports of the Protectorate in the year under review. Shipments

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666 FIFTH A

of lint cotton in 1930 totalled 516,489 centals, of a value of £1,555,344, as compared with 816,228 centals, valued at £3,312,668, exported in 1929, a decrease of 299,739 centals in weight and £1,757,324 in value. The declared value per cental of 100 lb. was £3 0s. 2d. as against £4 1s. 2d. in 1929 and £4 9s. 4d. in 1928. The market for raw cotton from Uganda appears to be concentrating upon India and Japan. Shipments to Great Britain declined from £720,257 in 1929 to £115,248 in the year under review.

79. *Cotton seed.*—33,578 tons, of a value of £137,387, were exported in 1930, as compared with 67,525 tons valued at £423,999 shipped during the previous year—a decrease of 33,947 tons in quantity and £286,612 in value. Great Britain continued to be the principal market.

80. *Coffee* shipments increased from 41,199 cwt. to 48,856 cwt., but owing to the fall in commodity prices the total value of shipments declined from £177,135 in 1929 to £154,996 in the year under review.

81. *Other produce.*—Increased shipments of tin ore, sugar, groundnuts, and tobacco are recorded, but exports of hides, skins, chillies, and rubber were considerably reduced. 51,126 cubic feet of timber, valued at £12,651, were exported to Kenya Colony.

82. For more detailed information in regard to imports, exports, sources of supply, countries of destination, etc., reference is invited to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda or the statistics contained in the Protectorate Blue Book. The following table, however, shows the principal commodities of domestic produce exported during the last five years :—

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	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.					Value.				
		1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
							£	£	£	£	£
Maize	Cwt.	—	—	—	9,925	560	—	—	—	3,882	128
Other grain and flour ...	Cwt.	38	16	473	1,018	3,344	43	12	249	574	1,631
Feeding stuffs for animals.	Tons	—	—	136	74	206	—	—	847	495	1,180
Chillies	Cwt.	1,245	1,237	4,437	6,175	3,078	1,714	4,359	25,848	26,134	7,573
Cocoa, raw	Cwt.	10	64	2	4	—	18	160	6	12	—
Coffee—hulled	Cwt.	33,211	43,514	40,348	34,631	46,131	147,885	170,408	164,188	155,297	148,577
Coffee—parchment ...	Cwt.	(Classification sub-divided from 1929 inclusive.)			5,998	1,871	—	—	—	20,552	5,111
Coffee—unhulled ...	Cwt.				570	854	—	—	—	1,286	1,308
Sugar, refined in bulk ...	Cwt.	1,255	10,162	2,749	4,276	6,665	1,599	16,371	4,435	7,071	8,719
Tea	Cwt.	—	2	1	12	9	—	14	8	133	84
Cigarettes and tobacco	Lb.	—	—	8,559	62,081	144,367	—	—	330	3,066	10,949
Other articles of food and drink.	Value	—	—	—	—	—	507	760	537	810	451
Timber	Cu. ft.	1,672	4,637	1,913	3,533	2,501	314	916	609	1,161	602
Tin ore	Tons	—	—	—	324	352	—	—	—	63,900	55,300
Other ore	Tons	—	118	252	5	—	—	20,876	50,673	271	—
Cotton, raw ...	Cental of 100 lb.	723,438	526,910	553,944	816,228	516,489	3,051,791	1,690,837	2,475,328	3,312,668	1,555,344
Silk, raw	Tons	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	100	—
Seeds, cotton	Tons	35,360	29,502	45,507	67,525	33,578	194,887	170,303	323,109	433,999	137,387
Seeds, sesame	Tons	194	718	116	1,339	1,416	4,130	13,733	2,163	24,891	17,963
Groundnuts	Tons	380	2	150	316	1,289	6,025	40	2,636	5,413	15,123
Oils, sesame	I. Gall.	—	88	1,536	1,678	2,522	—	26	422	464	467
Hides, dry and dry salted	Cwt.	7,639	29,619	58,364	35,099	21,493	27,358	99,542	257,287	152,543	49,519
Skins, sheep and goats'	No.	88,750	78,411	163,042	258,045	205,200	5,174	4,090	8,038	12,901	7,670
Rubber, plantation, raw	Cental of 100 lb.	13,561	14,497	11,311	8,234	6,270	135,619	82,160	54,978	28,818	16,814
Ivory, elephant ...	Cwt.	202	500	330	405	302	18,288	34,575	21,758	24,758	13,633
Rhinoceros horns ...	Cwt.	4	1	3	2	26	346	453	722	640	1,619
Other unmanufactured articles.	Value	—	—	—	—	—	169	163	596	1,587	730
Miscellaneous manufactured articles.	Value	—	—	—	—	—	178	342	472	1,293	2,204
Animals not for food ...	No.	—	46	—	2	22	—	160	—	2	301
Parcel Post (local transfers).	Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	37	66
Grand Total	...	—	—	—	—	—	3,596,045	2,310,300	3,395,270	4,274,758	2,060,453

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V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.

83. The railway and steamer services in the Protectorate are under the control and management of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

Eastern Province.—The Kenya and Uganda Railways' main line crosses the border between Kenya Colony and the Protectorate a few miles to the east of Tororo and proceeds via Tororo in a westerly direction to Mbulamuti, where it joins the Busoga Railway. The Busoga Railway, commencing at Jinja, links up Lake Victoria with the navigable waters of the East Nile. Jinja, on Lake Victoria and Namasagali, the headquarters of the East Nile Steamer Service, thus have direct rail connexion with Mombasa.

A further extension, from Tororo to Soroti, approximately 100 miles in length, was completed and opened for traffic on 1st October, 1929.

Buganda Province.—A short line (6 miles) connects Kampala with its nearest port on Lake Victoria, Port Bell.

Extensions.—A railway from Jinja to Kampala (distance approximately 57 miles) has been sanctioned, and construction is making rapid progress. It was expected that this line would be completed about the middle of January, 1931.

All the above lines have metre-gauge.

Lake Services.

84. *Lake Victoria.*—There was a weekly service connecting Entebbe, Port Bell (Kampala), and Jinja with Kisumu, and a fortnightly service between these and other ports on this Lake. A local service connects the Sese Islands and Buvuma Island with the ports on the mainland.

A new pier is in course of construction at the port of Katebo, situated between Entebbe and Bukakata.

East Nile and Lakes Kioga and Kwania.—A regular service is run from Namasagali to all ports on Lakes Kioga and Kwania and the East Nile up to Atura.

Lake Albert.—A steamer service, with headquarters at Butiaba, affords regular communication with the north-eastern confines of the Belgian Congo at Mahagi and Kasenyi, and with the Nile ports as far north as the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. A new steamer the S.S. *Robert Coryndon* was successfully launched at Butiaba on 18th February, and underwent her trial trip on 22nd November. She has now taken over the sailings previously performed by the *Samuel Baker*.

85. *Development of Waterways.*—Surveys and clearing works are being carried out by the Railway Administration on the Kagera

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River, which discharges into Lake Victoria at a point approximately midway between the northern and southern limits of the western shores of the Lake. The main difficulty is the bar, which was being dealt with by the aid of a suction dredger and a training wall. A new channel has now been opened avoiding the bar, and a protective breakwater 1,000 feet long is under construction. This will be completed early in 1931.

The river is navigable to a point 97 miles from the mouth, when shallows and rapids prevent further navigation for craft suitable for dealing with cargo. The purpose of this development is to tap the tin fields of Ankole, with possibilities of traffic from the areas further westward.

Motor Transport and Roads.

86. Information as to the construction, maintenance, and improvement of roads is given in Section VII (Public Works). Apart from the roads maintained by the Public Works Department, a considerable mileage of good motor roads is kept up by the native administrations.

87. The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration has a road motor service linking Masindi port on the East Nile with Butiaba on Lake Albert, a distance of 75 miles. The Transport Section of the Public Works Department maintains services on a few other roads, but in the main the road transport services are now in private hands, and, with the encouragement provided by good all-weather roads and a steady demand for motor transport, have made very rapid progress.

Aviation.

88. Full-sized landing grounds maintained by Government exist at Entebbe and Jinja, and an emergency ground is being constructed at Tororo. The former of these, being close to Lake Victoria, has landing facilities for marine aircraft also. Port Bell and Butiaba have been selected as flying-boat stations on the Alexandria to Cape Town air route, and the minor measures necessary to equip them as such were completed during the year.

89. Arrangements for the mail service between Cairo and Cape Town, a connexion with that between London and India were finally completed between Imperial Airways, Limited, and the Governments concerned. The service will be subsidized for a period of five years by the Governments of the British territories over which the route passes and also by the Imperial Government. Preparations were made for the inception of a weekly service over the section Alexandria to Kisumu early in 1931, with the intention of operating the full service to the Cape a few months later.

90. There are as yet no private machines owned by residents in the Protectorate, but many private aviators visited Uganda, or

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666 FIFTH AV

passed over it, during the year. The Nile is at present part of the recognized route for all air traffic between Europe and British East and South Africa. The machines of the annual Royal Air Force Cape-to-Cairo Flight, in co-operation with those of the South African Air Force, again visited Entebbe in the early months and carried out exercises with the local Forces.

91. Uganda has no large unmapped areas to survey, and therefore provides little scope for aerial surveys under present conditions. The presence of an aerial survey organization operating near the Sudan border on behalf of the Egyptian Government has, however, led to an examination of the possibility of utilizing its services for surveying certain forest areas and small areas of possible geological importance. Air traffic and the importation of goods by air are regulated in the Protectorate by the Air Navigation (Colonies and Protectorates) Order in Council, 1922, and the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories) Order in Council, 1927. Local Directions under the latter and Regulations under the former were published in 1929, and the Director of Public Works was thereby appointed Registrar of Aircraft for the Protectorate.

Posts and Telegraphs.

92. In view of the trade depression which prevailed generally, it was not to be expected that the financial results of the year's working of this Department, which is amalgamated with that of Kenya under the control of a Postmaster-General at Nairobi, would be as satisfactory as in previous years. The Protectorate's share of the revenue fell by £3,670 from £52,260 in 1929 to £48,590. Of this decrease, however, some £1,600 was due to a reduction in the letter-rate of postage (from 20 cents to 15 cents for the first oz.) which came into effect on the 1st April, and therefore, for purposes of true comparison with the previous year, the fall in revenue was approximately £2,000 or 3.82 per cent., a not unsatisfactory result in the circumstances. Recurrent expenditure increased by £1,995 to £45,744 or 4.56 per cent. Capital expenditure amounted to £5,995 as compared with £6,654 during the previous year. Included in the former amount is a sum of £4,273 specially provided out of surplus balances.

93. The various branches of the Department were satisfactorily maintained and development proceeded normally.

94. The total mileage of telegraph and telephone pole route at the end of the year was 1,717 miles and the wire mileage totalled 4,177 miles. Satisfactory progress was made with the programme of reconditioning the old wooden pole routes serving the more remote stations by the substitution of light steel poles, and some 167 miles of route were dealt with during the year. Altogether 434 miles of pole route have now been reconditioned, leaving some

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520 miles still to be attended to. Good progress was made on the construction of a new telegraph and telephone route along the railway extension from Kampala to Jinja, but the work had not been quite completed at the end of the year. This new route replaces the former route along the road and should, because of its greater reliability, give an improved telegraph and telephone service between the important business centres of Kampala and Jinja. Altogether the system was extended by some 287 miles of wire. With the exception of a few outlying Districts in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, all administrative centres are connected by telegraph.

95. A beginning was made on the wireless station on Kololo Hill, near Kampala, which is being erected in connexion with the Cairo-Cape air service. At the end of the year, the work of erecting the masts had been nearly completed in readiness for the arrival of the indoor plant.

96. There was, in view of conditions, a satisfactory increase in Savings Bank business. The balance standing to the credit of depositors rose from £32,532 at the end of 1929 to £35,123, an increase of 8 per cent. Deposits increased by 18 per cent. in number and 1½ per cent. in value, whilst withdrawals increased by 34 per cent. in number and 23 per cent. in value. The number of depositors rose from 1,912 to 2,305. African depositors numbered 1,540, an increase of 22 per cent. over the number for the previous year.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

97. The Criminal Statistics for the year under review show a marked decrease (13 per cent.) in "crime," mainly in revenue, municipal, and road offences, though a slight increase in crimes of a serious nature is noticeable. There was an increase of 18 per cent. in civil litigation. The following table gives particulars of the Criminal and Civil jurisdiction for the last five years :—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	*Discharged for want of evidence.*	*Convicted.*	*Acquitted.*	*Found Insane.*	*Total number of persons.*	*Total number of cases.*
1926 ...	374	5,932	388	3	6,697	5,141
1927 ...	418	6,630	695	3	7,746	6,284
1928 ...	479	7,155	515	3	8,152	6,626
1929 ...	614	8,649	459	2	9,724	7,833
1930 ...	585	7,544	565	1	8,695	6,795

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CIVIL.

Year.	Amounts of £15 and under.	Amounts above £15 to £50.	Amounts above £50 to £150.	Amounts above £150.	Value not stated.	Total.
1926 ...	1,271	836	342	105	17	2,571
1927 ...	1,674	1,038	497	104	28	3,341
1928 ...	1,718	749	276	70	14	2,827
1929 ...	1,668	677	272	75	16	2,708
1930 ...	1,891	866	318	88	21	3,184

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Year.	Appeals.		Confirmation of death sentence.	Revision.		Total.
	Civil.	Criminal.		Civil (and Reference).	Criminal (and Reference).	
1926 ...	17	36	3	4	47	107
1927 ...	17	46	9	1	50	123
1928 ...	18	48	2	3	71	142
1929 ...	12	82	6	—	38	138
1930 ...	18	103	7	7	81	216

98. There were 725 Native Courts in the Protectorate during 1930, the supervision and inspection of which were carried out by Administrative Officers as in previous years. The returns from these Courts show a total of 87,459 cases for the year, the judgments in 385 of which were reversed or varied on revision or appeal.

99. The European establishment of the Protectorate Police Force was increased by three Non-Commissioned Officers. The Native Ranks were increased by 87 African Non-Commissioned Officers and men. There was no change on the staff of the Criminal Investigation Department, which remained the same as in 1929, viz., three Officers, two European Non-Commissioned Officers, two Asiatic Non-Commissioned Officers, and 72 African Ranks. The number of criminal cases dealt with by the Force in 1930 was 7,064—a decrease of 514 on the previous year's number. 4,921 persons were convicted, as against 6,055 in 1929.

100. The Native Governments and Administrations continued to provide their own police and prison staff, which, working in conjunction with the Protectorate Forces, maintain a satisfactory standard of law and order among the native population.

101. The Protectorate Government gaols contained a total of 2,570 convicts at the close of the year. The total holding capacity of these gaols calculated at 28 square feet per convict is 2,234.

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102. Prisons under the control of the Native Government of Buganda have existed for many years. A central prison is situated at Mengo and short-term prisoners sentenced by Native Courts are imprisoned at the headquarters of the County Chiefs and subordinate (Gombolola) Chiefs. In the Toro and Ankole Districts of the Western Province, also, central prisons have long existed for the confinement of prisoners sentenced by Native Courts. The offences for which a large proportion of the prisoners are sentenced by Native Courts throughout the Protectorate cannot properly be classed as criminal, consisting as they do of such misdemeanours as failing to obey the lawful order of a Chief or failing to pay the compensation recognized by native custom for illicit intercourse with women; many, again, are sentenced for petty assaults and similar minor offences. The admission of offenders of this class to the Protectorate prisons caused a very heavy and quite unnecessary addition to the expenditure of Protectorate revenues, and was open to grave objection in that it meant that unsophisticated natives of a non-criminal type were inevitably brought into close association with a definitely criminal class. During the year 1929, therefore, steps were taken to extend the system of Native Administration prisons to Provinces and Districts in which they had not previously existed. The reports of the Provincial Commissioners on the working of the system during the year 1930 are unanimous in acclaiming its value. During the year, 8,741 prisoners were confined in 233 prisons situated in 14 of the 18 Districts of the Protectorate. Constant supervision is maintained by Administrative Officers on tour.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

103. The total expenditure on Public Works for the year under review amounted to £563,456, as compared with £446,558 in 1929. This expenditure was made up as follows:—

MAIN SECTION.

	£
Public Works Department—	
Personal Emoluments	57,746
Special Temporary Staff	12,794
Other Charges	33,802
Annually Recurrent	60,727
Extraordinary	229,843
Imperial Loans Ordinance	57
Kampala Water Supply Construction	80,595
Colonial Development Fund	3,211
Works carried out from other Departmental votes ...	18,181
,, ,, ,, for Native Governments	15,470
,, ,, ,, for Private Institutions and Individuals	641
Carried forward	£513,067

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666 FIFTH AV

		£
Brought forward		513,067
OTHER SECTIONS.		
Government Timber Supply	6,800	
Public Works Department—		
Jinja Water Supply	3,000	
Transport Section	38,099	
Drilling Section	2,490	
		50,389
Total		£563,456

104. Of this expenditure £148,831 was spent on buildings, which included the completion of the High Court at Kampala and the Central Block of Government Offices at Jinja and the continuation of the Central Gaol at Luzira. The new laboratory for the Human Trypanosomiasis Institute at Entebbe and the new Medical Buildings at Mulago were also commenced.

105. The expenditure on the maintenance of the main roads was £36,624 ; the mileage maintenance was 1,621 miles at an average cost of £22·62 per mile, as compared with 1,481 miles maintained at an average cost of £22·54 per mile in 1929. A sum of £2,999 was spent upon improvements of the existing main roads, £1,901 for bridges and culverts on third-class roads, and £4,171 for a permanent bridge crossing the Aswa River.

106. The programme of road construction in connexion with the improvement of communications in the Western Province was continued. The expenditure was £66,907 including £19,793 for transport and general charges. The new road from Mbarara to the Kagera River Port at Kabuera was completed and considerable progress was made with the construction of the Mbarara—Fort Portal Road.

107. The combined railway and road bridge crossing the Nile at Jinja was almost completed at the close of the year. The expenditure during the year on the road portion of the bridge amounted to £20,789. The bridge is being constructed by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration and a proportionate share of the cost is being borne by the Uganda Government.

108. The Kampala Water Supply, which was commenced in 1929, was sufficiently near completion at the close of the year to permit of the testing of the plant and for the supply of water to consumers on temporary agreements, pending the coming into operation of the Water Works Ordinance. The expenditure during the year was £80,595, making a total expenditure of £104,334 at the close of the year.

109. The Water Drilling Section of the Department was established during the year and the personnel engaged. The new

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plant, consisting of two Star drilling rigs, was purchased and arrived in time for operations to commence in the Katakwi area of the Teso District in the Eastern Province.

110. The following were the average numbers of skilled labourers employed in the Public Works Department each month :—

	African.	*Asiatic.*
Carpenters	274	301
Masons	450	48
Painters	55	2
Blacksmiths	9	5
Mechanics, Fitters, Sawyers, etc. ...	237	43

The average number of unskilled labourers employed was 13,900, all of whom were Africans.

111. Details of revenue earned by the various sections of the Department are as follows :—

	£
Government Timber Supply	7,455
Ferry Services	4,159
Transport Services	4 414
Jinja Water Supply	4,635
Kampala Water Supply	553

The value of free services for other Government Departments rendered by the Transport Section amounted to £45,800.

112. In addition to the works carried out and maintained by the Public Works Department are many, the responsibility for which rests with the Native Administrations in the different Districts. Approximately 5,000 miles of roads have from time to time been constructed by these Administrations and are maintained by them. They consist of gravelled, but not heavily metalled, roads suitable for light motor traffic in almost all weathers and they serve to link up the various Native Administration centres and to facilitate the movement of native produce. Native Administration buildings also, consisting of court houses, gaols, Chiefs' official residences, sub-dispensaries, and minor buildings are similarly erected and maintained. In general the policy is to substitute, as funds permit, substantial brick buildings for those constructed of mud and wattle originally erected. This policy is at present chiefly capable of being followed in the Eastern and Buganda Provinces where funds (especially in the Eastern Province) are available.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

(*a*) General Remarks.

113. The increase in the volume of work undertaken which has been a feature of the medical records during the past ten years has again occurred during 1930. The total number of new cases treated was 731,331 compared with 654,302 cases recorded last year. The

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666 FIFTH AV

total number of attendances during the year was 2,762,948 whereas the corresponding figure for 1929 was 2,590,330. There were 29,063 cases admitted to hospitals as in-patients, of whom 1,356 died. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 25,373 cases with 1,314 deaths. The total number of in-patient days was 516,329 giving 1,415 as the average daily number in wards throughout the year, compared with 456,713 days and 1,251 as the average daily number resident in wards in 1929. The number of surgical operations performed under general or spinal anæsthesia was 2,799, an increase of 236 over last year's figure which was 2,563.

114. The increase in the total number of cases treated was due in the main to an increase in the attendances of Africans and the following table shows the numbers of sick dealt with, by races :—

	1929.	*1930.*
Europeans	2,536	2,830
Asiatics	9,119	8,264
Africans	642,647	720,237

About four times as many Asiatic non-officials as European non-officials were attended to at hospitals, and the number of Asiatic non-officials treated is greater than the number of officials.

115. *Hospitals and Sub-Dispensaries.*—The old temporary hospital at Fort Portal was replaced by a new permanent unit, and a similar replacement was commenced at Kabale. A new ward for Asiatic patients was commenced in proximity to the European Hospital site at Kampala. The ward is being built sufficiently near to the European Hospital ward to permit both units to participate in common services, and the project is a tentative experiment in grouping of hospitals. The building of a large out-patient block was commenced at the African Hospital at Mulago. It is designed to facilitate the clinical tuition of the students of the Medical School and of the numerous native attendants who are also undergoing training at this hospital.

116. The number of sub-dispensaries has increased from 59 to 66. Several other new sub-dispensaries were under construction at the end of the year.

The amount of work undertaken at sub-dispensaries in 1929 and 1930 is shown below :—

	1929.	*1930.*
Total new cases treated	333,946	344,584
Total attendances	1,483,330	1,543,916
Number admitted to wards ...	4,990	6,813
Average daily number in wards ...	253	300

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117. *Deaths.*—The principal causes of death in hospitals during the last four years are set out below :—

	1927.	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*
Pneumonia	165	216	294	313
Accidents	118	117	142	137
Plague	64	44	123	50
Syphilis	57	56	63	69
Dysentery	116	116	60	21
Malaria	46	61	50	80
Tuberculosis	36	42	34	44
Relapsing Fever	50	22	19	20
Total deaths	1,111	1,220	1,314	1,356

The increase in deaths from pneumonia is approximately proportionate to the number of admissions of cases of this disease to hospitals as in-patients. The decrease in deaths from dysentery is noteworthy.

118. *Plague.*—As a result of the severe outbreak of plague in 1929, Sir Edward N. Thornton, K.B.E., V.D., was invited to visit Uganda and advise upon methods for the control of this disease. By the courtesy of the Government of the Union of South Africa he arrived in June and stayed in the Protectorate for seven weeks. His report was printed in August. He is of the opinion that plague cannot be eradicated from Uganda but that it can be controlled, its incidence greatly reduced, and much loss of life prevented. He shews that the spread of plague in Uganda is closely connected with the development of the cotton industry. He considers it advisable to concentrate effort and expenditure upon staff, etc., for anti-rodent measures rather than upon the preparation and distribution of prophylactic vaccines to the population. He advises that greater attention be paid to the rat-proof storage of cotton in the various stages of its transit from the grower to the railway. He suggests the employment of special apparatus for rat destruction which will obviate the destruction of native houses and property. He recommends that the personnel of the Sanitation Division should be strengthened by the appointment of additional Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors and that the latter should possess expert knowledge of anti-rodent measures. It is hoped to put his recommendations into practice as soon as funds become available.

119. *Malaria.*—There is no doubt that for the non-native population, and, in a less degree, the native population, malaria is one of the most important problems of this Protectorate. Special investigations and malaria surveys of various stations have been carried on throughout the year. Preventive measures were extended in Kampala, particularly oiling and planting. There is no doubt that steps could be taken which would result in rendering Kampala, or any other township, free from malaria, if funds were available for the necessary measures, but their cost is prohibitive and it would be

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

obviously unjustifiable to expend the whole of the funds available for health measures throughout the Protectorate upon rendering one town free from one disease. Every effort is nevertheless being made to press forward anti-malarial measures in townships with the funds available.

120. *Medical School.*—This enterprise, the aims of which are described in paragraph 133 below, continues to be one of the most interesting developments of the medical service. Progress has been maintained in every side of the work and there is little doubt that the medical school scheme will have a profound effect on the future development of the medical work of this country.

121. *Establishment.*—The establishment of the Medical Department was increased by four Medical Officers and one Malaria Officer. At the end of the year only one Government station—Moroto, the headquarters of the Karamoja District—remained without a European Medical Officer.

(*b*) Vital Statistics.

General Native Population.

122. A new form of return for vital statistics was introduced this year, and provides for a " rate " which has not hitherto been submitted, i.e., the maternal mortality rate per 1,000 births and still-births.

123. *Birth- and Death-rates.*—The birth-rate for the whole Protectorate is 29.19 and the death-rate is 22.06. The birth-rate for Buganda Province has remained practically stationary, whilst the death-rate has increased from 18.47 to 20.77, which is higher than the birth-rate. There were 940 more deaths than births in the Province, a position which has not arisen since 1923. Deaths were in excess of births in Mengo District by 1,521 and in the Mubende District by 521, whilst in the Masaka and Entebbe Districts the births were in excess of the deaths. In the Eastern Province, the birth-rate has improved and is far in excess of the death-rate.

In the Western Province a similar state of affairs exists. The death-rate in both the Toro and Ankole Districts has increased, particularly in the latter. The death-rate of 13.42 recorded for Kigezi District is incredibly low. This District is an out-lying one and its native population is still very primitive.

In the Northern Province, the birth-rate in Bunyoro District has remained almost the same as last year but the death-rate has risen from 28.76 to 32.56 and there is an excess of 801 deaths over births. The West Nile District records a death-rate of 10.79. The natives of this District are also very primitive and the return is obviously inaccurate.

124. *Still-birth-rate.*—The still-birth-rate for the whole Protectorate was 4.06 per cent. of total births plus still-births. This is the first year that this rate has been available for the Protectorate as a

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whole, and in consequence comparison with previous years can only be made in the five Districts which have in the past rendered these returns.

In Buganda Province the rate has dropped from 6.65 to 3.45. In Busoga District little change appears; the rate was 4.73, compared with 4.51 in 1929. In the Toro and Ankole Districts the rates were 3.58 and 4.36 compared with 24.03 and 17.82 in the previous year. This very considerable drop can only be attributed to the introduction of the new vital statistics form and it remains for future investigation and reports to determine whether the old or the new rates are more correct. The rate for Bunyoro District was 17.63 compared with 20.44 in 1929. The rate has shown a consistent drop over a number of years now, but it is still the highest rate recorded by any District.

125. *Infantile Mortality Rate.*—The rate for the whole Protectorate is 223.65 compared with a rate of 232.75 in 1929. In Buganda Province the rate has risen from 112.86 to 128.16. The only one of the four Districts of this Province which shows improvement is Masaka.

In the Eastern Province the rate shows a drop from 253.54 to 218.55, but some of the District rates returned in this Province are open to suspicion.

The rate for the Northern Province has risen. This is due to an increase in the rate in the Gulu and West Nile Districts. Previous rates recorded from the West Nile District were too low to be accurate for a primitive people. The Bunyoro rate which has shown an annual decrease since 1926 has dropped from 382.36 to 323.51.

126. *Maternal Mortality Rate.*—The rate for the Protectorate is 15.74 and varies in the different Districts from 6.15 in Entebbe District to 40.70 in the West Nile District. In England and other civilized countries the rate per thousand of deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and child-birth is in the neighbourhood of 4.0 to 4.5. The Uganda rate only includes deaths as a result of child-birth and does not include deaths due to diseases and accidents of pregnancy. Although the rate is therefore very high indeed, it was not expected when the new return was introduced that a rate comparable to that of civilized countries would be obtained. There were 1,641 maternal deaths recorded.

IX.—EDUCATION.

127. By means of an amendment to the Uganda Education Ordinance, 1927, all schools in the Protectorate have been reclassified during the year. A common nomenclature has been adopted in all East African Territories. A further step towards co-operation was marked by the first meeting of the Inter-Territorial Language Conference, which was held in Nairobi in April. The Conference was attended by representatives from Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar,

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and Uganda, and although the main function of the Committee, as at present constituted, is to deal with textbooks and general literature in the Swahili language, its meetings provide an excellent opportunity for the discussion of general education policy and its co-ordination within the territories.

128. The main educational problem in Uganda is to make the school course of real utility to the children in their after life. The problem bristles with difficulty ; for fifty years the school curricula have been almost wholly devoted to literary subjects, and education has come to be regarded by many as a means of escape from agricultural work to the blessed status of a chieftainship or clerkship. In the very rudimentary village school in which the majority of the pupils only learn to read, write, and master a little arithmetic as a qualification for Christian baptism, there is little difficulty ; after baptism the pupils are quite content to return to their villages and adopt agricultural pursuits. In the more advanced primary school, however, the tendency is for the pupils to acquire a distaste for manual work, and there is a very grave danger, unless immediate action is taken, that a class of half-educated unemployables will be created ; the nucleus of political and moral danger to the community.

129. To combat these dangers all teachers will be required to attend courses of instruction at agricultural schools controlled by the Department of Agriculture, and improved facilities will be offered for technical training. The first of these agricultural schools was opened in April at Bukalasa, forty miles from Kampala, at the experimental agricultural farm. Approximately fifty teachers attended the courses during the year and the results have been most encouraging. The teachers displayed great interest in the course, and in most cases on returning to their schools they have shown real enthusiasm in endeavouring to pass on their knowledge to their pupils by means of the school garden, which is now rapidly becoming an expression of the schools' activities. In addition to the Kampala Technical School, which was attended by 121 pupils during the year, a site for a similar school to serve the Eastern Province was secured at Tuba on the foothills of Mt. Elgon, and the erection of temporary buildings was commenced. This school should be open in 1931.

130. Special classes for village teachers have been opened during the year in all Districts except in Buganda, where the missions had already established institutions on similar lines. Successful candidates for the Village Teachers' Certificate (Elementary, Grade C) will, if in charge of village schools, be exempted from customary tribal obligations. The main subjects of the course are religion, agriculture, elementary educational method, arithmetic and Swahili ; before obtaining a final certificate the teachers will be required to attend a short intensive course in agriculture at one of the Government agricultural schools.

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131. A Government Middle School was opened at Makerere in January, and this is the first Government institution of this kind. One of the reasons of its establishment was to provide higher education for the youth of the Mohammedan community. This community is very backward and disorganized and unable to provide for itself any education beyond the lowest primary stage. Thirty-eight promising boys under 14 years of age were admitted during the year to form the first two classes.

132. Two colleges for African women, one at Buloba (Church Missionary Society) twelve miles from Kampala on the Fort Portal Road, and one at Nkokonjeru (Mill Hill Mission) in Southern Kyagwe have been opened in 1930. These colleges provide instruction in child welfare, mothercraft, and general social deportment to wives and daughters of prominent chiefs, and wealthy Africans.

133. The education of Africans for the medical service continues at the Mulago medical school, which aims at producing men who are fully qualified to carry out the work at present performed in the Protectorate by Asiatic Sub-assistant Surgeons, and has already succeeded in this object. Six pupils of this school have now been licensed as medical practitioners.

134. A European Kindergarten School was opened in January, and had an average attendance of nearly twenty children. This school receives a grant-in-aid of three guineas per term per child, and has met a long-felt need. Two Goan Kindergarten Schools were opened during the year at Entebbe and Kampala respectively. The Entebbe School which opened in January received an annual grant of £5 per child. The Kampala School which only started in November will not receive a grant till 1931.

135. The following table is a summary of the schools, together with the teachers and the pupils attending them. The figures given must be regarded as approximate :—

JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Government.*	*Total.*
No. of Schools	2	2	Nil.	4
No. of European Teachers ...	7	6	Nil.	13
No. of Native Teachers ...	1	—	—	1
No. of Scholars (Boys) ...	103	101	—	204
No. of Scholars (Girls) ...	—	—	—	—

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

No. of Schools	34	22	1	57
No. of European Teachers ...	12	27	1	40
No. of Native Teachers ...	68	41	1	110
No. of Scholars (Boys) ...	996	672	36	1,704
No. of Scholars (Girls) ...	129	115	—	244

andronicus
666 FIFTH

NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR GRADE A AND B ELEMENTARY TEACHERS.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Government.*	*Total.*
No. of Schools	4	6	1	11
No. of European Teachers ...	5	6	1	12
No. of Native Teachers ...	10	15	4	29
No. of Scholars (Men) ...	77	186	54	317
No. of Scholars (Women) ...	42	34	—	76

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

FOR GRADE C ELEMENTARY (SUB-GRADE) TEACHERS.

No. of Schools	11	9	Nil.	20
No. of European Teachers ...	—	5	,,	5
No. of Native Teachers ...	14	9	,,	23
No. of Scholars (Men)	158	182	,,	340
No. of Scholars (Women) ...	58	—	,,	58

ELEMENTARY AIDED SCHOOLS.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Government.*	*Non-Mission.*	*Total.*
No. of Schools	107	71	4	13	195
No. of European Teachers ...	10	46	1	—	57
No. of Native Teachers ...	339	282	14	31	666
No. of Adults	243	41	—	32	316
No. of Boys	4,384	6,778	275	468	11,905
No. of Girls	1,598	2,076	—	7	3,681

ELEMENTARY NON-AIDED (SUB-GRADE) SCHOOLS.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Total.*
No. of Schools	2,783	2,286	5,069
No. of European Teachers	—	45	45
No. of Native Teachers	3,933	2,791	6,724
No. of Adults	11,149	3,722	14,871
No. of Boys	76,280	47,376	123,656
No. of Girls	52,311	37,525	89,836

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

No. of Schools	5	12	17
No. of European Teachers	5	36	41
No. of Native Teachers	3	8	11
No. of Adults	77	380	457
No. of Boys	10	14	24
No. of Girls	64	74	138

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Schools.	*Number in Training.*
Protestant	47
Catholic	386
Government	130
Total	563

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INDIAN SCHOOLS.

No. of Schools	15
No. of Boys	475
No. of Girls	271
No. of Teachers	39

X.—LAND AND SURVEY.

136. Native Reserves do not exist in Uganda and, broadly speaking, all land other than that actually owned by natives is regarded as being held by the Crown in trust for the tribes, only such land as is clearly surplus to all native requirements being treated as available for leasing to non-natives. Alienation of land in freehold to non-natives was suspended in 1916, and there is no intention of re-introducing this form of tenure unless in very exceptional circumstances.

137. Under the Uganda Agreement of 1900, 9,003 square miles of the Buganda Province were allotted to individual natives, virtually in freehold, under what is known as the "Mailo" system, the remaining land area of the Province, estimated at 8,378 square miles, being vested in the Crown with the exception of 104 square miles allocated to Christian Missions, some small portion of which has in fact been taken up in other Provinces of the Protectorate. Since the native allottees were permitted to select their own holdings, it is not unnatural that the Crown land consists to a great extent of swamps, hill-tops, and other land of small agricultural value. Prior to 1916, 102 square miles of Mailo land were sold by the native owners to non-natives; this form of alienation is now prohibited and all leases of native-owned land, the duration of which is limited to 99 years, require the written consent both of the Native Government and of the Governor, due regard being paid to the interests of peasant cultivators. To the end of 1930, leases of Mailo land covering 18.4 square miles had been approved, 156.7 square miles of Crown land in Buganda had been alienated on freehold or leasehold, and 1.2 square miles of native-owned land had been purchased by the Government for public purposes.

138. Considerable activity continues to be displayed in Buganda in respect of transfers between natives of small holdings which are being carved out of larger estates. There is a consequent encouraging increase in the volume of transactions submitted to the Office of Titles for registration. The number of registered native landowners at the end of the year was estimated to exceed 10,000, as compared with some 3,700 persons who had been awarded estates upon the completion in 1905 of the original allotments under the Agreement.

139. The survey of estates guaranteed to natives of Buganda by the Uganda Agreement, 1900, was continued, a further area of some

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

729 square miles being completed during the year. It may be assumed that of the total land area of Buganda, which is now estimated at 17,381 square miles, some 12,034 square miles, or 69.2 per cent. of the whole have been covered by detail cadastral survey. Similar obligations, but on a much smaller scale, are imposed by the Toro Agreement, 1900, and the Ankole Agreement, 1901. The settlement in Toro has already been completed; in Ankole, where some 334 square miles of scattered claims call for demarcation, an area of 141 square miles has been completed.

140. Experience has shown that the system of land-holding introduced by the Uganda Agreement, besides being entirely foreign to pre-existing native ideas, is productive of numerous abuses, since landowners tend to degenerate into mere rent-farmers, to the detriment of the interests of the peasantry. Restrictive legislation has been passed by the Native Government of Buganda, at the instance of the Protectorate Government, whereby the rights of the peasants to their holdings are to some extent safeguarded, and the position will tend to right itself as the original estates are subdivided as the result of inheritance and sales between natives.

141. Nevertheless it is the settled policy of the Government that the Mailo system shall not be extended to the other Provinces, except in regard to the small number of estates guaranteed to Chiefs in the Western Province by the Toro and Ankole Agreements referred to above. A comprehensive Land Ordinance is now under consideration which has been designed to consolidate the law relating to land (other than Mailo land) and to give a guarantee to the cultivator of security in his occupancy, subject to the right of the Government to resume possession, on payment of compensation, of any land which may be required for declared public purposes, such as roads, railways, hospitals, and schools. The draft legislation provides for the issue of Certificates of Occupancy guaranteeing to the holders the permanent enjoyment of the land occupied by them, subject to certain conditions. These certificates, which were introduced in Toro and Ankole on the recommendation of a Committee appointed in 1926 to enquire into land and other questions in the first named District, are, according to the latest reports, much sought after by the peasantry.

142. The Secretary of State has recently approved of an arrangement whereby 85 square miles of uncultivated land in the Busoga District of the Eastern Province will be set aside as estates for the former ruling families of that District. The arrangement is not popular with the Chiefs who hoped for many years for the grant of estates, on a much larger scale, on the Buganda system, and the offer has not yet been accepted by the persons concerned. It is proposed shortly to appoint a Committee to enquire into land questions in the Bunyoro District of the Northern Province, a District which presents many difficult problems.

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143. In Provinces other than Buganda, the area of Crown land which has been alienated in freehold or leasehold, as compared with the land area of the Provinces, is as follows :—

Province.	*Land area. Square miles.*	*Area alienated. Square miles.*
Eastern	27,359	35.9
Western	13,389	53.1
Northern	22,459	35.8

As indicated in paragraph 137 above, limited areas are owned in freehold by the Missions in other Provinces than Buganda. Such land in all Provinces is deemed to be held for the advancement of the Missions' religious and educational work among the native populations and is occupied almost entirely by natives.

144. Further progress was made in the provision of trigonometrical control. In Busoga and South Gulu a chain of major triangles was practically completed connecting the east-west longitudinal chain with the Gulu chain. A base line was measured and triangulation observed at Kampala to form a systematic control for a new map of the town. This triangulation was connected with the second-order triangulation round Kampala observed in 1907. A new system of minor triangles connected with the Busoga chain was observed as a framework for the survey of Jinja. Topographical survey work was continued in the Eastern Province ; 643 square miles were surveyed on a scale of 1/125,000 and 238 square miles on the 1/50,000 scale. The former included that part of Mount Elgon lying in Uganda where the highest point of the range, Wagagai, was found to be 14,178 feet above mean sea level.

145. Township plots continue to form the majority of transactions in Crown lands and a total of 119 new building leases of various descriptions were issued during the year ; of these 41 were for plots in Kampala. The decrease on previous years was partly due to suspension, as far as possible, of new leases in Kampala and Jinja, pending the publication of the report on these towns by the Town Planning Adviser specially appointed for this purpose in 1928.

146. As regards land for agricultural and similar purposes, 14 leases were registered for an area of 2,816 acres. Applications were received during the year for 9,150 acres, of which 5,000 were approved for a sisal plantation at Masindi Port and 1,140 acres for a sugar plantation in Busoga.

Geological Survey.

147. During the year under review, the field work carried out included a reconnaissance survey of Southern Kavirondo (Kenya Colony) at the request of the Kenya Government, investigations into the geology of the tin lodes of Ankole, a survey and investigation of the Katwe salt lake, a detailed geological survey of part of Bugishu in the Eastern Province (especially in connexion with limestone and other useful deposits), a further search for evidence

andronicus p
666 FIFTH AV

of events in the later geological history of Uganda relevant to river reversals and pluviations (for the purpose of furthering the search for alluvial tin), and some preliminary investigations with regard to certain iron ores in the Kigezi District of South-West Uganda. In addition to the above, a visit of inspection of the water boring operations undertaken by the Public Works Department Drilling Section, in the Usuku area of the Teso District of the Eastern Province, was made, and geological advice with regard to water supplies in the District was given. Amblygonite—the ore of lithium —was found by the Survey in Buganda. Some account of the above studies will be found in the Annual Report of the Geological Survey for the year 1930.

148. During the year, mining and prospecting operations in the cassiterite-bearing areas of South-West Ankole were actively carried out by the mining companies concerned ; but the general slump in the world markets resulted in the withdrawal of many prospectors towards the end of the year. Several new deposits of cassiterite were discovered, but whether they will be found payable or not remains to be seen after further exploratory work has been carried out. The quantity of tin ore exported during the year amounted to about 363 tons, mostly from Mwirasandu. Other mining companies continued their search for alluvial tin but with no very encouraging results up to date. The promising copper occurrences at Kilembe, in Toro, were further prospected.

149. A geological map of the Bufumbira volcanic field and adjacent country has been published and can be had at Shs. 4/25 including postage. The MSS. of the memoirs on the geology of South-West Uganda and Karagwe including the tin-bearing areas of Ankole, and the Bufumbira lava field are completed and will be published about the middle of next year. Mineral determination and assay work has been actively carried on, and technical advice to prospectors and to other Government offices has been given, as hitherto, by the Geological Survey. The drilling section was transferred to the Public Works Department as from the 1st of January, 1930.

150. The work of the Seismological Observatory has been continued, two seismometers having been installed in the new building which was completed last year. An efficient wireless receiving set for receiving time signals has been purchased and it is hoped to have this functioning early next year.

XI.—LABOUR.

General.

151. Works of a major nature involving the employment of some thousands of labourers, commenced in 1929, have continued throughout the year. The construction of the Jinja-Kampala Railway, begun in November, 1928, was to all intents and purposes completed

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by the close of 1930 : a total of 27,424 labourers was employed, and a sum of £75,000 paid in wages to labour. The Mwirasandu-Nsongezi-Kagera Port Road, commenced in January, 1929, was completed early in September, 1930. A total of 10,435 labourers was recruited for this purpose, 4,410 labourers were also recruited for the construction of the Fort Portal-Mbarara Road. The majority of labour employed on these works has been local, and it is clear that there was an adequate supply of labour for public works throughout the year.

152. The Public Works Department maintained an average labour strength of 11,038 a month, an increase over last year of 2,658. An ample supply of labour has been available for plantations, mines, and ginneries ; wages on the whole remaining steady, with a tendency to fall in mines and coffee shambas.

153. The seasonal influx of natives from Tanganyika and Belgian mandated territory has shown a considerable decrease, more particularly amongst those migrating from northern and eastern Ruanda.

154. A small Labour Department exists for the purpose of undertaking the recruiting of labour for Public Works, when recruiting is required, and of generally supervising at all times the conditions under which labour is employed in Government or private undertakings. The activities of this department have undoubtedly, during the last few years, resulted in a general amelioration of conditions. Labour camps have been maintained on the most frequented labour routes and have been extensively used.

155. Permits to recruit 20,305 labourers were issued during the year, as compared with 22,255 for the previous year.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation.

156. During the year, twenty-nine Ordinances were passed. The Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes replaced by English Law, the pre-existing practice and procedure most of which was Indian. On all main points these codes are common to the three territories of Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika.

157. The subjects of arbitration, bankruptcy, deeds of arrangement, and sale of goods, formerly legislated for by applied acts, or, in the case of arbitration, by an act of general application, have been dealt with by Ordinances. The Bankruptcy Ordinance, which is based on English Law, contains provisions whereby the assets of a creditor in any of the three territories are available on his bankruptcy in any one of those territories ; the other three Ordinances are based on English Law. A new Customs Tariff Ordinance was also enacted and the subject of mining dealt with in a comprehensive Ordinance. All the above achieve uniformity with Kenya and

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

Tanganyika, except the Sale of Goods and Arbitration Ordinances which, so far, are only common to Kenya and Uganda.

158. The employment of children under the age of twelve in factories and workshops has been prohibited and the employment of children between that age and fourteen regulated; another Ordinance provides for the establishment of reformatories.

159. A comprehensive Traffic Ordinance providing, *inter alia*, for the compulsory insurance of motor omnibuses and taxicabs, and an Ordinance regulating the establishment and control of markets were also enacted.

Climate and Meteorology.

160. The climate of the Protectorate, when compared with that of some tropical countries, is not unpleasant. The conditions vary in different parts, but there are no "highlands" occupied by European settlers as in Kenya. European children as a rule thrive in infancy, but some risk is attached to bringing them out when they are over six or seven years old, as they are liable to attacks of malaria and the resultant anaemia. The health of adults depends mainly on their mode of life and, with care, constitutional health should not be impaired. Outdoor manual labour is dangerous for Europeans, and on plantations a manager's or owner's duties are for the most part supervisory. With the exceptions mentioned below, the temperature is moderate and varies but slightly throughout the year.

161. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 80° F., and the mean minimum 60° F. On the Ruwenzori range there is extreme cold with perpetual snow, and it is also cold on the higher slopes of Mount Elgon. In the Nile valley near Lake Albert, on the other hand, the mean maximum temperature is 90° F. and the mean minimum 74° F. The favourite localities for European plantations are the Toro District of the Western Province, the Buganda Province (particularly the Mengo and Mubende Districts), and the Bunyoro District of the Northern Province. There are a few estates in Busoga (Eastern Province), but this area is not a popular one.

162. Statistics taken at Entebbe give the following results :—

Average rainfall for the last 35 years—59.98".
Average temperature for the last 30 years—maximum, 78.5°; minimum, 62.9°.
Mean daily sunshine for 1930—6 hours 42 minutes.

The rainfall at Entebbe for the year, which was below the average, amounted to 53.65 inches distributed over 182 days. The highest rainfall was recorded at Kalangala (Sese Islands) where 86.18 inches were registered, and the lowest at Mwirasandu where 35.45 inches were registered.

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163. Two main rainy seasons are looked for annually. The first, or " long " rains, usually begin in March and may continue throughout June ; the second, or " short " rains, begin in September and extend through October and occasionally November ; generally speaking, both seasons are experienced throughout the Protectorate. Much of the rain falls during the night or early morning. Violent thunderstorms and heavy showers occur frequently in the daytime, but these are only of local incidence.

164. The Central Meteorological Service for the East African Territories which has been established with headquarters at Nairobi proceeded during the year with the erection of the first-order meteorological station on Kololo Hill, Kampala.

Veterinary.

165. Rinderpest continued to spread slowly in a south and westerly direction and invaded the rich cattle areas of West Gomba and of the Masaka District, Western Buganda, in the early part of the year. It reached Ankole, of the Western Province, during June, whilst small outbreaks were constantly occurring in Toro. The main causes of spread were buffalo, eland, and warthog.

166. The stock-owners of Masaka and Ankole are mainly Hima peoples and, although careful propaganda has been maintained amongst them for some years in regard to anti-rinderpest inoculations and quarantine, it was greatly feared that their old customs and beliefs would prevail and that they would move their stock rapidly in all directions in an endeavour to escape the disease, which would then become uncontrollable. These fears, however, were not realized and the steadiness of the Bahima allowed well-regulated and rapid progress to be made on immunization work, the good maintenance of quarantine preventing the disease from becoming epizoötic in the full sense of the word. Approximately 170,000 inoculations were performed in the Masaka, Toro, and Ankole areas.

167. Meanwhile other outbreaks were recorded and activity had to be undertaken in the West Nile and Gulu Districts of the Northern Province, in Lango and Busoga of the Eastern Province, and in the Mengo and Entebbe Districts of the Buganda Province. The measures taken eradicated rinderpest in the Northern and Eastern Provinces and they were free from rinderpest in cattle by the end of August. The various outbreaks in Buganda were also suppressed successfully, except in one centre in the Entebbe District. The remaining focus was under close control at the end of the year and no further spread should occur. A total of 113 outbreaks and extensions was eradicated in 1930 and there remained 8 centres, all of them inoculation camps. The total number of serum-virus immunizations carried out during 1930 was 227,675, whilst the

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quantity of anti-rinderpest serum made at temporary buildings in the " field " was 6,375,750 c.cs.

168. Bovine pleuro-pneumonia has at last been eradicated from the greater portion of the Eastern Province and no cases have been observed for over two years.

169. Anthrax assumed epizoötic proportions in northern Masaka during November and December. Similar severity of outbreaks is fortunately rare, for in normal circumstances both man and cattle appear to possess a considerable degree of resistance to virulence.

170. Trypanosomiasis outbreaks have been recorded, *congelense*, *brucei*, and *vivax* trypanosomes being most commonly implicated. *T. brucei* and *vivax*, as transmitted by the *Glossina palpalis* of the Lake Victoria area, do not appear to be of serious importance, even to pedigree stock foreign to the general conditions prevailing. Ankole cattle appear more susceptible and suffer more severely from those trypanosomes than other breeds of indigenous cattle.

171. The Native Veterinary Assistants have performed excellent service, especially in regard to rinderpest. The lack of accommodation for teaching interfered greatly with full educational work, which is especially regretted as the assistants constantly manifest a desire for further study and the acquisition of additional knowledge.

Game.

172. The Game Department was formed at the end of 1924 primarily with the object of controlling the huge herds of elephants, which find a home in many parts of the Protectorate, and of protecting native cultivation. The results have unquestionably been successful. It is estimated that there are still in Uganda at least 20,000 elephants, which, on account of the normal progress and expansion now accelerated considerably by rapidity of development of communications (railways and roads), have to be confined in a rapidly dwindling area. During 1930 over one thousand elephants were accounted for by the game rangers and native guards.

173. There is little game in the populated areas, though in outlying Districts, in certain well-favoured localities, and in the Sleeping-Sickness Restricted Areas, there is plenty, and of good variety. Included in the fauna of the Protectorate are such rare and interesting animals as the northern race of the white rhinoceros, the mountain gorilla, the situtunga, and the grotesque whale-headed stork.

174. There are four Game Reserves on the mainland :—(1) The Bunyoro and Gulu Game Reserve, nearly 2,000 square miles in extent, through which the Victoria Nile runs from east to west. It acts principally as an elephant sanctuary and contains a herd of approximately 7,000 ; (2) The Semliki Game Reserve of 202 square miles, affording protection to a variety of antelopes, buffaloes, and

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a few small herds of elephants ; (3) The Lake George Game Reserve of 123 square miles, which is a seasonal refuge of herds of elephants and buffaloes, and protects partially a race of waterbuck carrying exceptionally fine trophies ; and (4) The Lake Edward Game Reserve of 206 square miles, which was created in 1930 and protects a variety of antelopes and buffaloes, a few elephants, and large numbers of hippopotamuses. All Sleeping Sickness Restricted Areas automatically fulfil the role of Game Reserves. The Island of Damba in Lake Victoria is also a Game Reserve, affording protection to many hundreds of the interesting marsh antelope or situtunga.

175. The rinderpest epizoötic of the previous year continued to extend south, south-west, and west. Mortality amongst buffaloes from this disease has not been heavy. Infection of other species of animals has occurred but generally there has been little mortality, though losses in the eland herds of Ankole and Toro have been reported and bush pig suffered severely. It is calculated, excepting deaths from rinderpest, that approximately 800 buffaloes have been killed during 1930.

176. Under the Game Ordinance of 1926 wide powers are given to land-holders and owners in defence of crops or other property. Licences to hunt, kill, or capture game may be obtained at fees which are low considering the generous schedule of animals allowed. "Full" game licences valid for twelve months can be issued to residents for £5 and to visitors for £50. Owing to the increasing numbers and the harm they do as transmitting agents of rinderpest, unlimited buffaloes may now be killed under any form of game licence.

Holders of "full" game licences may be granted special licences to kill or capture a first, second, or two elephants respectively on the payment of £10, £20, or £30. Such special licences are valid only for the period of validity of the "full" game licences under which they are issued.

There are also licences which are valid for a period of fourteen days, which cost a resident £2, and a visitor £5 ; a special licence to shoot one giraffe for £5 ; and a bird licence valid for twelve months costing Shs. 10, and entitling the holder to kill or capture any of the birds listed in the fifth schedule of the Game Ordinance.

177. There are certain species of animals, the hunting of which is prohibited throughout the Protectorate. A list of these is given in Part A of the first schedule of the Game Ordinance. Governor's permits may be granted in special cases to kill or capture specimens of these protected animals.

178. Generally speaking, there is little poaching. Probably the most destructive method extant, whereby numerous antelopes are killed annually, is the use of foot-traps and nooses in the vicinity of water-holes and "licks" during the dry season in localities in outlying Districts where adequate supervision is difficult.

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666 FIFTH AVENU

179. A Sanctuary—no more than seventeen square miles in extent—for the protection of mountain gorilla has been created in an exceedingly mountainous region in a remote portion of the Kigezi District adjacent to the Parc National Albert in Belgian territory. It is probable, in the light of recent investigations, that gorillas mainly occur as seasonal visitors in the British zone on the volcanoes.

XIII.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

180. In general the development and internal economy of the Protectorate is so closely connected with native welfare and so dependent upon native production that the foregoing report of necessity deals very largely with " Native Affairs " under its various heads and describes to a large extent the circumstances and vicissitude of the natives. Under this head of " Native Affairs," therefore, the only subjects dealt with are those which have no place under any of the other heads of the Report.

Policy regarding Native Administrations and Native Councils.

181. The Protectorate is divided into four Provinces, of which one, Buganda, is on an entirely different footing from the remainder. Under the terms of the Uganda Agreement of 1900 the Kabaka (Paramount Chief) exercises direct rule over his own nationals " to whom he shall administer justice through the Lukiko, or native council, and through others of his officers in the manner approved by Her Majesty's Government." The Lukiko is constituted as follows :—

The Kabaka's three Ministers (Prime Minister, Chief Justice, and Treasurer).
The 20 County Chiefs or their lieutenants.
Three Notables from each County, selected by the Kabaka.
Six other persons of importance in the country, appointed by the Kabaka.

182. All Chiefs are appointed by the Kabaka and his Ministers with the approval of His Majesty's representative, and the Kabaka and Lukiko, with the consent of the Governor, have the power to make laws governing the Baganda in Buganda.

183. In the other three Provinces, Native Administrations are recognized which are constituted to a greater or lesser degree, in accordance with the degree of advancement attained by the tribes concerned, on the model of Buganda. A Native Administration exists in each District or tribal area of the Eastern, Western, and Northern Provinces, the councils being composed of the County Chiefs and their sub-chiefs who may for routine purposes be represented by their subordinate chiefs. In these Provinces the paramount chief, where such an office exists, is controlled and advised in the

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exercise of his authority by the Provincial Administration. The Councils have no legislative powers except the power, subject to the Governor's pleasure, to alter by resolution Native Law and to fix penalties for its breach. Except in regard to the judicial functions of Native Courts and to routine matters of administration, the Native Administrations in these Provinces are, in fact, advisory bodies only. They are permanently in session for the purpose of dealing with magisterial and routine matters and submit to the District Commissioner, from time to time, their views on such subjects as :—

(*a*) Proposed alterations to tribal customary law.

(*b*) Matters affecting the expenditure of Native Administration funds for the benefit of the tribe.

(*c*) Agricultural and Veterinary development and labour questions.

(*d*) Food crops and famine.

(*e*) Other matters affecting the tribe upon which their opinion may from time to time be consulted by the District Commissioner.

184. In Provinces other than Buganda, Native Administrations, as such, are not concerned with the appointment and dismissal of Chiefs, the merits of individuals being considered by the District Commissioner in consultation with the Native Advisers and Elders as occasion demands (or with the Paramount Chief where such exists) and with the County Chief under whom the candidate has recently been serving. The dismissal and appointment of County Chiefs is in the hands of the Governor, while the Provincial Commissioner exercises these powers, under delegation from the Governor, in respect of all Chiefs of lower rank.

185. The establishment and jurisdiction of Native Courts are at present governed by the Courts Ordinance, but a draft Bill defining more particularly the constitution, functions, and powers of Native Courts is now under consideration. In Buganda the judicial functions of the Lukiko are performed by a Court consisting of the Kabaka (President), the native "Chief Justice" (Vice-President), the other two Ministers, *ex officio*, the Assistant to the "Chief Justice," and two permanent representatives of the Lukiko, appointed by the Kabaka with the approval of the Governor. This Court has full jurisdiction in Buganda (original, appellate, and revisional) in cases in which all parties are natives of the Protectorate, subject to the reservation of certain classes of cases for trial by British Courts. Apart from the Courts Ordinance, Chiefs and Native Administrations in Provinces other than Buganda derive their authority from the Native Authority Ordinance.

186. As regards finance, estimates are compiled annually and submitted to the Governor for approval. The main items of

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

revenue are Poll Tax Rebate; Refund of Busulu (a tax levied in lieu of tribal obligations formerly exacted by Chiefs and collected with the poll tax for the sake of convenience); Luwalo Commutation (the amount payable by certain classes of persons in lieu of unpaid compulsory labour on native public works); together with Fines and Fees imposed by Native Courts. All Native Administration Accounts are audited by the Protectorate Auditor, but they are not subject to Treasury control. The Native Administrations themselves contribute a certain sum annually from their funds towards the cost of audit.

African Civil Service.

187. The policy of the Government is gradually to build up an African Civil Service, analagous to the existing European and Asiatic Civil Services, from which may be filled, in the first instance, the more subordinate posts, clerical or professional, in Government Departments. To this end regulations for the control of the Permanent and Pensionable Establishment of an African Civil Service have already been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and are now in force. Further regulations to deal with non-pensionable servants are under consideration. A limited number of Africans already in Government employment have been admitted to the Permanent and Pensionable Establishment. In addition, courses for the training or preliminary training of Africans in clerical and professional duties have been established at Makerere College and the first lot of 21 clerks completed their clerical training at the end of the year under review, were successful in passing the leaving examination, and are being absorbed into Government Departments as Permanent and Pensionable Civil Servants. Ten pupils attending the course failed to qualify. Of those who qualified, 17 are Baganda and 4 Batoro. In this connexion, though the point does not directly affect the African Civil Service, it is interesting to note that legislation is now being framed to allow of the registration as Medical Practitioners of Africans who are or have been employed by the Government as Senior Medical Assistants.

Forced Labour.

188. Steps are being taken to bring local legislation relating to forced labour into line with the provisions of the International Convention on this subject. But little amendment to existing legislation is necessary.

Natives as Members of Local Councils and Boards.

189. For some time there have been native members on statutory or other councils and on boards which function in an advisory capacity such as the Advisory Council on Native Education (4 native members), the Coffee Board (2 native members), the Plant Pests Board (2 native members), and the now defunct Cotton Board.

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When a Customs Tariff and Railway Rates Committee was appointed for a special purpose, the native community was represented by one of the Ministers of the Kabaka of Buganda as a full member. The subject was a difficult one, yet this native member was able not only to follow the discussion in its entirety but to make some valuable contributions to the debate.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE FOR 1931.

CONTENTS.

Chapter.		*Page.*
I.	Geography, Climate, and History	2
II.	Government	4
III.	Population	7
IV.	Health	16
V.	Housing	19
VI.	Production...	20
VII.	Commerce	27
VIII.	Wages and Cost of Living	31
IX.	Education and Welfare Institutions	32
X.	Communications and Transport	36
XI.	Banking, Currency, and Weights and Measures	40
XII.	Public Works	41
XIII.	Justice, Police, and Prisons	42
XIV.	Legislation	48
XV.	Public Finance and Taxation	51
	Map.	

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

1. The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate extends from about parallel 1° south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Albert Nile (Bahr el Jebel) at Nimule. On the east its boundary extends from Mount Zulia on the Sudan border along the Turkana Escarpment to the crater of Mount Elgon (14,178 feet) and thence runs along the Malawa and the Sio Rivers into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria; whilst the outstanding features on the western side are the Nile-Congo watershed, Lake Albert, the River Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 feet), and Lake Edward.

Until a survey of the whole country has been completed, only provisional statistics of area can be furnished, but for all practical purposes the Protectorate may be taken to cover an area of

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approximately 94,204 square miles, of which 13,616 square miles are water. The whole of this area is at a considerable height above sea-level, the altitude of the greater part being between 3,500 and 4,000 feet.

Climate.

Climatic conditions are not uniform throughout the Protectorate, but, with the exceptions mentioned below, the temperature is moderate and varies but slightly throughout the year. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 80°F., and the mean minimum 60°F. On the Ruwenzori Range there is extreme cold, with perpetual snow, while it is also cold on the higher slopes of Elgon. In the Nile valley near Lake Albert the mean maximum temperature is 90° F. and the mean minimum 74°F.

Two main rainy seasons are anticipated annually. The first, or " long rains," usually begins in March and may continue throughout June ; the second, or " short rains," begins in September and extends through October and occasionally November ; generally speaking, both seasons are experienced throughout the Protectorate. The rainfall at Entebbe for the year, which was considerably above the average, amounted to 68·19 inches, distributed over 159 days. The highest rainfall was recorded at Moniko (between Kampala and Jinja) where 77·21 inches were registered, and the lowest at Kisubi (near Entebbe) where 28·49 inches were registered.

History.

2. The peoples of Uganda make their earliest appearance in authentic history in the latter part of the nineteenth century when European explorers first arrived in the country. Uganda appears to have been untouched by outside influences prior to the penetration of Arab traders to the southern end of lake Victoria in the early nineteenth century ; and even the slave-trade had hardly affected it when the first Europeans, Speke and Grant, reached it in 1862 from the south, in their search for the sources of the Nile. In response to the famous appeal for missionaries launched by H. M. Stanley (who visited Buganda in 1875), English missionaries came to Uganda in 1877 and were soon followed by French Roman Catholics. Both denominations, as well as proselytizing Arab Moslems, had gained many adherents by the time of Mutesa's death and the accession of his son, Mwanga, in 1884. The murder of Bishop Hannington, who in defiance of native superstition attempted to enter the country from the east, by Mwanga's orders precipitated a systematic persecution of all the new religions, and reprisals, which involved the country in " religious " wars for the next seven years.

For a time it was uncertain whether Uganda would come under the British or the German sphere of influence in Africa, but in 1886 Germany renounced her claims, and Captain Lugard (now the Right Honourable Lord Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.), on

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behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, concluded a treaty in 1890 with Mwanga, giving the British the right to intervention in the internal affairs of Buganda. Captain Lugard succeeded, not without having to overcome the gravest difficulties, in pacifying the country, but in 1892 the Company found itself unable to bear the expense of administering Uganda any longer. Sir Gerald Portal, sent by the British Government to report on the advisability of establishing a Protectorate, hoisted the British flag in Kampala in March, 1893, but had to leave the country shortly afterwards on account of ill-health. A British Protectorate was declared on 27th August, 1894. Three years later Mwanga instigated a rebellion, on the defeat of which he fled the country, and was succeeded by his infant son, Daudi Chwa (the present King, or "Kabaka") under the guidance of three Regents. Soon afterwards a discontented section of the Sudanese troops maintained in Uganda mutinied, and were joined by Mwanga and Kabarega, King of Bunyoro, who had consistently hindered British administration. After a year's campaigning they were defeated, and deported, and since 1899 the country has been peaceful. Its political organization is treated of in the next Chapter.

The year 1901 saw the completion of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria, without which the subsequent development of the Protectorate would never have been possible. The growing of cotton, now the staple industry, was started in 1903; and the Busoga and Port Bell Railways and a great part of the country's present fine system of motor roads were constructed to provide cheap transport for this product. Sleeping-sickness (trypanosomiasis) ravaged the islands and shores of Lake Victoria from 1902 onwards, causing hundreds of thousands of deaths and necessitating the removal of the population from the affected areas. The islands have since been re-populated, and, as a result of the precautions taken, the disease has not recurred on the Lake. Some 191,600 of the people of Uganda served in the Great War, five Battalions of the 4th King's African Rifles being raised in the Protectorate while 117,819 men were recruited to maintain the personnel of the Carrier Corps.

Since the Armistice, and the succeeding economic difficulties, the country has continued to make rapid progress, despite the famine, rinderpest, and influenza visitations of 1919, and the dislocation of trade consequent upon the change of currency necessitated in 1920 by the fluctuations of the Indian exchange.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

When the first European travellers arrived in Uganda they found among the Bantu, and notably among the Baganda, developed political organizations of a sort above the average of African

indigenous civilizations. There existed within the principal Bantu tribes a central monarchy and Governmental machinery of a nature superficially resembling the feudal system. British administration was based to a great extent on these existing organizations, and, upon the pacification of the country following the capture of Mwanga and Kabarega, it devolved upon Sir H. H. Johnston, as Her Majesty's Special Commissioner, to make arrangements which defined the functions of the Native Governments of Buganda, Toro, and Ankole, and their relations with the suzerain Power. Agreements to this effect were formally concluded between 1900 and 1902.

During the succeeding period the work of extending British administration over the more primitive peoples of the Protectorate went steadily ahead, and was made easier, in the Eastern Province, by the enterprise and co-operation of Buganda Chiefs and agents. Apart from the murder of the British Sub-Commissioner in Ankole in 1905, which rendered necessary the suspension of the Ankole Agreement for a time, the years of administrative expansion were without any serious incident, and the population has continued to acquiesce in European rule.

From its establishment the Protectorate was administered by a Commissioner until 1907, when Sir H. Hesketh Bell was appointed the first Governor. In 1921, Executive and Legislative Councils were established, the latter containing nominated non-official members among a majority of official members.

Since 1926, when the Rudolf Province was formally transferred to Kenya Colony, the Protectorate has been divided into four provinces—Buganda, Eastern, Western, and Northern. The Buganda Province is on an entirely different footing from the remainder, since, under the terms of the Uganda Agreement of 1900 the Kabaka exercises direct rule over his own nationals " to whom he shall administer justice through the Lukiko, or Native Council, and through others of his officers in the manner approved by Her Majesty's Government." The Lukiko is constituted as follows :—

The Kabaka's three Ministers (Prime Minister, Chief Justice, and Treasurer).

The 20 County Chiefs or their lieutenants.

Three Notables from each County, selected by the Kabaka.

Six other persons of importance in the country, appointed by the Kabaka.

All Chiefs are appointed by the Kabaka and his Ministers with the approval of His Majesty's representative, and the Kabaka and Lukiko, with the consent of the Governor, have the power to make laws governing the Baganda in Buganda.

In the other three Provinces, Native Administrations are recognized which are constituted to a greater or lesser degree, in accordance with the degree of advancement attained by the

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tribes concerned, on the model of Buganda. A Native Administration exists in each District or tribal area of the Eastern, Western, and Northern Provinces, the Councils being composed of the County Chiefs and their sub-Chiefs who may for routine purposes be represented by their subordinate Chiefs. In these Provinces the Paramount Chief, where such an office exists, is controlled and advised in the exercise of his authority by the Provincial Administration. The Councils have no legislative powers except the power, subject to the Governor's pleasure, to alter by resolution Native Law and to fix penalties for its breach. Except in regard to the judicial functions of Native Courts and to routine matters of administration, the Native Administrations in these Provinces are, in fact, advisory bodies only. They are permanently in session for the purpose of dealing with magisterial and routine matters and submit to the District Commissioner, from time to time, their views on such subjects as :—

(*a*) Proposed alterations to tribal customary law.

(*b*) Matters affecting the expenditure of Native Administration funds for the benefit of the tribe.

(*c*) Agricultural and veterinary development and labour questions.

(*d*) Food crops and famine.

(*e*) Other matters affecting the tribe upon which they may from time to time be consulted by the District Commissioner.

In Provinces other than Buganda, Native Administrations, as such, are not concerned with the appointment and dismissal of Chiefs, the merits of individuals being considered by the District Commissioner in consultation with the Native Advisers and Elders as occasion demands (or with the Paramount Chief where such exists) and with the County Chief under whom the candidate has recently been serving. The dismissal and appointment of County Chiefs is in the hands of the Governor, while the Provincial Commissioner exercises these powers, under delegation from the Governor, in respect of all Chiefs of lower rank.

The establishment and jurisdiction of Native Courts are at present governed by the Courts Ordinance, but a draft Bill defining more particularly the constitution, functions, and powers of Native Courts is now under consideration. In Buganda the judicial functions of the Lukiko are performed by a Court consisting of the Kabaka (President), the native "Chief Justice" (Vice-President), the other two Ministers, *ex officio*, the Assistant to the "Chief Justice," and two permanent representatives of the Lukiko, appointed by the Kabaka with the approval of the Governor. This Court has full jurisdiction in Buganda (original, appellate, and revisional) in cases in which all parties are natives of the

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666 FIFT

Protectorate, subject to the reservation of certain classes of cases for trial by British Courts. Apart from the Courts Ordinance, Chiefs and Native Administrations in Provinces other than Buganda derive their authority from the Native Authority Ordinance.

As regards finance, estimates are compiled annually for all Native Administrations and submitted to the Governor for approval. The main items of revenue are poll tax rebate; refund of busulu (a tax levied in lieu of tribal obligations formerly exacted by Chiefs and collected with the poll tax for the sake of convenience); luwalo commutation (the amount payable by certain classes of persons in lieu of unpaid compulsory labour on native public works); together with fines and fees imposed by Native Courts. All Native Administration Accounts are audited by the Protectorate Auditor. The Native Administrations themselves contribute a certain sum annually from their funds towards the cost of audit.

African Civil Service.

The policy of the Government is gradually to build up an African Civil Service, analogous to the existing European and Asiatic Civil Services, from which may be filled, in the first instance, the more subordinate posts, clerical or professional, in Government Departments. For this purpose courses for the training or preliminary training of Africans in clerical and professional duties have been established at Makerere College. By the end of the year under review a total of 29 clerks had completed their clerical training, passed the leaving examination and become eligible for absorption into Government Departments as permanent and pensionable Civil Servants on probation. The clerical leaving examination has now become a competitive examination with a minimum standard of efficiency. In addition to the above 30 Africans after general preliminary and departmental professional training had also become eligible.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

Racial Distribution.

The African peoples of the Protectorate, numbering 3,536,267 according to the census* of 1931, are divisible into three racial groups—Bantu, Nilotic, and Hamitic. The most numerous are the Bantu, comprising the Baganda, Banyoro, Batoro, Banyankole, Basoga, and other smaller tribes or sections of tribes who inhabit all that part of the country south and west of the Victoria Nile,

* The "census figures" to which reference is made in this Chapter are not the final figures. They may, however, be regarded as sufficiently accurate for practical purposes, and have been used in the compilation of this Report and of the Blue Book.

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and certain districts in the Eastern Province. To the north and north-west are the principal Nilotic tribes—the Lango, the Acholi, and the Alur, and the unclassified Lugbara and Madi; the Teso people of the Eastern Province constitute the most important units among the Hamitic tribes; the others are scattered over a wide area in that part of the Protectorate adjacent to Kenya, from the Sudan boundary in the extreme north-east to Mount Elgon. Mention should also be made, however, of the interesting Bahima and allied tribes of the Western Province. From the former are derived the ruling families of Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro, and Ankole.

Vital Statistics.

The returns of vital statistics for the year are set out in Tables A and B and in greater detail in Section 15 of the Blue Book. A census was made on 29th May, 1931. In many districts a considerable discrepancy was apparent between the census population of 1931, and the estimated population appearing in the Blue Book for 1930, and as the birth- and death-rates for 1931 are calculated upon the census figures and those for 1930 on the estimated population, the discrepancy is reflected in the birth- and death-rates of the districts concerned.

The position revealed by the census figures of 1931 and compared with the figure of the 1921 census is more satisfactory than would have been inferred from the birth- and death-rates. A considerable increase of population is shown in every district with the exception of Karamoja, and in this instance the 1921 census figure was an estimate only, as the district was not then administered fully. In some instances the increase of population over the decennium is so high that it can hardly be accounted for by excess of births over deaths. In Busoga, for instance, an annual increase of population of 55·7 per thousand per annum is recorded, and in Toro the annual incremental rate is 51·3 per thousand per annum. In other instances, the census figures for the decennium are directly opposed to general belief based upon observation and vital statistics, as in the instance of Bunyoro, which has always been regarded as a district with a decreasing population. The census shows that the population of Bunyoro has increased from 98,573 in 1921 to 114,220 in 1931, an annual rate of increase of 14·8 per thousand.

An attempt was made to check the rates of increase revealed by the census figures in each district by the number of actual poll tax payers. The earliest records available for poll tax payers were those for 1925, and a scrutiny was made of all returns for that year and for 1931. In a normal year over 95 per cent. of those from whom tax is due, pay the tax during the year, three per cent. defer payment until the following year and a few pay in subsequent years. In abnormal years of famine or crop failure many of the inhabitants of affected districts may find it impossible to pay their tax in the year in which it is due, and as many as 30 to 40 per cent.

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666 FIFTH

may defer payment until the following or subsequent years. It follows that considerable discrepancy may arise by a survey of any one year, and that a true estimate can only be obtained by a survey of returns for the year concerned and for two subsequent years. In consequence discrepancies were apparent in the results of the survey undertaken, but the indications were definite that neither the census figures nor the vital statistics returns gave an entirely accurate picture of the true state of affairs in the districts.

It would appear that one of the disturbing factors in both methods of calculation is that of immigration and emigration. For many years there has been a constant stream of native labour from Belgian Ruanda into Uganda. Of late the stream has slackened, but there appears to be a greater tendency now for these immigrants to settle permanently in the country with their families. Labourers from the West Nile spread all over the Protectorate, and it may be possible that a similar immigration from the Congo to the West Nile and so over the Protectorate is occurring and being followed by permanent settlement. Such immigrants would escape the payment of poll tax for a short time and would escape also the registration of births and deaths occurring amongst them for a longer time, because they would not immediately come within the tribal organization of their adopted district. It is difficult to estimate to what extent they would figure in the census.

Birth- and Death-rates.—The birth-rate for the Protectorate was 29·12 and the death-rate 21·75 and the variation from last year was slight.

The provincial rates show no great variation from previous years, although considerable variations are apparent in the rates for districts. This is largely accounted for by the difference of the district populations recorded in the 1931 census and the 1930 Blue Book. Provincial and Protectorate populations did not show the same variation.

Still-birth rate.—The rate for the Protectorate is 4·53 per cent. compared with 4·06 per cent. in 1930. The rate varied from 0·87 per cent. in Teso to 21·13 per cent. in Bunyoro.

Infantile Mortality Rate.—The rate for the Protectorate was 209·71 per thousand births which represents the lowest rate yet recorded. The highest district rate is 377·57 in Bunyoro, a considerable increase over previous recorded rates for this district.

Maternal Mortality Rate.—The rate for the Protectorate per thousand births and still-births is 14·60 compared with 15·74 recorded in 1930. The rate is extremely high compared with European standards and is a concomitant of the almost universal native custom of administering ecbolics to women at the time of child birth.

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European Officials.

The officials included in Table D below are those officials whose names appear in the Protectorate Staff List only. Wives and families are not included nor are officials of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours whose names do not appear in the Staff List. The reason for the latter omission is that these officials, such as engine drivers and guards, are not stationed in Uganda, and enter and leave the Protectorate continually in the course of their duties. In their case it would not be possible to give either the total or the average number resident.

Table D.

Table showing the sick, invaliding, and death rates of European officials during the last three years :—

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*
Total number of officials resident	573	590	607
Average number resident	394	396	431
Total number on sick list	693	1,116	1,075
Total number of days on sick list	2,607	2,871	3,053
Average daily number on sick list	7·14	7·86	8·35
Percentage of sick to average number resident ...	1·81	1·98	1·93
Average number of days on sick list each patient ...	3·76	2·57	2·84
Average sick time, each resident	6·61	7·22	7·08
Total number invalided	5	2	6
Percentage of invalidings to total residents	0·87	0·34	0·98
Total deaths	2	2	2
Percentage of deaths to total residents	0·35	0·34	0·33
Percentage of deaths to average number resident ...	0·50	0·50	0·46
Number of cases of sickness contracted away from station.		No record.	
Number granted local sick leave	26	28	31
Average number of days sick leave for each patient granted local sick leave.	17·50	18·32	16·35

The most common diseases suffered from were :—

Malaria	555
Diseases of digestive system	53
Diseases of respiratory system	41
Injuries	48
Asthenia	14
Influenza	6
Dysentery	3
Boils and skin	35

Medical Boards were held to inquire into the health of six sick European officials during the year and the following recommendations were made :—

(*a*) To be invalided out of the service		4
	B. Coli cystitis	1
	Neurosis following trypanosomiasis ...	1
	Asthma, tachycardia	1
	Arterio sclerosis of the coronary arteries	1

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(*b*) To proceed on short leave to England 2
Asthma 1
Dermatitis herpetiforme 1

One official who was sent on sick leave to England in 1930 was invalided out of the service in 1931 on the recommendation of a Consulting Physician to the Colonial Office.

Three officers were examined by Medical Boards with a view to ascertaining :—

(*a*) Fitness to become contributors to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund 2
(*b*) To decide on extent of disability due to Government service 1

Deaths.—Three deaths amongst European officials are recorded, two of which occurred in Uganda and one in England while the officer was on leave. The causes of death were :—

(*a*) Died in sleep (heart failure).
(*b*) Bronchitis.
(*c*) Blackwater fever.

European Non-Officials.

The number of cases who attended Government hospitals during the year was 2,216 compared with 1,714 in the previous year. 1013 of these cases were either officials not included in Table D above or the wives and families of officials, and the remaining 1,203 cases were patients unconnected with Government.

There were 26 deaths recorded as compared with 11 for the previous year, and the following list shows the cause in each case :—

Appendicitis and malaria	1
Ruptured bladder	1
Bronchitis and asthma	1
Adeno carcinoma of prostate	1
Myocardial degeneration	1
Syncopal attack	1
Amoebic dysentery	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1
Blackwater fever	4
Malaria and pneumonia	1
Pneumonia	2
Acute bright's disease	1
Drowning	4
(1 result of motor accident).	
Accident, motor	1
Suicide	1
Cancer	1
Exophthalmic goitre	1
Toxaemia following quinsy	1
Malaria	1
	26

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The principal causes of sickness were :—

	Cases.
Malaria	466
Dysentery	6
Diseases of digestive system	78
Diseases of respiratory system	77
Boils and skin	18
Injuries	41
Asthenia	10
Rheumatism	10
Cellulitis	3
Influenza	6

Asiatic Officials.

In Table E below, the wives and families of officials and officials employed by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours are omitted in the same manner as in Table D. Artizans employed by the Public Works Department are also omitted, as they are all on temporary agreement and come and go continuously.

A more accurate basis of calculation has been employed this year and the figures for the two previous years are adjusted accordingly.

TABLE E.

Table showing the sick, invaliding, and death rates of Asiatic officials during the last three years :—

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*
Total number of officials resident	382	403	384
Average number resident	338	359	335
Total number on sick list	1,227	1,108	871
Total number of days on sick list	3,163	3,673	2,551
Average daily number on sick list	8·66	10·06	6·98
Percentage of sick to average number resident ...	2·56	2·80	2·08
Average number of days on sick list for each patient	2·57	3·31	2·92
Average sick time, each resident	9·35	10·23	7·61
Total number invalided	2	2	6
Percentage of invalidings to total residents	·52	·49	1·56
Total deaths	3	1	7
Percentage of deaths to total residents	·78	·24	1·82
Percentage of deaths to average number resident ...	·88	·27	2·00
Number of cases of sickness contracted away from station.		No record.	
Number granted local sick leave	10	5	10
Average number of days on sick leave for each patient granted sick leave.	18	24	18

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The most common diseases for which medical attention was sought were :—

Malaria	739
Diseases of digestive system	64
Diseases of respiratory system	91
Typhoid	1
Injuries	47
Boils and skin	27
Asthenia	10
Rheumatism	12
Influenza	30
Dysentery	5

Medical Boards.—Six Asiatic officials were invalided out of the serv ce on the recommendations of Medical Boards, the causes of invaliding being :—

(*a*) Partial residual paralysis.
(*b*) Melancholia—blackwater fever.
(*c*) Organic mitral incompetence.
(*d*) Diabetes.
(*e*) General debility.
(*f*) Neurasthenia.

The official invalided on account of neurasthenia was boarded in Bombay.

Deaths.—Seven deaths are recorded amongst Asiatic officials, the causes of death being :—

(*a*) Chronic nephritis and myocarditis ...	1
(*b*) Acute nephritis—heart failure ...	1
(*c*) Blackwater fever	1
(*d*) Pneumonia	1
(*e*) Motor cycle accident	1
(*f*) Typhoid fever	1
(*g*) Bright's disease	1

Asiatic Non-officials.

6,379 cases presented themselves for treatment during the year. Of these 1,884 were the wives and families of officials, officials of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, or artizans employed by the Public Works Department. There were 6,728 cases in 1930. There were 104 deaths compared with 86 in the previous year.

The following are the causes of death :—

Pneumonia	28
Malaria	14
Injuries	4
Carried forward ...	46

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Brought forward ...	**46**
Blackwater fever	**21**
Cerebral malaria	**5**
Empyema	**1**
V. D. H.	**1**
Abscess of lung	**1**
Bronchitis	**2**
Typhoid	**1**
Syphilis	**3**
Erysipelas	**2**
Bright's disease	**2**
Pulmonary phthisis	**1**
Suicide (drowning)	**1**
Abortion	**1**
Marasmus	**2**
Premature birth	**4**
Tuberculosis and meningitis	**1**
Diarrhoea	**1**
Tuberculosis	**2**
Pernicious anaemia	**1**
Diabetes	**1**
Myocarditis	**1**
Delayed labour	**1**
Infantile convulsions	**1**
Thrush	**1**
	104

The principal causes of sickness were :—

Malaria	**2,975**
Injuries	**97**
Diseases of respiratory system	**272**
Diseases of digestive system	**182**
Boils and skin	**120**
Asthenia	**16**
Influenza	**33**
Asthma	**11**
Dysentery	**10**

Migration Statistics.

	Immigrants.		*Emigrants.*		*Excess.*	
Classification.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1930.*	*1931.*
Europeans	**657**	**601**	**650**	**689**	**+ 7**	**− 88**
Asiatics	**2,324**	**1,933**	**2,049**	**2,388**	**+275**	**−455**
Others...	**101**	**76**	**105**	**57**	**− 4**	**+ 19**
Total	**3,082**	**2,610**	**2,804**	**3,134**	**+278**	**−524**

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TABLE A.

Return showing Birth, Death, Stillbirth and Infantile Mortality Rates for the Uganda Protectorate for the last five years.

Province and District.	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population.					Death-rate per 1,000 Population.					Stillbirth rate per 100 Births and Still-Births.					Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births.					Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births and Still-Births.	
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1930	1931
Buganda...	21·73	19·50	19·78	19·70	19·70	17·18	18·98	18·47	20·77	19·46	5·31	4·82	6·65	3·45	4·29	130·27	155·32	112·86	128·16	118·21	10·23	9·07
E. Province	29·27	25·84	27·60	30·80	31·72	—	—	—	23·71	24·12	—	—	—	3·85	4·19	298·59	313·88	253·54	218·55	196·57	14·45	12·94
Western ...	41·97	40·97	38·28	34·55	33·95	—	—	—	21·69	21·87	—	—	—	3·37	3·83	318·52	271·57	290·57	256·57	243·08	14·83	12·35
Northern...	36·09	34·07	31·63	34·30	31·95	—	—	—	20·21	19·26	—	—	—	6·06	6·60	254·55	201·26	225·16	288·15	289·18	25·27	27·19
Uganda Protectorate.	29·94	28·14	28·13	29·19	29·18	—	—	—	22·06	21·75	—	—	—	4·06	4·53	259·73	254·35	232·75	223·65	209·71	15·74	14·60

TABLE B.

Table showing increase or decrease of births over deaths for five districts for the last 16 years.

Year.	*Buganda.*	*Busoga.*	*Bunyoro.*	*Ankole.*	*Toro.*	*Total Increment.*
1916	− 3,065	+ 4,322	− 517	+ 98	+ 1,864	+ 3,402
1917	− 4,385	+ 2,240	− 1,466	+ 857	+ 1,583	− 1,171
1918	− 3,873	+ 1,553	− 2,851	+ 776	+ 1,657	− 2,738
1919	− 5,709	− 3,135	− 2,061	− 1,870	− 176	− 12,951
1920	− 2,204	+ 2,025	− 1,012	+ 496	+ 907	+ 212
1921	− 711	− 1,483	− 997	+ 889	+ 1,896	− 406
1922	− 1,458	+ 2,953	− 891	+ 1,503	+ 1,872	+ 3,979
1923	− 624	+ 2,194	− 856	+ 1,611	+ 1,670	+ 3,995
1924	+ 37	+ 3,295	− 970	+ 2,329	+ 2,924	+ 7,615
1925	+ 1,059	+ 5,726	− 818	+ 3,727	+ 3,253	+ 12,947
1926	+ 1,179	+ 5,314	− 500	+ 2,891	+ 3,602	+ 12,486
1927	+ 3,475	+ 5,703	− 443	+ 4,446	+ 3,955	+ 17,136
1928	+ 1,091	+ 4,656	− 492	+ 4,848	+ 3,686	+ 13,789
1929	+ 1,357	+ 5,572	− 329	+ 4,238	+ 3,505	+ 14,343
1930	− 940	+ 3,799	− 801	+ 3,139	+ 1,571	+ 6,768
1931	+ 213	+ 3,084	− 406	+ 2,945	+ 497	+ 5,333

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

Native Cases.

There was a general increase in the number of new cases and attendances during the year, the cases rising from 642,349 in 1930 to 661,658 in 1931, and the attendances from 2,762,948 to 2,842,769. 1,280 deaths were reported compared with 1,356 in 1930.

Of the new cases treated, epidemic, endemic, and infectious diseases accounted for 193,005 cases, or 29.2 per cent. of the total cases, and for 379 deaths or 31 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

Syphilis, which is very prevalent in all areas except the Northern Province, accounted for 64,591 cases or 33·5 per cent., malaria for 50,180 cases or 26 per cent., and yaws for 47,598 cases or 24·7 per cent., so that these three diseases accounted for over 80 per cent. of the cases under this group.

Of the remaining diseases of this group, trypanosomiasis accounted for 513 cases with 117 deaths; of those who died, only 23 were known to have definitely succumbed to the disease, the others, who had at one time or another suffered from sleeping sickness, having died of some inter-current disease.

As regards plague there was a slight fall as compared with last year, 2,378 cases and 2,299 deaths being reported.

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666 FIFTH

The districts mainly affected were :

Teso	1,176	cases.
Mengo...	402	,,
Busoga	288	,,
Bugwere	246	,,

There were 33 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis with 22 deaths ; blackwater fever, 162 cases with 43 deaths ; relapsing fever, 871 cases with 12 deaths ; dysentery, 2,545 cases with 37 deaths ; tuberculosis, 363 cases with 56 deaths ; influenza, 5,706 cases with 4 deaths ; enteric fever, 65 cases with 14 deaths.

Helminthic diseases.—The most important of these were ankylostomiasis, 836 cases with 23 deaths, and schistosomiasis, 19 cases with 3 deaths.

General diseases.—39,869 cases with 30 deaths were recorded, percentage incidence being 6 per cent. of total number of new cases.

Sixty-eight cases of cancer were diagnosed, 13 of whom died.

Affections of nervous system and sense organs accounted for 60,269 cases with 35 deaths, conjunctivitis alone accounting for 29,749 of these cases. Incidence 9·2 per cent.

The circulatory system.—2,996 cases with 45 deaths.

The respiratory system.—83,172 cases with 290 deaths, of which 2,802 cases and 274 deaths were due to pneumonia. The number of pneumonic cases and deaths was less than that recorded in the two previous years. Incidence 12·6 per cent.

The digestive system.—87,289 cases with 133 deaths. Incidence 13·2 per cent.

The genito urinary system.—2,473 cases with 40 deaths.

Affections of skin and cellular tissue.—109,522 cases with 51 deaths compared to 87,188 cases with 56 deaths in 1930. Incidence 16·5 per cent.

Affections produced by external causes.—72,761. Incidence 11 per cent.

Non-Native Cases.

There was an increase in the number of European cases treated, the figures being 3,291 compared with 2,830 and 2,536 in the two previous years, and a decrease in the number of Asiatic cases, the figures for the latter being 7,883 compared to 8,264 and 9,119 in 1930 and 1929.

The principal causes of disease among both Europeans and Asiatics were malaria and diseases of the respiratory and digestive

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systems. There were 29 deaths among Europeans, of whom three were officials, one of whom died at home while on leave, and 111 deaths among Asiatics, of whom seven were officials. Fifty-one of the deaths among Asiatics were due to pneumonia and black-water fever.

Six European officials and six Asiatic officials were invalided.

Provision for Treatment.

In regard to provision for treatment, this is as follows :—

There are throughout the Protectorate four European hospitals, three of which are cottage hospitals, ten Asiatic hospitals, of which nine are small cottage hospitals, and 23 hospitals for Africans. The accommodation of the latter provides for 1,222 beds.

Besides the above there are 78 sub-dispensaries, each connected with a district hospital. At these alone 407,893 new cases were seen during the year, 1,804,329 attendances were recorded, and 5,586 cases admitted to wards. The various Missions also maintain hospitals and dispensaries. The Church Missionary Society take European and Asiatic patients into their hospital at Namirembe (Kampala), and Europeans into their hospital at Fort Portal ; and the Mill Hill Mission take Asiatics into their hospital at Nsambya (Kampala).

Small hospitals and dispensaries are attached to most Mission stations, including those belonging to the Algerian and Italian Missions.

Leper Settlement.—Except for a few settlements maintained by the Native Administrations, the inmates of whom receive treatment at the Government hospitals and sub-dispensaries, the treatment and care of lepers is in the hands of the Missionary Societies whose work for this purpose is helped by Government, in the form of donations, grants of land at nominal rents, and occasional free labour, and by donations from the Mission to lepers, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and its local branch. No compulsion of any description is used to induce the lepers either to attend for treatment or to enter the settlements, but Administrative Officers use all other means to encourage lepers to make use of the facilities offered.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

There are two training schools for African midwives, the Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School supported by the Church Missionary Society and the Nsambya Training School supported by the Mill Hill Mission. Registered midwives are employed at Government hospitals and at the various district Maternity and Child Welfare Centres attached to the two training schools.

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Preventive Measures.

Malaria.—Routine anti-mosquito measures in all townships, reclamation, and anti-malarial afforestation. Surveys have been carried out in the Eastern Province and at Fort Portal in the Western Province. Major schemes for dealing with Kampala, Entebbe, and Jinja were placed before the Central Town Planning Board at the end of the year.

Smallpox.—118,939 vaccinations were performed during the year. There were no cases.

Plague.—Acting on the recommendations of Sir Edward Thornton, the practice of burning and de-thatching infected huts has been replaced by fumigation with " Cyanogas " and the results have been very encouraging. Inoculation with vaccine is now only carried out on actual close contacts and members of the plague staff, and quarantine is now only insisted on for contacts of cases of pneumonic plague. Rat destruction was continued and every effort made to improve general sanitation in and around native villages.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

Among the general population, the type of dwelling varies with the district and directly with the affluence of the occupier. The local peasant and labouring classes are generally content with mud and wattle, grass-roofed huts, generally of the round type, while those who have some education or position—chiefs, clerks, and others who find employment in more or less skilled occupations, and certain of the more advanced cattle-owners and agriculturists—usually live in well built mud and wattle houses of the ridge-pole type containing two or three or even more rooms. These latter are in the main grass-roofed, but more and more natives are now using corrugated iron sheeting for the roofs and even, in some cases, bricks for the construction of the walls.

Under the Masters and Servants Ordinance, all employers of labour, whether Government or not, must house their labour satisfactorily and also see that sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, unless the labourers have their own homes, or are able to obtain proper lodging, near by. Draft rules have been drawn up dealing with housing, and specifying materials, spacing of huts, area per inmate, and general sanitary measures which are considered indispensible for the good health of the labour. It is not intended to apply those rules to temporary or prospecting camps, or where, in view of the probable manner of life of those occupying the camp, the expense would be unjustifiable.

Regulations for the employment of unskilled labour apply to all Government labour, and deal with not only housing and sanitation but also fuel and water-supply, rations, and medical attendance.

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The Railway houses its permanent labour in landies generally constructed of concrete blocks with cement floors. These landies consist of a varying number of units and have verandahs running the whole length of the building, but there are partitions between each unit.

Government labour working at the headquarters of districts is, where necessary, housed in labour camps, the buildings of which are of a temporary nature, and are built in accordance with plans drawn up by the Labour Department.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Mineral.

There are indications of the existence in the Protectorate of a wide range of minerals including tin, gold, salt, iron, copper, silver, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, tantalum, bismuth, and petroleum; of these tin and gold alone have as yet been discovered in quantities justifying commercial exploitation and export.

Local conditions, in particular the climate, and the necessity for close supervision in the interests of the native cultivators, render the country generally unsuitable for exploitation by the European small-worker, and prospecting and mining is for the most part carried on by substantial companies or syndicates.

Exports of tin ore were, in 1931, 149,903 long tons (ascertained dry weight) of a value of £12,522 6s. 83cts., comparing with 362,537 tons valued at £34,872 7s. 84cts. in 1930. The reduction is attributable to a restriction of output following the low price of the metal throughout the world. All tin ore was mined in the Ankole District, and is almost entirely the produce of one mine at Mwirasandu.

Gold, recovered from alluvials in the Kigezi District, was won in commercial quantities for the first time in the history of the Protectorate. 71·1 oz. of a value of £400 17s. 92cts. were exported.

No great difficulty is encountered in recruiting from local or near neighbouring sources the limited amount of labour required for prospecting and mining purposes. A 30-day ticket is usually adopted, but employers suffer from the native disposition to work for only a few months on end, and this absence of continuity renders training difficult.

The production of salt is a native industry. Operations at the Katwe and Kasenyi Salt Lakes and at the Kibiro Hot Springs are in charge of the Native Governments of Toro and Bunyoro respectively. The total production from all sources amounted in 1931 to 4,206,510 lb., the whole of which was absorbed by the local native market. The untreated salt is not palatable to Europeans but is much appreciated by natives.

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

The Protectorate is rich in iron ore, but insignificant quantities only are smelted by native iron workers. Brick clay, laterite and other common building materials are excavated to meet local requirements.

Agriculture.

With cotton lint and cotton seed exports representing over 83 per cent. of the value of the total exports from the Protectorate in 1931, it will be realized that, cotton being almost entirely a native grown crop, the agricultural production of the Protectorate is preponderantly in the hands of the native cultivators. Non-native agriculture mainly centres round the production of coffee, rubber, tea, and sugar.

Native Agriculture.

Economic Crops.

(*a*) *Cotton.*—Cotton is grown throughout the Eastern, Buganda, and Northern Provinces and in the Toro and Ankole Districts of the Western Province. Figures of acreage and production during the last few years are given below :—

Season.	*Acres.*	*Production. Bales of 400 lb.*	*Value at port of shipment, Mombasa.*
			£
1927–28	533,004	138,486	2,475,327
1928–29	699,107	204,057	3,312,667
1929–30	663,157	129,122	1,555,344
1930–31	739,690	188,920	1,503,307
1931–32	865,259	192,500*	—

The crop is peasant produced and is grown in small plots varying in size from a quarter of an acre to upwards of five acres in areas where ploughing is practised. Seed for planting is requisitioned by Government from the various ginneries and issued, free of charge, to growers. The cotton grown is of the American upland type, which commands a substantial premium over American middling.

Government has established two cotton-selection stations where improved varieties are produced, tested, and subsequently introduced into general cultivation. Marketing facilities are well organized. There are 194 ginneries in the Protectorate and numerous markets at convenient centres. The whole of the crop is exported.

With the extension of railway facilities within the Protectorate the economic zone for the export of cotton seed has been widened. Exports of cotton seed during recent years are as under :—

	£
1929—67,523 tons valued at	424,000
1930—33,578 ,, ,,	137,387
1931—45,435 ,, ,,	149,224

1931–32 *season.*—A record acreage was planted with cotton during the season under review, the greatest increase being in Buganda Province. Weather conditions during the planting season,

* This figure is in respect of the period from 1st January to 4th June, 1932, only.

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June to August, were very favourable and until October there was every promise of a record crop. After that date the abnormal continuance of the rains until the end of the year caused excessive vegetative growth, induced a high percentage of bud and boll shedding, and seriously reduced crop prospects. No widespread outbreaks of disease occurred. At the end of the year a crop of 200,000 bales was anticipated, and the final figures should show that the production has not fallen far short of this estimate.

(*b*) *Coffee.*—Both arabica and robusta are grown in areas climatically suited to the particular species. In Bugishu District some 2,000 acres are under arabica, grown by peasants in small plots. In this District during 1931 an important step has been taken to organize and control the marketing of the crop with the object, in time, of encouraging the formation amongst growers, of a co-operative selling society. As an initial step towards this development the Native Administration has erected pulping stations at convenient centres in the District and a central coffee factory, through which coffee purchased by the Native Administration passes prior to export. This organization should ensure that the producer will receive the maximum value for his produce, and, at the same time, that the coffee as exported is of a standard high-grade quality.

Arabica is also produced in Ankole District where there are some 1,200 acres under the crop. The whole is grown by peasant farmers. The crop in this District is still in the initial stages of development. A small amount of arabica is produced in Toro District. Robusta is grown in small plots throughout Buganda Province, and in the Bwamba area of Toro District. Though it is impossible accurately to estimate the acreage under the crop it is considered that there are between 15,000 and 17,000 acres. In all areas where coffee is grown Government maintains central and district nurseries where plants from selected seed are raised and issued free of charge to growers.

Export of coffee from the Protectorate (including non-native production) during 1931 amounted to 69,990 cwt., valued at £161,389 compared with 48,856 cwt. valued at £154,995 during 1930.

Oil Seeds—Groundnuts and Simsim.—The main centre of production is the Eastern Province. While the greater proportion of these crops is consumed locally as food, a small amount is exported.

The following table gives the estimated acreage under these crops and the quantities exported during the last two years :—

	1930.			*1931.*		
	Acreage.	*Exports.*	*Value.*	*Acreage.*	*Exports.*	*Value.*
			£			£
Groundnuts ...	96,544	1,289 tons	15,123	103,677	2[illegible]	2,076
Simsim seeds...	228,294	1,416 ,,	17,964	227,284		3,799
,, oil ...		2,522 imp. gals.	467			48

andronicus
666 FIFTH

(*d*) *Tobacco.*—In Bunyoro District the growing of tobacco by natives is making steady progress. Government controls and supervises the crop throughout all stages of growth from the establishment of seed beds to the curing, grading, and marketing of the leaf. Practically the whole of the crop is purchased by the British American Tobacco Company for use in their tobacco factory at Jinja.

The total crop produced during 1931 amounted to 188 tons of good quality fire-cured leaf, which resulted in approximately £5,305 being distributed to growers.

A small quantity of leaf (5 tons) was purchased by Government and exported to England in order to ascertain the market possibilities for the type of leaf produced.

Exports during 1931, including non-native produced tobacco, amounted to 133,597 pounds of unmanufactured tobacco and 46,474 pounds of cigarettes valued together at £17,530.

Food Crops.

The various tribes in the Protectorate fall into two main groups as regards the staple articles of diet, viz. :—

(*a*) Grain eaters.
(*b*) Plantain eaters.

The grain crops grown are millets, principally the small millet (*eleusine coracana*), and sorghum (*sorghum vulgare*).

Throughout the Eastern and Northern Provinces, where people are grain eaters, a system of communal food granaries has been organized as a precaution against famine. Each grower contributes annually to these granaries a small proportion of his crop. A reasonable reserve is gradually accumulated, and when this has been done a proportion of the old grain is each year replaced by fresh supplies.

Improved varieties of seed of all food crops are produced on Government experiment stations. In the Eastern Province stocks of such seed are increased, prior to general distribution, on numerous district plots maintained by the Native Administration under the supervision of Government.

Non-Native Agriculture.

Land Tenure.—Freehold is not now granted, but Crown land may be leased for agricultural purposes, the normal term being 99 years at a rental of 1s. per acre revisable after the thirty-third and sixty-sixth years. Such leases are arranged by private treaty and are subject to a condition that not less than three tenths of the area leased shall be brought under proper cultivation within three years of the commencement of the term. Prior to 1916 a limited area was granted in freehold and parcels may occasionally

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be purchased in the open market. Extensive areas are held by natives under the terms of various treaties, and occasionally leases of small areas to non-natives are effected but such leases are subject to strict control.

Markets and Produce.

Most of the plantation crops are produced for export; sugar is a notable exception and in a smaller way, tea also. Both sugar and tea are utilized for the local markets, either in Uganda or in the neighbouring territories and practically none is exported overseas. All produce for export is transported over the Kenya and Uganda Railways to the port of Mombasa, and thence by steamship to final destination.

Labour.

Labour is voluntary and is engaged either by the month or for a contract period of several months. Generally, up to 1923, the local labour supply was sufficient without recourse to foreign labour. It has, however, often been necessary to recruit labour from one district to another, usually from outlying districts where it has not yet been possible to establish economic crops. From 1923 to 1927 a shortage of labour was experienced and a considerable amount of foreign labour was admitted, mainly from Belgian Ruanda. The labour supply is now adequate for present needs. There are Government regulations regarding housing, food, and terms of contract, which have special reference to imported and foreign labour.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

European planting first commenced seriously a few years prior to the commencement of the War, and was confined entirely to the production of coffee and para rubber. Individual planters opened up estates and were followed by a number of small companies. In the slump of 1921, the whole of the industry was seriously affected by low prices and the companies suffered more severely. Many estates were either abandoned or closed down, but with the return of better prices for primary products, some of these were re-opened. Latterly there has been a tendency in some cases for the grouping of estates under one management. During 1926–7 there was an influx of a number of new planters taking up land for coffee planting in the Toro District. The present economic depression has seriously affected the planting industry and again many estates have been closed, more particularly those under the cultivation of rubber. There is no tendency for the number of European planters to increase materially and, save for the exceptional increase due to those attracted to the Toro District in 1926–7, the number has remained fairly constant. In 1931, there were 222 estates recorded by the Agricultural Department comprising 104,313 acres of which 25,120 acres were under cultivation.

andronicus
666 FIFTH

European planters have confined themselves almost entirely to coffee and rubber, and latterly to tea and tobacco also. The arabica type of coffee was favoured in the earlier years but recently the robusta type with its qualities of high yielding and resistance to disease has found increasing favour, more particularly at the lower elevations and around the shores of Lake Victoria. Areas under coffee cultivation by Europeans were estimated in 1931 at 10,431 acres coffee arabica (3,779 in the Toro District) and 6,091 acres coffee robusta (5,050 in Buganda Province). Exports have already been shown under the paragraph headed "Coffee."

A fairly large acreage was originally put under para rubber—estimated at 10,563 acres in 1931—but owing to low prices very little tapping has taken place for the last two years and this has now practically ceased altogether. Many planters have closed their rubber areas and no attention is being given to the maintenance of cultivation, but many of these areas could be re-opened should tapping again become economic. The exports in 1930 were 6,270 centals valued at £16,814 but declined in 1931 to 1,334 centals valued at £2,291.

A few planters have experimented with tea production in the Mubende District and 1931 saw the crop extended to the Mengo District where 363 acres are now planted. The total acreage in 1931 was estimated at 639 acres.

A number of planters have successfully grown tobacco for export but the acreage, 269 acres in 1931, is small and the quantity produced is not yet very important.

Asiatic Agriculture.

Speaking generally, Indians have acquired the European estates which have been placed on the market from time to time, and many of the earlier freehold titles have thus changed hands. A notable exception was the enterprise of an important Indian firm in founding and developing a large sugar estate and factory in the Mengo District. The factory has a distillery for the production of alcohol. The same firm has started a new venture with sisal in the Bunyoro District on a leasehold area of 10,000 acres. 1,200 acres have been planted. A second sugar factory has recently been opened in the Busoga District. The acreage under sugar-cane is estimated at 8,565 acres and the two factories produced over 9,000 tons of white sugar in 1931.

The areas under coffee and rubber are mainly those taken over from previous European owners and in 1931 were estimated at:

Coffee arabica	406 acres.
Coffee robusta	631 ,,
Para rubber	1,896 ,,

There are records of 48 Indian estates comprising 46,996 acres of which 12,325 acres are under cultivation.

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Livestock.

Stock is almost entirely native-owned, although Europeans are now developing a localized dairy industry which promises to be of a thoroughly satisfactory nature. The methods employed by the native stock-owners are still primitive in character, and such organization in relation to the care of herds, etc., as exists is largely based on custom. The Veterinary Department, however, is gradually improving conditions, and in particular exercises a close supervision in all matters relating to the eradication and control of stock diseases, and the measure of success achieved is reflected in the fact that the number of cattle in the Protectorate has increased from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 during the ten years between 1921 and 1931. Notable efforts have been made to restrict the incidence of rinderpest, which has in the past occasioned heavy losses among cattle, and the situation in regard to this epizootic is well in hand.

In endeavouring to place the native livestock industry upon a sound economic basis the Veterinary Department has concentrated upon the improvement of indigenous breeds of cattle in preference to the import of foreign breeds. The cross-breeding of local types of cattle with a view to developing an animal of greater general utility has been continued, but several years must elapse before the full results can be judged. Owners have been persuaded to submit indifferent male animals to castration, and to keep only a sufficient number of good quality. Nearly 58,000 castrations were carried out during 1931, and the steady reduction in the numbers of " scrub " bulls in the herds must eventually exercise a very beneficial influence on the stock and meat supplies of the country.

The chief stock trade-routes have been kept open throughout the greater part of the year, thus facilitating the movement of animals to the markets, and the internal trade in cattle is of fairly substantial proportions. During the year slaughter cattle valued at £12,800 were moved from the Eastern Province to Buganda, while breeding stock worth not less than £12,000 was sent to the Busoga District from other districts of the Eastern Province. In addition, Buganda absorbed stock from the Western Province to the value of about £37,000 ; and Bunyoro, where the herds were very severely reduced by disease, is being successfully re-stocked. Except for the movement of a few cattle from the West Nile District to the Belgian Congo, there is no export trade in livestock. The price of cattle fell during the year from £5 to £3 per head.

The hide and skin industry has suffered from the low prices ruling in the world's markets, and the following table of exports indicates the decrease in production :—

		1927.	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*
Hides	Quantity, Cwt. ...	29,619	58,364	35,099	21,493	19,886
	Value	£99,542	£257,287	£152,543	£49,519	£36,865
Skins	Quantity, No. ...	78,411	163,042	258,045	205,200	130,670
	Value	£4,090	£8,038	£12,901	£7,670	£5,226

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

There is reason to believe, however, that the buyers held large stocks at the end of 1931. The industry has been hampered by the " flat rate " system of buying, which has afforded no encouragement to the natives to produce skins of good quality. Demonstration posts have, however, been established, and the natives are instructed in flaying and skinning, and in shade-drying.

Steps have been taken to organize the ghee industry in the Eastern Province, and demonstrations of the best method of manufacturing ghee that is palatable and free from impurities have been given to native cattle-owners. The early results are distinctly promising. During 1931, 1,727 cwt. of ghee having a value of £5,572 was imported into the Protectorate, and there is no reason why a similar amount should not be made by Uganda natives for the local market.

During the year, operations were set in progress with a view to reclaiming large tracts of pasture-land which were rendered unsuitable for cattle by infestations of tsetse-fly (*glossina morsitans*). The problem of affording adequate water and food supplies for increasing herds is of very considerable importance, and it is hoped that the preliminary work which has been carried out in the Ankole District of the Western Province will facilitate the reclamation of other fly areas in different parts of the Protectorate.

Fisheries.

Throughout the Protectorate fisheries are entirely in native hands, and there is a certain amount of local trade in fresh and dried fish in the districts readily accessible from the shores of the principal lakes. There are certain restrictions upon fishing in sleeping sickness areas, upon the type of vessels which may be employed, and upon the mesh of the nets used, but otherwise the industry is not controlled.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

General.

Uganda and Kenya form a single unit for purposes of Customs and there is in consequence complete freedom of trade between the territories. A detailed examination of the external trade of Uganda alone is therefore a matter of considerable difficulty, more particularly as virtually the whole of the import and export trade of both Dependencies passes through Mombasa, the principal port in Kenya. As a result, the combined trade figures represent generally the landed value at Mombasa in the case of imports, and the " f.o.b. Mombasa " value in the case of exports, these being the declared values for purposes of Customs.

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As, however, the division of Customs revenue is based on the consumption of dutiable articles in each territory, every endeavour is made to determine the imports into Uganda with the greatest possible accuracy, exports being differentiated as regards the country of origin in accordance with the declaration of shippers. Succeeding paragraphs under the headings of "Imports" and "Exports" deal briefly with the information so obtained.

Crop yields during the year were generally satisfactory, but despite an increased volume of exports, a continued fall in world market prices resulted in a decrease of £82,191 in the value of total shipments of Uganda produce; in consequence, trading conditions were difficult, importations being restricted to minimum requirements.

Imports.

The total value of trade imports into Uganda for consumption in the Protectorate was £1,308,726 as compared with £1,614,164 in 1930, a decrease in value of £305,438, which was due in some measure to the reduced costs of imported materials.

For the reasons given in the first paragraph in this Chapter, import figures are of necessity quoted in terms of "ex ship Mombasa," the cost of freight and handling through Kenya to Uganda not being included.

Cotton tissues and manufactures as in previous years constitute the most important item of import trade. Details are as follows :—

	1930.	1931.
	£	£
Cotton piece-goods	319,940	307,554
Cotton blankets	34,356	30,538
Other cotton manufactures ...	8,885	9,125
Total...	363,181	347,217

Tobacco.—The value of imports of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco amounted to £80,906, as compared with £76,228 in 1930.

Other imports.—Increases are recorded in the figures relating to cement, motor spirit, and cycle tyres, while decreases are shown in respect of all other imported trade goods. The value of Kenya produce imported for consumption in the Protectorate during the year amounted to £146,166 as compared with £182,026 in 1930, the principal commodities being :—soap (£32,354), wheat meal and flour (£16,684), tea (£9,501), butter (£6,075), beer (£4,326), timber (£3,966), and bacon and ham (£3,371).

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666 FIFTH A

Exports.

The total value of the domestic exports of Uganda during 1931, in terms of "f.o.b. value Mombasa" was £1,978,262 as against £2,060,453 in respect of the previous year, representing a decrease in the value of exports of £82,191, or approximately 4 per cent.

Cotton is predominant in the list of exports, representing in conjunction with cotton seed 83·5 per cent. of the total domestic exports of the Protectorate in the year under review. Shipments of lint cotton in 1931 totalled 755,680 centals, of a value of £1,503,307, as compared with 516,489 centals, valued at £1,555,344, exported in 1930, an increase of 239,191 centals in weight but a decrease of £52,037 in value. The declared value per cental of 100 lb. was £1 19s. 9d. as against £3 0s. 2d. in 1930 and £4 1s. 2d. in 1929.

The market for raw cotton appears to be concentrating upon India, shipments to that country being valued at £1,380,062 or 91·4 per cent. of the total value of exports of this commodity.

Cotton Seed.—45,435 tons of cotton seed, of a value of £149,224, were exported in 1931, as compared with 33,578 tons, valued at £137,387, shipped during the previous year, an increase of 11,857 tons in quantity and £11,837 in value. The United Kingdom continued to be the principal market.

Coffee shipments amounted to 69,990 cwt. in quantity and £161,389 in value as compared with 48,856 cwt. valued at £154,996 in 1930, an increase of 21,134 cwt. in quantity and £6,393 in value.

Sugar.—Exports of sugar increased from 6,669 cwt. valued at £8,719 in 1930 to 44,995 cwt. valued at £46,576 in 1931, shipments being almost wholly to Tanganyika Territory.

Other Produce.—Increased shipments of cigarettes are recorded but exports of hides, skins, and tin ore were considerably reduced.

The principal markets to which the exports of the Protectorate were consigned during 1931 were as follows :—

Country.	*Article.*	*Quantity.*		*Value.* £
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Coffee	Cwt.	18,954	43,150
	Tobacco (unmanufactured)	lb.	127,652	4,857
	Tin ore	Ton	154	22,176
	Cotton (raw)	Cental	66,660	123,144
	Cotton seeds	Ton	44,364	145,476
	Hides	Cwt.	9,131	16,805
	Skins (sheep and goat) ...	No.	102,670	4,106
	Rubber (plantation) ...	Cental	1,334	2,291
	Ivory (elephant)	Cwt.	248	10,204
	Gold bullion	Oz. Troy	69	390
	Other goods	Value	—	1,815
				£374,414

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Country.	*Article.*	*Quantity.*		*Value.* £
Aden	Coffee	Cwt.	1,738	4,103
	Other goods	Value	—	465
				£4,568
Ceylon	Cotton (raw)	Cental	410	£840
Hong-Kong	Ivory (elephant)	Cwt.	26	695
	Other goods	Value	—	34
				£729
India	Cotton (raw)	Cental	686,008	1,374,422
	Other goods	Value	—	1,810
				£1,376,232
Union of South Africa...	Coffee	Cwt.	128	306
	Groundnuts	Ton	41	402
	Other goods	Value	—	50
				£758
Zanzibar	Coffee	Cwt.	1,318	3,135
	Ivory (elephant)	,,	51	2,224
	Other goods	Value	—	507
				£5,866
Canada	Coffee	Cwt.	390	829
	Other goods	Value	—	10
				£839
Australia	Chillies	Cwt.	110	225
	Other goods	Value	—	6
				£231
New Zealand	Coffee	Cwt.	283	£668
Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	Sugar	Cwt.	44,271	45,733
	Cigarettes	lb.	46,154	12,325
	Groundnuts	Ton	22	225
	Other goods	Value	—	1,850
				£60,133
Empire Total				£1,825,278
Empire percentage of total domestic exports of Uganda (£1,978,262)				92·27 per cent.

For more detailed information in regard to imports, exports, sources of supply, countries of destination, etc., reference is invited to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda.

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CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Natives.

The monthly average of persons in employment during 1931 was 410,720, the great majority being unskilled labourers. Of the total, agriculture absorbed about 93·5 per cent., industrial concerns about 2·2 per cent., Government and the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours about 2·5 per cent., the building trade about 0·7 per cent., and the remainder were in domestic service. The level of wages was generally lower than in 1930, the average rate being 11 shillings 25 cents a month. There was a decrease of about 3½ per cent. in the rates of wages of casual employees of Government and the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, and of 10 to 16 per cent. in agricultural and industrial wages. The wages of permanent employees of Government and the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and of domestic servants remained generally at their previous level.

There was no change in the prices of native food-stuffs during 1931, as compared with 1930, but the cost of clothing fell by 17½ per cent., and the value of livestock, one of the principal forms of property, if not the most important, decreased by about one-third.

The staple article of diet among the Baganda is cooked plantains, a bunch of which costs, on the average, 50 cents, and this generally lasts for three days. The other tribes subsist principally on a diet of sweet potatoes (or plantains), millets (wimbi), or beans. The average price of sweet potatoes is 54 cents a basket (4–5 days' provision); wimbi costs about 9 cents a pound, and beans about 12 cents a pound, three pounds sufficing for two days. Other vegetables are added to each meal seasonally and according to taste, but meat is an item irregularly included in the diet. On the average, assuming that all articles were purchased, the wage figure of 11 shillings 25 cents would represent forty-five days' food supply for one labourer. It should be recognized, however, that figures vary greatly according to whether a large or small township or a rural district is under consideration. Except in the large trade centres it is very seldom, however, that any part of the monthly wage is expended on the staple articles of food, sundries only, such as salt, sugar, tea, and beer being purchased. Manual labour recruited from a distance receives an adequate daily ration as part of the conditions of service; and local employees almost invariably have plots on which all the principal food-stuffs are produced by their families, and frequently an economic crop also. Domestic servants are not supplied with rations under their terms of engagement, but their rate of wages is much higher than that applicable to manual labourers, the average being 22 shillings 50 cents a month.

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Employees of Government and the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours work on an average 46 hours per week, agricultural labourers 44 hours per week, and industrial labourers 48 hours per week. All these figures are exclusive of overtime. It is worthy of note that the daily tasks performed by each man do not approximate to what, under European conditions, would be "hard work."

Non-Natives.

The salaries paid to Europeans employed in commercial concerns and on plantations vary, generally speaking, between £240 and £750 per annum, in accordance with the nature of the work, the length of service, or the responsibility involved. Free housing or an allowance in lieu is in most cases provided and also free medical treatment, and in some cases dental treatment also.

Local conditions demand that Europeans shall maintain a comparatively high standard of living. The cost of residence at a hotel —making provision for board, lodging, and essential service only— is about £19 per mensem for each person, and this figure may be accepted as indicative of the individual's basic domestic expenses. It is impracticable to generalize further in regard to the cost of living, since this varies very appreciably in the different stations and districts of the Protectorate. Imported articles of every-day consumption are naturally, however, considerably more expensive than in England, and there was no decrease in the prices of food, imported or local, during the year. The prices of clothing, generally speaking, fell about 18 per cent. Imported clothing remained at from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. above London prices, while articles made locally from imported materials were sold at about the same figure as would have been asked in England.

Asiatics are mainly engaged in commerce, the majority being petty shop-keepers and shop assistants. There is no wage standard generally applicable, and their costs of living are low.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

European Education.—European residents in Uganda are encouraged to send their children to be educated in Kenya, and the only school for European children in Uganda is a small kindergarten school in Kampala, which some 20 children attend.

Indian Education.—The education of Indians is undertaken in schools owned by the Indian community and assisted by Government grants; it is supervised by an Indian Advisory Council presided over by the Director of Education. It is anticipated that the Indian schools in Kampala and Jinja will be taken over by Government in 1932.

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Goan Education.—There are two grant-aided kindergarten schools, one in Entebbe, and one in Kampala. Older children are generally sent to India for their education.

African Education.—The course of education for boys advances through certain definite grades.

The system has its beginning in sub-grade schools, after which, in order, come elementary, lower middle, upper middle, and junior secondary schools and, finally, Makerere College, a Government institution, for a higher type of education which is mostly vocational.

In the elementary schools in all areas the medium of instruction in the two lower classes is the tribal vernacular. In the Nilotic districts Swahili is being introduced gradually as a medium of instruction in the last two years of the elementary course. In the Bantu districts (except in the province of Buganda, where Luganda is used throughout the elementary stage) Swahili is taught as a subject. English is the medium of instruction in all middle and junior secondary schools.

Elementary schools, giving a four years' course in the 3 R's, hygiene, agriculture, handwork, etc., are controlled and financed by the district boards, which represent all local interests, and are assisted by the Native Administration funds and, in some cases, by Government grants. Next is the middle and junior secondary stage of six years' duration, at the end of which pupils may take the leaving certificate examination which forms the entrance examination for Makerere College. The College provides vocational courses for medical, veterinary, survey, and agricultural probationers for the African Civil Service, and also for schoolmasters. It is hoped that a general arts course (3 years) up to matriculation standard will be started in the near future for students who require general higher education that is not necessarily vocational. It is thought that such a course will attract students from neighbouring territories.

There are also central schools to which those boys who are not likely to benefit by higher education are encouraged to go. These schools cover the elementary and lower middle syllabus in a vernacular medium and English is taught in the last two years as a subject.

In addition to these schools there are special schools, which include technical, agricultural, and normal schools.

Girls' education follows the same form as the boys' up to middle standard, and culminates in two mission-built colleges which will provide a finishing education adapted to local needs for daughters of the better classes. The curriculum includes handwork, needlework, child welfare, etc.

Expenditure on education in 1931 was £72,103; of this amount £31,876 was paid in grants to Missions.

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Welfare Institutions.

There are no orphanages or similar philanthropic institutions in Uganda. The family tie is a very strong one amongst Africans, and such institutions are unnecessary. In rare cases, when there is no representative of the family or clan to look after orphans or the aged and infirm, they have been cared for by the Missions.

Welfare work is carried on by all the Mission Societies but there are no special institutions except the maternity centres, and training schools for midwives and nurses. Particulars in regard to these will be found in Chapter IV of this Report.

Recreations and Games.

Recreations, and games are controlled and encouraged by such bodies as the Native Athletic Association, and the Uganda Football Association. Games and athletics take a prominent place in the activities of all schools. Boy Scout and Girl Guide Associations have been formed and both these movements enjoy an ever-increasing popularity. There are 53 registered Scout Troops, 5 Girl Guide, and 2 Ranger Companies in the Protectorate.

Music, Art, and the Drama.

Singing is taught in most schools, and there are church choir schools in connexion with most of the churches in the larger centres. The Cathedral choir at Namirembe Church Missionary Society and the choirs at the Roman Catholic Seminaries are famous throughout the Protectorate.

Apart from the ordinary school lessons in drawing little attempt is made to give instruction in the graphic arts, and there is no society to encourage the development of local art. There has been little, if any, attempt to encourage the drama apart from dramatic performances at schools on occasions such as speech days and prize givings. The students at the Mill Hill Fathers' Seminary at Nyenga, however, have given representations of Shakespeare's plays with great success.

JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Government.*	*Total.*
No. of Schools	3	3	Nil.	6
No. of European Teachers ...	6	8	,,	14
No. of Native Teachers ...	1	—	,,	1
No. of Scholars (Boys) ...	103	117	,,	220
No. of Scholars (Girls) ...	—	—	,,	—

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

No. of Schools	8	14	1	23
No. of European Teachers ...	6	19	1	26
No. of Native Teachers ...	30	32	2	64
No. of Scholars (Boys) ...	494	495	42	1,031
No. of Scholars (Girls) ...	54	126	—	180

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NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR GRADE A AND B ELEMENTARY TEACHERS.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Government.*	*Total.*
No. of Schools	3	8	1	12
No. of European Teachers ...	5	9	1	15
No. of Native Teachers ...	8	19	4	31
No. of Scholars (Men) ...	63	209	45	317
No. of Scholars (Women) ...	52	68	—	120

NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR GRADE C ELEMENTARY (SUB-GRADE) TEACHERS.

No. of Schools	13	12	Nil.	25
No. of European Teachers ...	5	10	,,	15
No. of Native Teachers ...	22	26	,,	48
No. of Scholars (Men) ...	367	464	,,	831
No. of Scholars (Women) ...	105	—	,,	105

ELEMENTARY AIDED SCHOOLS.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Government.*	*Mohammedan and Non-Mission.*	*Total.*
No. of Schools	113	76	4	9	202
No. of European Teachers ...	9	49	1	—	59
No. of Native Teachers ...	349	258	15	23	645
No. of Adults	431	68	—	15	514
No. of Boys	4,187	6,470	235	232	11,124
No. of Girls	2,350	1,017	6	3	3,376

ELEMENTARY NON-AIDED (SUB-GRADE) SCHOOLS.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Total.*
No. of Schools	2,968	2,375	5,343
No. of European Teachers	—	25	25
No. of Native Teachers	3,519	2,818	6,337
No. of Adults	7,994	1,881	9,875
No. of Boys	83,402	55,471	138,873
No. of Girls	61,215	36,977	98,192

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Private.*	*Total.*
No. of Schools	26	13	1	40
No. of European Teachers	15	39	—	54
No. of Native Teachers	59	16	5	80
No. of Adults	118	275	—	393
No. of Boys	660	130	83	873
No. of Girls	221	111	—	332

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Schools.	*Number in Training.*
Protestant	47
Catholic	330
Government	151
Total ...	528

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

No. of Schools	17
No. of Boys	553
No. of Girls	323
No. of Teachers	47

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CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

At the end of 1931, there were 1,727 miles of main roads built and maintained by the Protectorate Administration. These are classified as follows :—

			Gross load.
1st Class	... 1,167 miles	...	For 4 wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 7 tons. For 6 wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 9 tons.
2nd Class	... 340 miles	...	For 4 wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 5 tons. For 6 wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 5 tons.
3rd Class	... 220 miles	...	For 4 wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 2½ tons. For 6 wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 4½ tons.

The average cost of maintaining these roads was £20 a mile. In addition there were 5,260 miles of roads, built and maintained by the Native Administration, generally capable of carrying a gross load of 2½ tons on pneumatic tyres.

At Police headquarters in Kampala there has been set up a Central Registration Bureau in which are recorded particulars of all motor vehicles and motor drivers, and of all firearms registered in the Protectorate. There are also special sections dealing with the control of traffic, and inspection of public service vehicles.

During the year 3,578 motor vehicles in all were licensed for use, consisting of 1,342 motor cars, 1,209 commercial vehicles, 188 omnibuses, 20 trailers, and 819 motor cycles. The number of vehicles licensed in the names of Africans was 585. The number of licensed drivers was 4,087, 1,094 being Europeans, 1,075 Asiatics, and 1,918 natives.

Railways.

There are 329 miles of railways in Uganda, under the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, affording direct communication between Mombasa, Soroti, Jinja, Kampala, Port Bell, and intermediate stations.

The main line enters the Protectorate at Tororo (886 miles from Mombasa) and proceeds by way of Mbulamuti to Jinja, and thence across the Nile Bridge to Kampala. From Tororo a branch line with a bi-weekly passenger service runs north-west to Soroti, serving Mbale en route, and taps the most productive area in the Protectorate. Another branch line connects the main line at Mbulamuti

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666 FIF

with Namasagali, from which port the Lake Kioga flotilla is operated. A third branch line affords direct communication between Kampala, and Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The total traffic (inwards and outwards) at Kampala and Jinja during the last five years is shown in the following statement :—

	1927.	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Kampala*	58,324	56,044	84,744	66,636	49,527
Jinja	—	21,953	28,599	24,076	19,661

The outwards traffic for the year 1931 at the principal stations, excluding the lake-ports, in Uganda, is reflected in the following return :—

	Passengers.	*Parcels and Luggage.*	*Live-stock.*	*General Merchandise and Railway Material.*	*Totals.*
	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*
Kampala ...	11,696 8	1,972 7	7 19	60,045 5	73,721 19
Jinja	3,972 18	593 5	10 2	10,834 1	15,410 6
Soroti	1,345 14	275 5	163 2	18,088 15	19,872 16
Mbale	795 12	172 19	12 10	14,451 14	15,432 15
Kumi	271 7	40 9	1 12	16,402 14	16,716 2
Nsinze ...	726 7	41 14	6	14,752 1	15,520 8

Water Transport.

A steamer service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, is maintained by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration. On Lake Victoria steamers call at regular intervals at Jinja, Port Bell, Entebbe, Bukakata, and Kagera Port, from which last named port, an auxiliary service is available to Kabuera on the Kagera River.

The value of the outwards traffic for the year at the principal ports was as follows : Port Bell, £1,403 16s. ; Entebbe, £3,019 10s. ; Bukakata, £12,339 19s.

Steamers on Lake Kioga leave Namasagali, and call at Bugondo, Lalli, Sangai, Kelle, Kachung, Atura, and Masindi Port, whence a motor transport service, also maintained by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, affords a connexion with Butiaba on Lake Albert. From Butiaba there is a steamer service to Kasenyi, and Mahagi, in the Belgian Congo, and Packwach, thence by transhipment to Rhino Camp and Nimule. From the last mentioned port there is a road to Juba in the Sudan, which is in direct communication with Khartoum.

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* The main line to Kampala was only opened at the beginning of 1931.

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The following table is a comparison of traffic (outward and inward) at ports on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, during the last five years :—

	1927.	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*
Lake Victoria—					
Sese Island ports ...	156	275	216	163	388
Other ports	35,725	47,403	76,482	81,515	14,975
Lake Kioga—					
Namasagali	25,043	35,299	37,223	26,596	32,362
Other ports	1,337	1,080	2,489	1,096	1,824
Lake Albert—					
Butiaba	4,799	6,931	7,880	10,109	11,017
Other ports	—	—	—	—	—

The decrease in traffic on Lake Victoria is due to the opening of the Kampala Railway extension.

Omnibuses.

There are no tramways in the Protectorate, but it is possible to travel by motor omnibus from Kampala, the commercial centre, to most of the principal towns in the country. These motor omnibuses are entirely owned by Asiatics, and natives, and exist primarily for their convenience. Rates are very low, the average charge being only 5 cents a mile.

During the year a total of 188 omnibuses were registered, of which 9 were owned by natives ; 41 of these registrations were in respect of vehicles licensed for the first time.

Posts.

The outstanding event of the year under this head was the inauguration, in the early part of the year, of a regular weekly air mail service with Great Britain on the opening of the North African Section of the London–Cairo–Capetown Imperial Airways air route. This service is of particular value to the Protectorate in that, in the first place, it has the great advantage of regularity in contrast with the irregular steamer services which serve the East Coast ; and secondly because of the great saving in time—some 14 days—which it effects on correspondence with Great Britain and Europe, the principal countries with which the Protectorate has business and other relations. The service has been popular from its commencement and is steadily gaining in favour. It is estimated that 12½ per cent. of the total number of letters and postcards despatched to Great Britain and Europe are now sent by air. Owing to various causes delays, during the first few months, were somewhat frequent, but since then the service has been maintained with satisfactory regularity. The southern section of the route had not been opened by the end of the year, but this has since taken place.

The ordinary overseas mail services were reasonably frequent throughout the year. English mail despatches averaged 1·25 per week and arrivals 1·4. The average time in transit each way was 21 days.

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The internal mail services extend to all parts of the Protectorate and motor transport has replaced runner services except in the case of the more remote districts, where it is not available.

The estimated total number of letters, postcards, parcels, newspapers and other packets dealt with in the Protectorate during the year was 2,432,930, representing a decrease of 8·6 per cent. on the figure of the previous year. The number of cash-on-delivery parcels dealt with during 1931 was 6,005, having a value of £15,235, as compared with 9,862, having a value of £29,405, in 1930.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

The external systems of telegraph communication, which consist of the cable system of Imperial and International Communications, Limited, the Kenyaradio short-wave service with Great Britain, also under the control of the above mentioned Company, and the land-line service to South Africa, were satisfactorily maintained during the year. There is also a telegraph line which connects the Protectorate's telegraph system with Irumu in the Belgian Congo and thence by Congo wireless services with the Congo system generally.

Cable communication with Europe was interrupted for 25 days in August and September owing to a breakdown on the Zanzibar-Aden cable, but no public inconvenience was caused as traffic was diverted via Kenyaradio.

The internal telegraph and telephone system consists of 1,647 miles of pole route and a wire mileage of 3,495. Over 66 miles of route on the Masaka–Mbarara section, iron poles were substituted for the old wooden poles; and the construction of the new telegraph and telephone route between Kampala and Jinja along the railway, which was begun in 1930, was completed in May. All administrative centres, with the exception of a few outlying stations in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, are connected by telegraph. There are public telephone exchanges, connected by trunk lines, at Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja, Mbale, and Iganga.

The extension of the telephone service during the past five years is illustrated in the table below. The figures given include exchange lines, internal and external extensions and private wires.

	1927.	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*
Telephones in use ...	505	612	711	777	802

The long- and short-wave wireless station on Kololo Hill (near Kampala) referred to in last year's Report was completed in September and is operating very satisfactorily. Though primarily provided for air service purposes, the station can, if desired, be utilized for internal wireless services and general communication with the Sudan and the Belgian Congo. It also affords an interstate wireless link with Kenya and Tanganyika.

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Air Transport.

The weekly mail service operated by Imperial Airways to which reference has already been made is also available for the conveyance of passengers and freight. Port Bell on Lake Victoria was made a regular port of call on the main line route, and Butiaba on Lake Albert a secondary stopping-place for use when required.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Kampala and Jinja, and by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), with branches at Kampala and Jinja. There is also a Post Office Savings Bank. There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks in the Protectorate.

A Savings Bank was established on 1st October, 1907, under the control of the Treasury, but was transferred to the Post Office on 1st July, 1926. The numbers of European, Asiatic, and native depositors at the end of 1931 were 116, 758, and 2,026, respectively, the total of depositors having increased during the year from 2,341 to 2,900. The value of the deposits made in the same period showed a slight increase, being £30,637 in 1931 as compared with £30,379 in 1930. A further sum of £2,000 was added to the invested funds of the Savings Bank.

With a view to increasing the facilities offered by the Bank, home safes of the type used in the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom were introduced during the year ; 160 of these receptacles were issued to depositors.

Currency.

Prior to 1920, rupee currency was in circulation in Uganda, but in that year florin currency was substituted, and in its turn, in 1922, displaced by the shilling currency which is now in use. The florin currency and notes were demonetized at the end of 1931. The following coins and notes of the shilling currency are in circulation :—

Coin :—

Sh.1, which is legal tender for an unlimited amount.

50 cents (=6d.), which is legal tender for any amount up to 20s.

10 cents=$1\frac{1}{5}$d.
5 cents=$\frac{3}{5}$d.
1 cent=$\frac{3}{25}$d.
} which are legal tender up to 1s.

Notes :—

Shs.10,000 ; 1,000 ; 200 ; 100 ; 20 ; 10 ; 5.

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666 FIFTH

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial standards of weights and measures have been adopted and copies of these standards verified by the Board of Trade in England are maintained as the Protectorate standards, the wardens of the standards being the Chief Secretary and the Treasurer. The Commissioner of Police is *ex officio* Inspector of Weights and Measures, all other European Police Officers acting as Deputies.

The sections of the Weights and Measures Ordinance prohibiting use of weights and measures other than standard or of unstamped weights and measures have not as yet been declared applicable. The verification and stamping of weights and measures presented for the purpose is undertaken by the Police who hold the secondary standards. Inspections for justness are made from time to time in all cotton-buying posts and important trading centres.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department in 1931 amounted to £332,595, as compared with £563,456 in 1930. Details of this expenditure are as under :—

	£	£
Main Section.		
Public Works Department—		
Personal emoluments	58,849	
Special temporary staff	3,016	
Other charges	13,406	
Annually recurrent	49,630	
Extraordinary	42,726	
		167,627
Other Sections.		
Government timber supply	2,396	
Jinja water-supply	2,838	
Kampala water-supply	6,939	
Transport Section	29,562	
		41,735
Loan Works.		
Kampala water-supply construction	5,334	
Western Province road construction	70,629	
H.T.I. Central Research Institute	15,560	
Water-drilling scheme	4,159	
Development Loan	830	
		96,512
Miscellaneous.		
Works for other Departments	8,907	
Works for Native Government...	16,961	
Works for private individuals	853	
		26,721
		£332,595

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Major works which were financed from the funds voted in respect of Public Works Extraordinary included the completion of an Asiatic Hospital in Kampala at a final cost of £7,446, and an out-patient department at Mulago Native Hospital at a final cost of £4,267. The Kampala water-supply, expenditure on which was charged to Loan funds, was also completed, but until certain accounts outstanding with the contractors of the pumping plant have been settled, a statement of the final cost of this project is not available.

In accordance with the Western Province road programme, the construction of 50 miles of road between Mbarara and Fort Portal was undertaken.

By the end of the year, this important link was ready for use as soon as the bridges over the Mubuku and Rakoki Rivers, which were still under construction, should be finished. Expenditure was £70,629, of which personal emoluments amounted to £3,651, other charges £34,132, including a sum of £26,093 for transport charges for 1929, 1930, 1931, and works £32,846.

Work on the branch road to Katwe Salt Lake was commenced, and preliminary surveys of the Katwe–Kasinde and Kabale–Rutchuru roads were made. The two roads last mentioned will, when made, form links with the road systems in Belgian territories on the west and south-west of Uganda respectively.

The Human Trypanosomiasis Institute was completed, so as to meet the requirements of the curtailed staff, at a cost of £17,976, and the Meteorological and Wireless Station on Kololo Hill was completed at a cost of £12,161.

The headquarters of the Public Works Department are in Entebbe, and divisional stations are established at Kampala, Jinja, and Mbarara. In addition to its responsibility for the construction and maintenance of roads and buildings, the Department also administers the Kampala and Jinja water-supplies, the Government Timber Supply, a Drilling Section, and a Mechanical Transport Section, formerly administered as a separate Department, under the title of the Uganda Transport Department.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

High Court.

The High Court of Uganda was established by the Uganda Order in Council of 11th August, 1902. There are two Judges, a Chief Justice and a Puisne Judge. Ordinarily the High Court sits at Kampala, but it may sit at any place within the Protectorate when for any reason it considers it necessary to do so.

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666 FIFTH AVENU

The High Court has full jurisdiction in Civil and Criminal matters ; it is a Court of Admiralty with power to exercise Admiralty jurisdiction in matters arising upon any of the Lakes ; it has jurisdiction in divorce. When a sentence of death has been passed by the High Court a copy of the record is sent to the Governor in Council and the sentence is not carried out unless it has been confirmed by the Governor.

The constitution of the High Court and the powers of the Registrar and District Registrars are laid down in the Courts Ordinance and the Civil Procedure Rules. The Courts Ordinance confers upon the High Court the power to exercise general supervision over all Courts subordinate to itself, to inspect their records, and to give advice and instruction as may be necessary. An appeal lies from the judgments and orders of the High Court to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa holds four ordinary sessions in each year, the sessions being held at Nairobi, Kampala, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, and Zanzibar in turn.

British Courts.

The Governor is authorized to confer special power upon Magistrates in special Districts to try natives for the offences of murder, manslaughter, rape, and certain other offences. Special District Courts try such offences with the aid of assessors and trials are conducted in the manner prescribed for the trial of offences before the High Court.

There are District and Additional District (Subordinate) Courts throughout the Protectorate whose powers vary according to the powers of the Magistrate presiding over them. In criminal matters Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third class may, when the accused is a non-native, pass the following sentences, namely :—

Subordinate Courts of the first class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. Fine not exceeding £300. Corporal punishment.
Subordinate Courts of the second class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. Fine not exceeding £75. Corporal punishment.
Subordinate Courts of the third class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. Fine not exceeding £15.

Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third class have extended jurisdiction over natives, that is, over any native of Africa not of European or Asiatic extraction, the term " native " for this purpose including Arabs and Somalis, and any Baluchi born in Africa.

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Although Subordinate Courts possess extended jurisdiction over natives they may not try natives accused of treason, instigating invasion, concealment of treason, murder, manslaughter, rape, or attempts to commit or abet the commission of these offences.

No sentence imposed on a native by any Subordinate Court exceeding six months' imprisonment or twelve strokes can be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding £50 can be levied, until the record has been transmitted to the High Court and the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court.

The probationary system, as understood in England, is not applicable to the Protectorate, as the machinery necessary for its general adoption and satisfactory working does not exist in Uganda. Under section 295 of the Criminal Procedure Code the Court may, if the circumstances appear to warrant such a course, release a person convicted of an offence punishable with not more than three years' imprisonment, against whom no previous conviction is proved, on his entering into a bond to appear and receive sentence if required, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. The only practical use to which this section can be put is where the convicted person is a juvenile and the Court can rely upon his parent or parents to exercise supervision over a youthful offender.

Native Courts.

Native Courts exist in every District. Certain classes of cases are excepted from their jurisdiction: cases in which a person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death has resulted, offences committed by natives in any place declared to be a township, civil and criminal cases in which any of the parties are regularly employed in Government Service, offences which are punishable as breaches of any special law, e.g., arms, forest, fiscal, mining, etc.

The powers of the different classes of Native Courts are limited by various enactments. For instance, the powers accorded to a District Native Court may enable it to award imprisonment for two years and fine of Shs. 1,000 and 24 strokes of the cane. In civil cases the limits of jurisdiction of a District Native Court are any number of cattle with Shs. 1,000. There is an appeal from all decisions of a District Native Court to a District Court. There is an appeal thence to the High Court.

In the Buganda Province of the Protectorate the Court of the Lukiko at Mengo has full jurisdiction in all cases in which all parties are natives of the Protectorate, except in cases in which a person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death had resulted, and breaches of special laws such as arms, forest, and fiscal are withdrawn.

There is an appeal to the High Court from the Court of the Lukiko in criminal matters where a sentence of imprisonment exceeding five years, or of fine exceeding £100, or of whipping over

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666 FIFTH AVEN

24 strokes, has been passed, and in civil matters in cases where the amount or value of the subject matter of the suit exceeds £100. The Provincial Commissioner, Buganda, is empowered to revise all the proceedings of the Court of the Lukiko. The High Court may exercise any of the powers vested in the Provincial Commissioner. There is an appeal to the High Court in any original case, civil or criminal, tried before the Court of the Lukiko in which the accused, the complainant, or any of the parties are not natives of Buganda.

There were 727 Native Courts in the Protectorate during 1931. These Courts were supervised by Administrative Officers as in previous years. According to the returns received by the High Court, 86,728 cases were tried by Native Courts, the judgments in 702 of which were reversed or varied on revision or appeal.

The following table gives particulars of the criminal and civil jurisdiction of British Courts for the last five years :—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	*Discharged for want of evidence.*	*Convicted.*	*Acquitted.*	*Found Insane.*	*Total number of persons.*	*Total number of cases.*
1926 ...	374	5,932	388	3	6,697	5,141
1927 ...	420	6,648	695	3	7,766	6,293
1928 ...	479	7,155	513	3	8,152	6,626
1929 ...	614	8,649	459	2	9,724	7,833
1930 ...	585	7,544	565	1	8,695	6,795
1931 ...	225	7,036	1,047	3	8,311	6,712*

CIVIL.

Year.	*Amounts of £15 and under.*	*Amounts above £15 to £50.*	*Amounts above £50 to £150.*	*Amounts above £150.*	*Value not stated.*	*Total.*
1926 ...	1,271	836	342	105	17	2,571
1927 ...	1,676	1,039	498	104	28	3,345
1928 ...	1,718	749	276	70	14	2,827
1929 ...	1,668	677	272	75	16	2,708
1930 ...	1,891	866	318	88	21	3,184
1931 ...	1,971	306	306	83	21	3,300†

The cases dealt with by the High Court on appeal, etc., compared with the last five years are shown below :—

	1926.	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*
Criminal appeals	36	46	48	82	103	77
Civil appeals	17	17	18	12	18	22
Criminal revisions	47	50	71	38	81	102
Civil revisions	4	1	3	—	7	1
Confirmation of death sentences...	3	9	2	6	7	17
Confirmation of sentence	—	—	—	—	—	283
Miscellaneous appeals	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total ...	107	123	142	138	216	505

* Includes 89 cases tried by the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction.
† Includes 342 cases tried by the High Court in its original civil jurisdiction.

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Police.

A Protectorate Police Force is maintained, constituted under the Police Ordinance which decrees that it " shall act as a Police in and throughout the Protectorate for preserving the peace and preventing crime, and apprehending offenders against the peace, and as a military force when called upon to discharge military duties."

This Force has a personnel consisting of 31 European Officers and Inspectors, 8 Asiatic Sub-Inspectors, and 1,294 enlisted African rank and file, under the command of a Commissioner. The European Officers and Inspectors are normally recruited in the United Kingdom, all other ranks being appointed locally by the Commissioner. The normal period of engagement for Asiatic and African ranks is three years extended by like periods to complete 12 years, and thereafter by any period or periods to 21 years' service.

A division of the Force is assigned to each of the 18 Magisterial districts into which the Protectorate is divided. Of these divisions eight are commanded by a Superintendent or an Assistant Superintendent of Police, aided in the more important by one or more subordinate European officers ; the remaining divisions being under the control of the Civil District Officer.

A Criminal Investigation Department is maintained, attached to which is a Finger Print Bureau carrying at present over 45,488 finger print files. This department also controls the supervision of habitual criminals, and undertakes certain duties in connexion with immigration and the inspection of weights and measures.

There is a training school for Police in Kampala for the instruction of recruits in police duties generally, including the use of arms, first-aid, traffic control, and local languages. The normal period of instruction is six months. Refresher and promotional courses are also held here, and there is an elementary vernacular school for the children of policemen and prison warders.

At the Central Registration Bureau firearms to the number of 2,929 were registered, consisting of 1,127 rifles, 1,308 shot guns, 396 pistols and revolvers, 92 muzzle loaders, and 6 miscellaneous guns.

The number of crimes and other offences dealt with by the Protectorate Police during the year was 7,222.

Police are also maintained by the various Native Administrations, and serve as warders in the Native Administration prisons in addition to performing ordinary police duties. The standard of discipline and efficiency required in the Uganda Police is not expected of, or attained by, these forces. There is nevertheless a gradual improvement in this respect.

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Prisons.

There is a central prison now in course of erection near Port Bell, 7 miles from Kampala, which, once completed, will provide accommodation for about 1,000 prisoners. The main section is constructed for long-term native convicts, and there are separate sections for the segregation of juveniles, females, Asiatics, and Europeans, as well as punishment cells, condemned cells, workshops, a hospital, and general offices. A large proportion of the accommodation is in the nature of single cells. An accommodation standard of 40 square feet has been adopted in this prison.

There are also 16 district jails for the accommodation of short-term prisoners and local remands, and debtors. Few of these are permanent buildings. The standard accommodation in these jails is 28 square feet per prisoner.

There is a European staff of one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent and three Head Gaolers, mainly recruited from the Home Prison Service. These are allocated to the Central Prison. The district jails are administered by the local Superintendent of Police or, where there is no such local officer, by an officer of the Provincial Administration.

The subordinate staff is composed of Africans, all of whom undergo a course of training before allocation for duty to the several prisons.

There is as yet no reformatory for juveniles but accommodation of a temporary nature has been provided at Port Bell, well separated from the main prison buildings, for the treatment of youthful delinquents. There they are taught husbandry and carpentry, and an attempt is made to improve their education as well as their physical and moral character. Convicted criminal prisoners are employed generally upon the production of prison food crops, the cutting of fuel for public institutions, the maintenance of prisons', police, and warders' lines, the cleaning of public grounds, and such other nunicipal and sanitary work as can usefully be undertaken by prison labour. At the Central Prison, tailoring, carpentry, mat and basket work, etc., are taught, and in the workshops the uniforms required for the native personnel of the Police Force, the prisons, and the various Government Departments are manufactured, as well as furniture and other articles required by Government.

The number of persons admitted to prison during the year was 7,252; the daily average in prison being 2,074·31. The number of persons executed on the capital charge was 21.

The general health of the prisoners has been satisfactory. The total deaths during the year being 37 or 1·52 per hundred of the daily average population of 2,074·31 prisoners, the main causes being pneumonia, dysentery, and phthisis.

Prisons under the control of the Native Government of Buganda have existed for many years. A central prison is situated at Mengo, and short-term prisoners sentenced by Native Courts are imprisoned

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at the headquarters of the County Chiefs and subordinate (Gombolola) Chiefs. In the Toro and Ankole Districts of the Western Province, also, central prisons have long existed for the confinement of prisoners sentenced by Native Courts. The offences for which a large proportion of the prisoners are sentenced by Native Courts throughout the Protectorate cannot properly be classed as criminal, consisting as they do of such misdemeanours as failing to obey the lawful order of a Chief or failing to pay the compensation recognised by native custom for illicit intercourse with women; many, again, are sentenced for petty assaults and similar minor offences. The admission of offenders of this class to the Protectorate prisons caused a very heavy and quite unnecessary addition to the expenditure of Protectorate revenues, and was open to grave objection in that it meant that unsophisticated natives of a non-criminal type were inevitably brought into close association with a definitely criminal class. During the year 1929, therefore, steps were taken to extend the system of Native Administration prisons to Provinces and Districts in which they had not previously existed.

Payment of Fines.

It is provided by section 288 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1930, that, at the discretion of the Court, it may be ordered that fines shall be paid by instalments at such times and in such amounts as the Court may deem fit.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

The following are the more important Ordinances enacted in 1931 :—

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931, increases the Customs duties on wines, spirits, motor vehicles, and certain other articles.

The Drugs and Poisons Ordinance, 1931, is a comprehensive enactment replacing the Poisons Regulations, 1902. The Ordinance prohibits the compounding and dispensing of drugs by unqualified persons, and lays down provisions in regard to the sale of poisons.

The General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance, 1931, declares the terms and conditions applicable to any loans authorized to be raised by the Uganda Government.

The Trustee Investment in Uganda Government Securities Ordinance, 1931, enables Uganda Government Loans to be treated in the United Kingdom as trustee securities.

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666 FIFTH A

The Customs Tariff (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1931, increases the Customs duties on beer, tea, lubricating oils, and certain other articles.

The Excise Duties Ordinance, 1931, imposes Excise duties on sugar, tea, cigarettes, and tobacco manufactured in Uganda.

The Customs Management (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931, enables regulations to be made by the Governor in Council for the establishment of a " triptyque " system for motor vehicles used for touring in or visiting Uganda for a limited period.

The Excise Duties Agreements Ordinance, 1931, empowers the Governor in Council to enter into agreements with other British East African territories to ensure uniformity in the imposition of Excise duties, and provides that Excise duties shall be allocated in the same manner as Customs duties.

The Levy on Official Salaries Ordinance, 1931, empowers the Governor in Council to impose a levy not exceeding 10 per cent. on the salary of every officer in the public service.

The Cotton Export Duty Ordinance, 1931, imposes an export duty on cotton. Such duty is based on a sliding scale and the duty becomes payable only when the price of American " middling " exceeds 5d. per lb.

The Cotton (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931. This Ordinance (*a*) enables cotton seed to be requisitioned and made available for distribution from any ginnery ; (*b*) enables a holder of current cotton buying licence to complete contracts for the sale and ginning of raw cotton after the close of the cotton buying season ; (*c*) compels cotton buyers to display legible price cards ; (*d*) controls the production of the seed supply of new strains of cotton ; (*e*) empowers the Governor to remit certain licence fees.

The Employment of Women Ordinance, 1931, prohibits, in accordance with the requirements of a Convention which was adopted in 1919, the employment of women during the night in industrial undertakings.

The Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931, repeals certain provisions of the principal Ordinance which were contrary to Article 11 of the 1930 Convention on Forced and Compulsory Labour.

The Collective Punishment (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931, repeals certain provisions of the principal Ordinance which were contrary to Article 20 of the 1930 Convention on Forced and Compulsory Labour.

Reformatory Schools (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931, repeals provisions in the principal Ordinance which were regarded as being contrary to the 1930 Convention on Forced and Compulsory Labour.

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The Levy on Salaries (Transport Services) Ordinance, 193' empowers the Governor in Council, at the request of the F Commissioner for Transport, to impose a levy on the sala es of officers in the service of the Kenya and Uganda Railwa s and Harbours.

Industrial Legislation.

The following legislation in regard to employment in industrial undertakings, compensation for accidents, and provision for sickness is in force :—

(i) The Factories Ordinance and the Factories Rules provide for the proper control and inspection of factory sites and plant and for the safety of employees.

(ii) The Employment of Children Ordinance, 1930, and the Employment of Children Rules, 1931, prohibit the employment of children under twelve years of age in factories or workshops, and prescribe conditions for the employment of children between twelve and fourteen. The Employment of Women Ordinance, 1931, prohibits the employment of women during the night in industrial undertakings.

(iii) The Mining Ordinance provides for the payment of compensation to employees injured in mining operations, and the Master and Servants Ordinance requires employers to provide proper housing and medical attention for their employees.

Subsidiary Legislation.

The Customs Management Regulations, 1931, provide that petrol and lubricating oil required for aircraft clearing for a foreign port may be obtained without payment of duty.

The Air Navigation Directions, 1931, add Entebbe to the list of Customs aerodromes.

The Employment of Children Rules, 1931, restrict the hours of employment of children in factories and workshops, and generally lay down conditions in regard to their employment in cotton ginneries.

The Telegraph (No. 3) Rules, 1931, prescribe telegraph rates between the Protectorate and all countries.

The Cattle Traders (Amendment) Rules, 1931, increase the fee for a cattle trader's licence from 5s. to £1.

Rules of Court No. 3 of 1931—Courts Vacations Rules, 1931,—prescribe the vacations of the High Court.

The Excise Duties Rules, 1931, prescribe conditions in connexion with the licensing of premises for the manufacture of excisable articles.

The Arms and Ammunition (Amendment No. 2) Rules, 1931, vary the fees payable for arms licences.

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666 FIFTH

The Motor Vehicles (Temporary Importation) Regulations, 1931, prescribe conditions regarding the free importation of motor vehicles by persons making a temporary visit to the Protectorate.

Native Laws.

Laws enacted by the Kabaka of Buganda during the year 1931 are as follows:—

The Luwalo (Amendment) Law, 1931, (*a*) imposes upon all natives, other than Baganda, who may be resident in Buganda, similar obligations in regard to Luwalo as are borne by the Baganda themselves, and (*b*) abolishes remaining restrictions upon the right of monetary commutation in lieu of the performance of Luwalo.

The Baganda Township Sanitary Law, 1931, embodies a code of hygiene rules for application by the Buganda Native Government to native property situated, and natives residing, in the vicinity of, but beyond the Kampala Township boundary.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Protectorate accounts showed a surplus balance amounting to £636,295 at the end of 1931, and this, together with the Reserve Fund of £400,000, provided a total available surplus of £1,036,295. The Estimates for the year provided for an excess of expenditure over revenue amounting to £200,906, but the financial outlook was changed by a fall in the price of cotton, and it became evident early in the year that expenditure could not proceed on the basis of the Estimates. Measures of economy were adopted, and the programme of public works was revised, and the result of the year's working was a deficit of only £51,651.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure figures of the last five years:—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus Balance.*
	£	£	£
1927	1,292,306	1,430,976	1,089,204
1928	1,519,237	1,368,188	1,240,253
1929	1,682,918	1,607,175	1,315,997
			Surplus Balance and Reserve Fund.
1930	1,412,242	1,643,293*	1,087,946
1931	1,399,912	1,451,563	1,036,295

* Excludes the £400,000 ...ed to Reserve Fund.

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The estimated revenue for the year was £1,433,174, and the actual receipts amounted to £1,399,913 ; there was thus a shortage of £33,261. The heads under which the principal decreases occurred were :—

	£
Customs	67,153
Licences, Excise, etc. ...	123,080

Against these there were increases under certain other heads, the greatest being :—

	£
Reimbursements ...	147,262

This large increase under reimbursements was due to the transfer of certain expenditure from Revenue account to Loan account, and the real result of the year's working, in so far as recurrent revenue is concerned, was a much more substantial shortage. About one-third of this was accounted for by the absence of a cotton tax, and the balance was, generally speaking, occasioned by the low price of cotton and the world depression.

The amount appropriated for the service of the year was £1,634,080, and the actual expenditure amounted to £1,451,564. There was thus a saving on the expenditure estimates of £182,516.

A certain amount of expenditure for which provision had been made in the Estimates was eventually charged to loan account, but on the other hand the general account had to bear a wholly unprecedented charge of £71,000 in connexion with the depreciation of securities, and the net saving may be attributed largely to the early adoption of measures of economy, and a policy of drastic restriction in regard to capital works.

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666 FIFTH AVENU

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Debt.

The following table shows the position in regard to Loans and Public Debt at the end of 1931.

Designation and amount of Loan.	*Amount received.*	*Sinking Fund repaid and interest thereon.*	*Balance outstanding on 31st December, 1931..*	*Remarks.*
£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Busoga Railway Construction 170,000	170,000	44,807 4 2	125,192 15 10	Interest at 3½ per cent. and Sinking Fund at 1 per cent.
Kampala-Port Bell Railway and improvements in communications in the Eastern Province. 125,000	125,000	39,320 13 9	85,679 6 3	Interest at 3½ per cent. and Sinking Fund at 1½ per cent.
Imperial Loan Ordinance 1915 (Railway and Road Development). 329,000	329,000	23,936 7 8	305,063 12 4	Loan received in instalments on various dates. Repayment by means of annuities of interest and Sinking Fund.
Development Loan for general services 550,000	550,000	—	550,000 0 0	To be repaid to the Imperial Treasury by the Uganda Government raising a loan. A Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. per annum has been formed and invested by Crown Agents.
Total ... ... £	1,174,000	108,064 5 7	1,065,935 14 5	

Note.—£368,851 of the Public Debt was expended on Railway and Marine Services, the interest and sinking fund charges on which are refunded to the Uganda Government by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

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The following expenditure had been incurred at the end of the year in anticipation of the floating of a public loan :—

	£
Jinja-Kampala railway	507,873
Kampala water-supply	109,668
Western Province roads	174,426
Drilling and water-supply schemes	13,133
Kampala industrial fuel supply	2,132
Substitution of iron for wooden telegraph poles	884
Human Trypanosomiasis Central Research Institute	17,976
	£826,092

Assets.

The Protectorate surplus amounted at the close of the year to £1,036,295. Of this sum £715,565 was invested (£400,000 being earmarked as a Reserve Fund), £49,337 was held in cash, and £83,034 as stores. The balance is represented by the excess of recoverable cash advances and the expenditure charged to an advance account in anticipation of the raising of a loan over cash liabilities in the shape of deposits and temporary borrowings.

The main heads of taxation and their yield.

The main sources of revenue from taxation, and the yield of each, were :—

	£
(*a*) Customs duties	304,128
(*b*) Licences to purchase store gin, and bale cotton ...	14,661
(*c*) Motor and carriage Licences	21,633
(*d*) Stamp duties	10,555
(*e*) Trading licences	16,028
(*f*) Poll taxes—native	516,802
(*g*) Poll taxes—non-native	14,740

There is also a tax on the export of cotton and this is calculated on a sliding scale according to the closing price on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange for June American "middling" futures on a certain date in the middle of December of the previous year. This price was below 6d. in December, 1930, and, in accordance with the scale, no tax was payable on cotton exported during 1931.

(*a*) *Customs Duties.*—Revenue is derived chiefly from import duties on spirits, tobacco, cotton yarns and manufactures, and oils, fats, and resin manufactures. (See also Section E, below).

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666 FIFTH AVENU

(*b*) *Licences to purchase, store, gin and bale cotton.*—Ginning licences are issued at a fee of £50 in the Eastern and Buganda Provinces, and £25 in the Northern and Western Provinces. These licences include the right to purchase, store, and bale cotton, but a fee of £50 is charged for this privilege to any non-holder of a ginning licence.

(*c*) *Motor and Carriage Licences.*—The basis of taxation is tare-weight, and the fees vary from £2 to £15 for a motor car, and from £8 to £40 for a commercial vehicle. An additional fee is charged for public service vehicles and for trailers.

(*d*) *Stamp Duties.*—These are payable on various documents, etc., under the terms of an Ordinance enacted in 1915. (See also Section F below).

(*e*) *Trading Licences.*—A licence to cover wholesale and retail trading costs £15, and for retail trading only £7 10s. 0d. Licences for each additional trading store cost £5 and £3 15s. 0d. respectively. £2 8s. 0d. is charged for a hawker's licence.

(*f*) *and* (*g*).—These are dealt with separately in Section G of this Chapter.

Other important sources of revenue, which do not strictly come under the heading of taxation, and the yield from each, are as under :—

	£
Forestry fees	10,667
Inoculation of cattle	18,933
Registration of bicycles	13,633
Land rents	25,017
Sale of ivory	15,267

Customs Tariffs.

Under the terms of the Congo Basin Treaties equality of treatment in respect of imported goods irrespective of origin is ensured, and the grant of Imperial Preference is therefore inadmissible. Goods declared as in transit are allowed to be imported and forwarded under Customs control on payment of expenses of administration (6d. per package).

For purposes of Customs, Kenya and Uganda form a single unit and by agreement with the Tanganyika Territory Government a Common Tariff has been accepted by the three territories, the free and unrestricted movement within the territories of both imported goods and local products being thus secured. The Common Tariff, however, includes a small number of "suspended duties" which are of a protective nature and may be imposed by Proclamation either in part or in full in any or all of the territories.

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The general duty rating under the Common Tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem* based on the landed value at the port of entry, building materials, artisans' tools, and vehicles and parts being admitted at lower ratings. Exemption from duty is allowed on drugs and medicines, packing materials, disinfectants, germicides and vermin killers, machinery, and many articles necessary for road construction, sanitation, irrigation, and drainage purposes, and for the agricultural, industrial, and educational development of the territories.

Amendments to the Customs Tariff in 1931 included increases in the rates of duty imposed on imported vehicles and parts, wines and spirits, tea, ale and beer, sports requisites, and lubricating oils and greases. In December of the year under review Excise duties were imposed on sugar, tea, and tobacco, the Excise Duties Agreements Ordinance enacted at the same time providing for allocation of such duties to the consuming territory on lines similar to those followed with regard to the allocation of the Customs revenues between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

The Customs revenue accruing to the Protectorate in 1931 amounted to £303,430.

Excise and Stamp Duties.

(*i*) *Excise Duties.*—An Excise Duties Ordinance was enacted in December, 1931, to come into operation on 1st January, 1932, but prior to this legislation Excise duties were not leviable in the Protectorate. The duties imposed under the Ordinance are as follows :—

On sugar, excluding jaggery	per cwt. 1 sh.
On tea	per lb. 10 cts.
On cigarettes	per lb. 75 cts.
On manufactured tobacco other than cigarettes	per lb. 50 cts.

(*ii*) *Stamp Duties.*—The present stamp law in Uganda is contained in the Stamp Ordinance of 1915. This Ordinance appears to have been based largely on the Indian Stamp Act of 1899. The Indian Act of 1899 may be said to follow closely the English Stamp Act.

The Stamp Ordinance in Uganda provides that any instrument, whether executed or not and whether previously stamped or not, may be brought to a District Commissioner or the revenue authority for an adjudication as to the proper duty chargeable. The fee for adjudication shall not exceed 10s. and be not less than 1s.

The Stamp Ordinance may be summarized as follows :—Chapter 1 contains definitions, *inter alia*, regarding the nature of commercial and other documents. Chapter 2 is concerned with the

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666 FIFTH A

instruments chargeable with duty stamps and the method of using them, the time of stamping instruments executed within Uganda and without the Protectorate, how valuations are arrived at, and by whom duty is payable. Chapter 3 deals with adjudication as to stamps, whilst Chapter 4 lays down the procedure to be adopted and the action which may be taken in respect of instruments not duly stamped. Chapter 5 details allowances which may be made for spoiled stamps. Chapter 6 provides for reference and revision and, *inter alia*, for an appeal from any decision of the revenue authority to the High Court. Chapter 7 contains penalties for offences under the Ordinance.

A Schedule is annexed to the Ordinance showing the duty payable on the various instruments, which information is also supplied in the Protectorate Blue Book.

Below are given a few of the rates of duty in Uganda and England. It will be noted that the Uganda rates are usually higher :—

	Uganda. Shs. Cts.	*England.* Shs. d.
Affidavit	2 00	2 6
Agreement, Memorandum of	1 00	0 6
Articles of Association of Company ...	50 00	10 0
Bill of Exchange (e.g., a cheque)	0 20	0 2
Bill of Exchange and Pro-Note—		
Not exceeding £25	0 50	0 3
,, ,, £50	1 00	0 6
Conveyance—		
Consideration £5	2 00	1 0
,, £100	40 00	20 0
Memorandum of Association	30 00	10 0
Mortgage—		
Not exceeding £100	5 00	2 6
,, ,, £300	15 00	7 6
Power of Attorney (General)	10 00	10 0
Receipt for more than 40s.	0 10	0 2

Poll Tax.

There is no hut tax in the Protectorate. A poll tax is levied both on natives and on non-natives. The amount of native poll tax, which also in some instances includes " tribute," a tax collected on behalf of certain Native Administrations, varies from 5s. to £1 1s. 0d. annually per adult male of the population, and is assessed according to the ability of the natives of the district to pay. In some cases a district is further sub-divided into counties for this purpose. The tax is collected under the supervision of Administrative Officers,

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by native Chiefs, and a rebate based on a percentage of the collection is paid to the Native Administrations for this service together with the "tribute." The following table shews the rates at present in force, the gross yield, and the net yield, after deducting payment of rebate and/or "tribute":—

District.	*Rate.*	*Gross Yield.*	*Gross Yield per Province.*	*Rebate and Tribute paid.*	*Net Yield.*
	Shs.	£	£	£	£
Buganda Kingdom—					
Mengo	15s.	56,235			
Entebbe	15s.	24,653			
Masaka	15s. 10s.	21,427			
Mubende	15s. 10s.	19,659			
			121,974	23,684	98,290
Eastern Province—					
Busoga	21s.	75,305			
Bugwere	18s.	37,770			
Bugishu	18s.	32,166			
Budama	18s.	22,345			
Teso	18s.	66,728			
Lango	18s.	46,729			
Karamoja	5s.	3,757			
			284,800	80,948	203,852
Northern Province—					
Bunyoro	10s.	12,054			
Gulu	14s. 8s.	12,234			
Chua	8s.	7,119			
West Nile	8s.	16,384			
			47,791	12,820	34,971
Western Province—					
Toro	21s. 16s. 10s. 6s.	16,821			
Ankole	21s. 16s.	32,030			
Kigezi	16s. 7s.	13,386			
			62,237	24,506	37,731
Totals		£516,802	516,802	141,958	374,844

Non-native poll tax is payable at the rate of £1 10s. 0d. per annum by every adult male person of European or Asiatic descent, and also by natives of Africa who are not natives of the Protectorate according to the definition contained in the Poll Tax Ordinance, that is to say, who have not been resident in the Protectorate for one year prior to the first day of January of the year for which poll tax is due.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE FOR 1932

CONTENTS

Chapter.		*Page.*
I.	Geography, Climate, and History	2
II.	Government	5
III.	Population	8
IV.	Health	12
V.	Housing	17
VI.	Production	18
VII.	Commerce	28
VIII.	Wages and Cost of Living	31
IX.	Education and Welfare Institutions	32
X.	Communications and Transport	37
XI.	Banking, Currency, and Weights and Measures	41
XII.	Public Works	43
XIII.	Justice, Police, and Prisons	44
XIV.	Legislation	50
XV.	Public Finance and Taxation	52
XVI.	Game	58
	Bibliographical Note	60
	Map.	

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate extends from about parallel 1° south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Albert Nile (Bahr el Jebel) at Nimule. On the east its boundary extends from Mount Zulia on the Sudan border along the Turkana Escarpment to the crater of Mount Elgon (14,178 feet) and thence runs along the Malawa and the Sio rivers into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria; whilst the outstanding features on the western side are the Nile-Congo watershed, Lake Albert, the River Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 feet), and Lake Edward.

Until a survey of the whole country has been completed, only provisional statistics of area can be furnished, but for all practical purposes the Protectorate may be taken to cover an area of approximately 94,204 square miles, of which 13,616 square miles are water. The whole of this area is at a considerable height above sea-level, the altitude of the greater part being between 3,500 and 4,000 feet.

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666 FIFTH

Climate.

Climatic conditions are not uniform throughout the Protectorate, but, with the exceptions mentioned below, the temperature is moderate and varies but slightly throughout the year. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 80° F., and the mean minimum 60° F. On the Ruwenzori Range there is extreme cold, with perpetual snow, while it is also cold on the higher slopes of Elgon. In the Nile valley near Lake Albert the mean maximum temperature is 90° F. and the mean minimum 74° F.

The highest "absolute maximum" registered was 97·6° F. at Mbale, and the lowest "absolute minimum" 41·4° F. at Kabale. The annual and daily range at four stations in the Protectorate is illustrated in the following table:—

	January.		*July.*	
	Absolute Max.	Absolute Min.	Absolute Max.	Absolute Min.
	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.
Entebbe	86·0	59·9	79·4	59·0
Mbale	95·4	56·1	84·0	57·1
Fort Portal ...	83·9	45·4	78·8	51·0
Hoima	94·0	59·0	82·0	60·0

The rainfall for the year was above normal for the Protectorate. In the most northern area, Kitgum recorded 27 per cent. above normal; the central area, comprising Busoga, Mengo, Bunyoro, and Toro, was 1 per cent. above normal; Mubende, Ankole, and Kigezi were 2 per cent. above; and in the West Nile area, Arua was 10 per cent. above. The highest fall for the year was 88·95 inches at Kalangala and the lowest 32·17 inches at Mbarara. The greatest fall recorded in 24 hours was 4·12 inches on the 10th March at Mutai.

History.

The peoples of Uganda make their earliest appearance in authentic history in the latter part of the nineteenth century when European explorers first arrived in the country. Uganda appears to have been untouched by outside influences prior to the penetration of Arab traders to the southern end of Lake Victoria in the early nineteenth century; and even the slave trade had hardly affected it when the first Europeans, Speke and Grant, reached it in 1862 from the south in their search for the sources of the Nile. In response to the famous appeal for missionaries launched by H. M. Stanley (who visited Buganda in 1875), English missionaries came to Uganda in 1877 and were soon followed by French Roman Catholics. Both denominations, as well as proselytizing Arab Moslems, had gained many adherents by the time of the death of Mutesa (the "Kabaka" or native King of Buganda) and the accession of his son, Mwanga, in 1884.

The murder by Mwanga's orders of Bishop Hannington, who in defiance of native superstition attempted to enter the country from

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the east, precipitated a systematic persecution of all the new religions, and reprisals, which involved the country in " religious " wars for the next seven years.

For a time it was uncertain whether Uganda would come under the British or German sphere of influence in Africa, but in 1886 Germany renounced her claims, and Captain Lugard (now the Right Honourable Lord Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.), on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, concluded a treaty in 1890 with Mwanga, giving the British the right to intervention in the internal affairs of Buganda. Captain Lugard succeeded, not without having to overcome the gravest difficulties, in pacifying the country, but in 1892 the Company found themselves unable to bear the expense of administering Uganda any longer. Sir Gerald Portal, sent by the British Government to report on the advisability of establishing a Protectorate, hoisted the British flag in Kampala in March, 1893, but had to leave the country shortly afterwards on account of ill-health. A British Protectorate was declared on 27th August, 1894. Three years later, Mwanga instigated a rebellion, on the defeat of which he fled the country, and was succeeded by his infant son, Daudi Chwa (the present King, or " Kabaka ") under the guidance of three Regents. Soon afterwards a discontented section of the Sudanese troops maintained in Uganda mutinied, and were joined by Mwanga and Kabarega, King of Bunyoro, who had consistently hindered British administration. After a year's campaigning they were defeated, and deported, and since 1899 the country has been peaceful. Its political organization is dealt with in the next chapter.

The year 1901 saw the completion of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria, without which the subsequent development of the Protectorate would never have been possible. The growing of cotton, now the staple industry, was started in 1903; and the Busoga and Port Bell Railways and a great part of the country's present fine system of motor roads were constructed to provide cheap transport for this product. Sleeping-sickness (trypanosomiasis) ravaged the islands and shores of Lake Victoria from 1902 onwards, causing hundreds of thousands of deaths and necessitating the removal of the population from the affected areas. The islands have since been repopulated, and, as a result of the precautions taken, the disease has not recurred on the Lake. Some 191,600 of the people of Uganda served in the Great War, five battalions of the 4th King's African Rifles being raised in the Protectorate, while 117,819 men were recruited to maintain the personnel of the Carrier Corps.

Since the Armistice, and the succeeding economic difficulties, the country has continued to make rapid progress, despite the famine, rinderpest, and influenza visitations of 1919, and the dislocation of trade consequent upon the change of currency necessitated in 1920 by the fluctuations of the Indian exchange.

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

When the first European travellers arrived in Uganda, they found among the Bantu, and notably among the Baganda, developed political organizations of a sort above the average of African indigenous civilizations. There existed within the principal Bantu tribes a central monarchy and governmental machinery of a nature superficially resembling the feudal system. British administration was based to a great extent on these existing organizations, and, upon the pacification of the country following the capture of Mwanga and Kabarega, it devolved upon Sir H. H. Johnston, as Her Majesty's Special Commissioner, to make arrangements which defined the functions of the Native Governments of Buganda, Toro, and Ankole, and their relations with the suzerain Power. Agreements to this effect were formally concluded between 1900 and 1902.

During the succeeding period the work of extending British administration over the more primitive peoples of the Protectorate went steadily ahead, and was made easier, in the Eastern Province, by the enterprise and co-operation of Baganda chiefs and agents. Apart from the murder of the British Sub-Commissioner in Ankole in 1905, which rendered necessary the suspension of the Ankole Agreement for a time, the years of administrative expansion were without any serious incident, and the population has continued to acquiesce in European rule.

From its establishment the Protectorate was administered by a Commissioner until 1907, when Sir H. Hesketh Bell was appointed the first Governor. In 1921, Executive and Legislative Councils were established, the latter containing nominated non-official members among a majority of official members.

Since 1926, when the Rudolf Province was formally transferred to Kenya Colony, the Protectorate has been divided into four provinces—Buganda, Eastern, Western, and Northern. The Buganda Province is on an entirely different footing from the remainder, since, under the terms of the Uganda Agreement of 1900 the Kabaka exercises direct rule over his own nationals " to whom he shall administer justice through the Lukiko, or Native Council, and through others of his officers in the manner approved by Her Majesty's Government ". The Lukiko is constituted as follows :—

The Kabaka's three Ministers (Prime Minister, Chief Justice, and Treasurer) ;
the twenty county chiefs or their lieutenants;
three notables from each county, selected by the Kabaka ; and
six other persons of importance in the country, appointed by the Kabaka.

All chiefs are appointed by the Kabaka and his Ministers with the approval of His Majesty's representative, and the Kabaka and

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his Lukiko, with the consent of the Governor, have the power to make laws governing his nationals in Buganda.

In the other three Provinces, Native Administrations are recognized which are constituted to a greater or lesser degree, in accordance with the degree of advancement attained by the tribes concerned, on the model of Buganda. A Native Administration exists in each District or tribal area of the Eastern, Western, and Northern Provinces, the Councils being composed of the county chiefs and their sub-chiefs who may for routine purposes be represented by their subordinate chiefs. In these Provinces the Paramount Chief, where such an office exists, is controlled and advised in the exercise of his authority by the Provincial Administration. The Councils have no legislative powers except the power, subject to the Governor's pleasure, to alter by resolution Native Law and to fix penalties for its breach. Except in regard to the judicial functions of Native Courts and to routine matters of administration, the Native Administrations in these Provinces are, in fact, advisory bodies only. They are permanently in session for the purpose of dealing with magisterial and routine matters and submit to the District Commissioner, from time to time, their views on such subjects as :—

(*a*) Proposed alterations to tribal customary law ;

(*b*) matters affecting the expenditure of Native Administration funds for the benefit of the tribes ;

(*c*) agricultural and veterinary development and labour questions ;

(*d*) food crops and famine ;

(*e*) other matters affecting the tribe upon which they may from time to time be consulted by the District Commissioner.

The establishment and jurisdiction of Native Courts are governed by the Courts Ordinance. In Buganda the judicial functions of the Lukiko are performed by a Court consisting of the Kabaka (President), the Native " Chief Justice " (Vice-President), the other two Ministers, *ex officio*, and, from 1st January, 1933, of three members appointed by the Kabaka with the approval of the Governor, each for one year. This Court consisted formerly and during the year under review of the Omulamuzi (Judge), his assistant, and two permanent representatives of the Lukiko, but this constitution was found unsatisfactory, and under a Proclamation dated 22nd September, 1932, the Court was reconstituted as above. This Court has full jurisdiction in Buganda (original, appellate, and revisional) in cases in which all parties are natives of the Protectorate, subject to the reservation of certain classes of cases for trial by British Courts. Apart from the Courts Ordinance, chiefs and Native Administrations in Provinces other than Buganda derive their authority from the Native Authority Ordinance.

As regards finance, estimates are compiled annually for all Native Administrations and submitted to the Governor for approval. The totals of the Native Administration Estimates for the year under

andronicus p
666 FIFTH

review are given below, together with a comparison with the totals of the Protectorate Estimates :—

	Native Administration Estimates, 1932.	*Protectorate Estimates, 1932 (Revised).*	*Native Administration Estimates as percentage of Protectorate Estimates.*
	Totals	*Totals*	
	£	£	
Revenue ...	271,093	1,357,065	19·98
Expenditure ...	291,627*	1,324,940	22·01

*** Includes expenditure on Extraordinary Works, financed from Native Administration surplus balances, in pursuance of the policy of erecting permanent buildings where possible.**

The main items of revenue are poll tax rebate; refund of busulu (a tax levied in lieu of tribal obligations formerly exacted by chiefs and in most districts collected with the poll tax for the sake of convenience); luwalo commutation (the amount payable by certain classes of persons in lieu of unpaid compulsory labour on native public works); together with fines and fees imposed by Native Courts. All Native Administration accounts are audited by the Protectorate Auditor. The Native Administrations themselves contribute a certain sum annually from their funds towards the cost of audit.

African Civil Service.

The policy of the Government is gradually to build up an African Civil Service, analogous to the existing European and Asiatic Civil Services, from which may be filled, in the first instance, the more subordinate posts, clerical or professional, in Government Departments. For the purpose of providing material for the permanent and pensionable branch of this Service, courses for the training or preliminary training of Africans in clerical and professional duties have been established at Makerere College. By the end of the year under review a total of 40 clerks had completed their clerical training, passed the leaving examination and become eligible for absorption into Government Departments as permanent and pensionable civil servants on probation. The clerical leaving examination has now become a competitive examination with a minimum standard of efficiency. In addition to the above, 44 Africans, after general preliminary and departmental professional training, had also become eligible as well as 53 schoolmasters.

The figures given above do not represent the actual number of admissions to the permanent and pensionable service since qualification by examination, after practical experience in Government offices without the aid of the Makerere College course, provides another method of entry and, on the other hand, all who qualify by examination do not necessarily apply for admission. The

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strength of the permanent and pensionable establishment of the African Civil Service at the end of the year under review was :—

Clerical	54
Professional	35

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

Racial Distribution.

The African peoples of the Protectorate, numbering 3,536,267 according to census of 1931, are divisible into three racial groups—Bantu, Nilotic, and Hamitic. The most numerous are the Bantu, comprising the Baganda, Banyoro, Batoro, Banyankole, Basoga, and other smaller tribes or sections of tribes who inhabit all that part of the country south and west of the Victoria Nile, and certain Districts in the Eastern Province. To the north and north-west are the principal Nilotic tribes—the Lango, the Acholi, and the Alur, and the unclassified Lugbara and Madi; the Teso people of the Eastern Province constitute the most important units among the Hamitic tribes; the others are scattered over a wide area in that part of the Protectorate adjacent to Kenya, from the Sudan boundary in the extreme north-east to Mount Elgon. Mention should also be made of the interesting Bahima and the allied tribes of the Western Province. From the former are derived the ruling families of Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro, and Ankole.

Vital Statistics.

General Native Population.

An abridged statement of birth, death, stillbirth, and infantile and maternal mortality rates for the Protectorate is set out in Table A Fuller returns are to be found in Section 15 of the Blue Book.

The detailed figures of the 1931 census were not available till May, 1933, too late to make any but a cursory investigation into the relation between them and the 1921 census figures. Though it would be unsafe to take the 1931 figures as reaching a high degree of accuracy, they have been used in this Report as a basis for the calculation of the birth- and death-rates, the 1932 figures being obtained by adding the number of births recorded in each district during the year to the 1931 census population and subtracting the number of deaths. This method disregards any increase or decrease of population resulting from migration, but in the present state of our knowledge of populations and their movements, there is no way of estimating the effect of this factor. It is hoped that, in the course of time, by a close study of the detailed census returns, and by the application of new additional checks upon the

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666 FIFTH AV

estimated district populations in the inter-census years, a satisfactory degree of accuracy may be achieved.

A factor which depreciates the value of the vital returns is inaccuracy of registration of births and deaths. There is no short cut to improvement in this respect, and accuracy can only be obtained by years of constant and close supervision, particularly in the more backward parts of the Protectorate. Signs are not wanting that in the more enlightened districts the value of birth registration at least is appreciated, and it appears that it is only a matter of time before the returns will constitute a valuable record of the trend of populations.

From what has been said above, it is evident that it is unsafe to draw hard and fast conclusions from the figures now published. Nevertheless, it is felt that they reflect some part of the truth and deserve consideration.

Birth-rate and death-rate.—The position appears to be satisfactory for the Protectorate, although the small excess of births over deaths in the Buganda Province is disquieting. The decrease in both rates for the Protectorate in 1932 is caused principally by the decrease recorded by the Western Province. This decrease is considered to be the result of faulty registration. The tendency to record births more accurately than deaths has been mentioned above, and it is probable that the considerable decrease in the death-rate for 1932 recorded by the Eastern, Western, and Northern Provinces is also due, in part at least, to neglect of registration.

Stillbirth rate.—These rates call for little comment. No explanation is at present available for the comparatively low rate recorded in the Western Province.

Infantile mortality rate.—The very satisfactory improvement in this rate recorded in the Buganda Province is believed to reflect the result of maternity and child welfare work undertaken in this Province by Missions and Government.

Maternal mortality rate.—This rate shows some improvement but remains extremely high, due to the almost universal native habit of administering oxytocic drugs to women in labour. The extension of maternity and child welfare work should result in the course of time in a very considerable improvement in this rate.

European and Asiatic Population.

The available figures are given below : —

		Europeans.		*Asiatics.*	
Population, 1931 census			2,001		14,150
Add	Births recorded 1932	39	548	405	2,444
	Immigrants 1932	509		2,039	
Subtract	Deaths 1932	9	591	147	2,292
	Emigrants 1932	582		2,145	
Net population 1932 (approx.)			1,958		14,302

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The following are the causes of death amongst the European and Asiatic population :—

European.

Pneumonia	3
Blackwater fever	2
Malignant disease	2
Eclampsia	1
Congenital debility	1
Pernicious anæmia	1
Exophthalmic goitre	1
Peritonitis	1
Suffocation	1

Asiatic.

Pneumonia	41
Blackwater fever	30
Malaria fever	22
Pulmonary tuberculosis	7
Heart failure	7
Child birth	5
Plague	5
Burns	3
Cause not stated	3
Cholecystitis	2
Diabetes	2
Heart disease	2
Immaturity	2
Typhoid fever	2
Enteritis	1
Injuries	1
Anæmia	1
Asthma	1
Asphyxia	1
Congenital debility	1
Diarrhoea	1
Dysentery	1
Empyema	1
Intestinal obstruction	1
Meningocele	1
Cerebral abscess	1
Purpura	1
Senility	1
Abscess of lungs	1

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Table A.

RETURN OF BIRTH, DEATH, STILLBIRTH, INFANTILE MORTALITY AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES FOR THE AFRICAN POPULATION OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS.

—	*Birth-rate per 1,000 Population.*						*Death-rate per 1,000 Population.*					
	1927.	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
Province—												
Buganda ...	21·73	19·50	19·78	19·70	19·70	19·25	17·18	18·98	18·47	20·77	19·46	18·84
Eastern ...	26·52	25·11	26·44	30·28	31·17	30·66	—	—	—	24·26	23·62	19·27
Western ...	41·97	40·97	38·28	34·55	33·95	27·92	—	—	—	21·69	21·87	17·41
Northern ...	34·60	32·64	32·12	33·97	32·73	34·58	—	—	—	20·49	21·37	19·32
Uganda Protectorate.	29·94	28·14	28·13	29·19	29·18	28·11	—	—	—	22·06	21·75	18·30

—	*Stillbirth Rate per 100 Births and Stillbirths*						*Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 Births.*						*Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Births and Stillbirths.*		
	1927.	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
Province—															
Buganda ...	5·31	4·82	6·65	3·45	4·29	5·37	130·27	155·32	112·86	128·16	118·21	99·60	10·23	9·07	9·23
Eastern ...	—	—	—	4·24	4·77	4·96	285·87	308·30	264·72	223·55	198·13	158·96	15·33	13·38	12·28
Western ...	—	—	—	3·37	3·83	2·95	318·52	271·57	290·57	256·57	243·08	194·81	14·83	12·35	9·15
Northern ...	—	—	—	4·83	5·04	4·26	283·92	241·62	220·28	259·22	258·54	223·33	20·74	22·39	13·87
Uganda Protectorate.	—	—	—	4·06	4·53	4·46	259·73	254·35	232·75	223·65	209·71	173·19	15·74	14·60	11·56

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

General Native Population.

The following table compares the year under review with previous years :—

	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
New cases	548,163	613,489	642,349	661,349	684,835
In-patients, hospitals ...	17,083	18,888	20,824	21,727	21,071
In-patients, sub-dispensaries.	3,159	4,990	6,813	5,586	1,907
Total attendances	2,275,725	2,590,948	2,762,948	2,842,769	3,016,851
Surgical operations	2,707	2,563	2,799	3,850	3,514

The figures given, with the exception of in-patients, include non-Africans, who represent 1·5 per cent. of the total.

The decrease in the number of cases admitted as in-patients to sub-dispensaries is due to the fact that returns were no longer called for from sub-dispensaries as the standard of in-patient accommodation and treatment was not comparable with that obtaining in hospitals.

The percentage of females to total cases attending for treatment in the last four years was 31·8 in 1929, 33·6 in 1930, 37·5 in 1931, and 38·3 in 1932. The increase is considered to indicate the growth of confidence amongst the natives in European treatment.

Deaths in hospital, and the principal causes of deaths, are set out below :—

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
Total deaths	1,314	1,356	1,280	1,354
Rate per 1,000 in-patients ...	55·0	49·7	46·9	58·9
Deaths from :—				
Pneumonia	294	313	274	279
Accidents	142	137	116	115
Plague	123	50	19	40
Syphilis	63	69	48	41
Dysentery	60	21	37	26
Malaria	50	80	81	50
Tuberculosis	34	44	56	66

Epidemic, endemic, and infectious diseases.—This group of diseases accounted for 29 per cent. of the total cases, and for 35 per cent. of the total deaths in hospital, recorded.

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Trypanosomiasis.—The number of cases and reported deaths, including deaths in hospitals, during the last eight years is set out below :—

Year.	*Cases.*	*Deaths.*
1925	153	209
1926	372	123
1927	283	79
1928	656	67
1929	1,572	78
1930	638	51
1931	471	117
1932	536	85

Of the total number of cases recorded in 1932, 378 occurred in the Northern Province and of these 317 were reported from the West Nile District. An outbreak in the Lake Edward-Lake George sleeping sickness area reported in 1931, when 31 cases were recorded, extended in 1932 when 141 cases were diagnosed. It appears that a considerable number of the patients in this area are immigrants from the Belgian Congo where they may have been infected. Measures of control were instituted, and at the end of the year there was no reason to anticipate further extension of the disease.

The most important development of the year was the introduction to the Uganda Protectorate of several cases of trypanosomiasis due to *T. rhodesiense* from Tanganyika Territory. The situation was well in hand by the end of the year.

Typhus fever.—An outbreak of typhus fever was reported for the first time in the Protectorate. The disease was restricted to the Kigezi District, where it was probably introduced from the Belgian Congo in 1927 or 1928. The insect vector was the louse and the type was analogous to the European *typhus exanthematicus*. By the end of the year, 120 cases with 9 deaths had been reported. A widespread extension of the disease from Kigezi is not anticipated as the louse is not believed to be a common ecto-parasite of the tribes lying to the east and north. The control of the disease in Kigezi presents considerable difficulty, as the universal clothing there is a skin with the hair, in which the louse finds shelter, worn towards the body.

Plague.—During 1932, 1,045 cases and 990 deaths were reported. There were 2,378 cases and 2,299 deaths reported in 1931. The largest number of cases (612) occurred in the Mengo District of the Buganda Province.

Malaria.— 47,950 cases were recorded during the year. The malaria rate per 1,000 cases of all diseases for the Protectorate during the last five years was as follows :—

1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
83	77	75	75	69

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Blackwater fever.—125 cases and 40 deaths were reported, but of this number only four cases and one death occurred amongst the indigenous African population.

Relapsing fever.—There were 1,336 cases of this disease recorded during the year, compared with 871 in 1931. The disease is almost entirely restricted to the Buganda and Western Provinces.

Epidemic cerebro-spinal fever.—In 1932, 235 cases were recorded, as compared with 33 in 1931. The increase was due to an epidemic which broke out over an extended area of the Aringa county of the West Nile District in January, and which was brought under control by April after the occurrence of 191 cases and 121 deaths.

Encephalitis lethargica.—There were 13 cases reported during the year.

Dysentery.—2,655 cases and 26 deaths were reported. The number of cases of this disease have shown little variation from year to year in recent years.

Influenza.—An epidemic of this disease commencing in Kitgum in December, 1931, spread through Lango, Madi, Bunyoro, and Gulu Districts in January and February, 1932, whilst a small epidemic occurred in the Entebbe District at the same time. 15,144 cases were recorded, more than had ever been recorded before : there were 19 deaths. The disease was of a mild type.

Leprosy.—2,174 new cases were recorded. The incidence of the disease varies from about 0·5 per 1,000 population in the Entebbe District to 12·6 per 1,000 in parts of the Lango District, and, generally speaking, appears to be more prevalent in the less developed districts.

Typhoid fever.—Amongst Africans, 34 cases and 6 deaths were recorded.

Tuberculosis.—

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
Cases	379	324	363	687
Deaths	34	44	56	66

It is not yet known if the considerable increase in the number of cases represents an actual increase in the incidence of the disease or whether it is due to improvement in diagnosis and to the native taking greater advantage of the facilities for treatment provided. 85 per cent. of the cases were pulmonary and laryngical.

Syphilis and Yaws.—The two diseases are considered together. Although syphilis accounts for 95 per cent. of the total incidence in Buganda Province, and yaws for a similar percentage in the Northern Province, in the remainder of the Protectorate, with a few exceptions, neither disease predominates, and there is no

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666 FIFTH AV

doubt that considerable confusion of diagnosis exists, particularly with regard to the later stages of the two diseases.

	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
Syphilis	69,015	74,722	65,979	64,591	68,432
Yaws	35,126	37,378	38,066	47,598	43,773
Both diseases	104,141	112,100	104,045	112,189	112,205
Percentage incidence of both diseases.	19·4	19·1	16·7	16·9	16·4

Gonorrhoea.—10,591 cases presented themselves for treatment, a considerable increase over 1931 when 8,931 cases were reported.

Helminthic diseases.—Ankylostomiasis is almost universal, but only appears to affect the health in a small proportion of cases. 739 patients presented themselves for treatment. Tape worm is common particularly in the Western Province. Ascaris infection is very common throughout the Protectorate. Dracunculus is mainly restricted to certain parts of the Northern Province. Schistosomiasis is more widely spread but is less common.

General diseases.—40,662 were recorded. Cancer accounted for 81 cases. No pellagra was reported during the year, and only one case each of beri-beri and rickets. Incidence, 6·8 per cent.

Affections of the nervous system and organs of the senses.—59,555 cases with an incidence of 8·7 per cent.

Affections of the circulatory system.—3,532 cases were recorded. Incidence, 0·52 per cent.

Affections of the respiratory system.—Incidence 13·1 per cent. 89,717 cases were recorded as compared with 83,172 cases in 1931. The number of cases of pneumonia increased from 2,802 to 3,482. The increase in both instances was probably the result of the epidemic of influenza referred to above.

Diseases of the digestive system.—There were 88,925 cases and an incidence of 13·0 per cent.

Diseases of the genito-urinary system.—3,277 cases; incidence, 0·48 per cent.

Puerperal state: diseases of infancy, and maternity and child welfare.—A very satisfactory increase in attendances is shown in the table given below:—

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
Total cases in group	2,429	2,634	5,682	10,097
Women attending for ante-natal supervision	954	2,753	3,760	7,254
Women admitted to hospital for childbirth	318	472	620	786
Babies under observation	(?)	540	640	1,264
Normal babies born in hospital	278	472	591	758

It is evident that the facilities offered to women for ante-natal observation is appreciated, and that they are at last overcoming their distaste of entering a hospital for labour.

Affections of the skin and cellular tissue.—97,683 cases and an incidence of 14·3 per cent. Scabies is very common.

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Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion.—2,878 cases. Incidence of 0·42 per cent.

Malformations.—Only ten cases were recorded.

Affections produced by external causes.—76,312 cases with an incidence of 11·1 per cent.

Non-Native Population.

2,647 Europeans and 7,392 Asians attended Government hospitals for treatment during the year. The commonest diseases amongst non-Africans was malaria, followed by injuries, digestive diseases, influenza and respiratory diseases.

Provision for Treatment.

In the Protectorate there are four Government hospitals for Europeans with a total capacity of 29 beds, 9 for Asians with 59 beds, and 22 for Africans with 1,145 beds. There are also 85 sub-dispensaries for Africans, 8 of which make provision for in-patients, with 139 beds. These sub-dispensaries are frequently used by Asians as well. 434,874 new cases attended sub-dispensaries for treatment and the number of attendances recorded was 1,904,375. Nearly two-thirds of the out-patient treatment of the Protectorate is undertaken at sub-dispensaries.

The Church Missionary Society maintains hospitals for Europeans, Asians, and Africans at Namirembe (Kampala), Fort Portal, and Kigezi, and a hospital for Asians and Africans at Ngora in Teso District. The Mill Hill Mission maintains a hospital for Asians and Africans at Nsambya (Kampala) and an African hospital at Nkokonjeru in the Kyagwe County of the Mengo District.

Provision for the accommodation and treatment of lepers is made by the Church Missionary Society Mission at Ngora in Teso District and on an island near Kabale in the Kigezi District. The Mill Hill Mission maintains a leper settlement at Nyenga in Kyagwe. All these activities are assisted by grants from Government and from the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. Leprosy is treated at all Government hospitals and sub-dispensaries.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

In addition to the activities of Government in maternity and child welfare work, referred to above, there are two training schools for African midwives maintained by Mission Societies, viz., the Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School with 25 maternity and child welfare centres under the care of the Church Missionary Society, and the Nsambya Maternity Training School maintained by the Mill Hill Mission. The number of women admitted to

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666 FIFTH AVEN

childbirth to the various institutions of the three bodies concerned is given below :—

Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School ...	1,766
Nsambya Maternity Training School	1,286
Government	786
Total	3,838

This figure represents less than four per cent. of the total births recorded in the Protectorate during the year, and it is evident that there is ample scope for the extension of this service.

Preventive Measures.

Malaria.—Routine anti-mosquito measures are undertaken in all townships, together with reclamation and anti-malarial afforestation.

Smallpox.—101,695 vaccinations were performed during the year. There were no cases of this disease.

Plague.—The methods detailed in the 1931 Report for dealing with outbreaks of plague were continued and elaborated during the year, and more attention was paid to rural sanitation than in the past. It became obvious that the available European staff could not deal individually with each outbreak and a considerable amount of routine gassing of infected huts was undertaken by trained African staff, with excellent results. It is anticipated that an extension of this system will result in the more efficient control of plague.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

Among the native population the type of dwelling varies with the district and directly with the affluence of the occupier. The local peasant and labouring classes are usually content with mud and wattle, grass-roofed huts, generally of the round, dome-shaped type. These huts may last from two to six years and in some districts even longer, with occasional repairs and re-thatching. The interior is often divided into two or more rooms, either with partition walls or bark-cloth curtains. Windows are rare and the means of ventilation is usually the single door, although sometimes an air space is left between the top of the walls and the roof.

Those natives who have some education or position, e.g., chiefs, clerks, and others who find employment in more or less skilled occupations, and certain of the more advanced cattle-owners and agriculturists, usually live in well-built mud and wattle houses of the rectangular ridge-pole type, containing two or three, or even more, rooms. These are in the main grass-roofed, but more and more natives are now using corrugated iron sheeting for the roofs. This type of hut is becoming more common, and natives are

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encouraged to adopt it by the Provincial Administration and Native Administrations: in the Busoga District, for example, the dome-shaped hut is rarely seen. The type of hut now finding favour is constructed with windows and at least one door, and the kitchen is commonly in a separate building. Some of the wealthier natives employ brick or dressed stone for the walls and proper timbering for the roof.

Native dwellings are not usually clustered together in villages, and where a village occurs the huts are usually widely scattered over a considerable area, being divided one from the other by cultivated plots. Ordinarily the dwellings are dispersed throughout the fertile parts of a district in groups of a few huts.

Immediately surrounding each hut is a clear space, which is usually kept clean by sweeping and weeding, in which are situated such out-houses and stores as are maintained. In many districts pit-latrines are dug at a little distance from the principal dwelling. Under the Township Rules, natives living within township boundaries are obliged to maintain an adequate standard of sanitation in their dwellings and compounds.

Under the Masters' and Servants' Ordinance, all employers of labour, whether Government or not, must house their labour satisfactorily and also see that sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, unless the labourers have their own homes, or are able to obtain proper lodging, near by. Draft rules have been drawn up dealing with housing, and specifying materials, spacing of huts, area per occupant, and general sanitary measures which are considered indispensable for the good health of the labour. It is not intended to apply those rules to temporary or prospecting camps, or where, in view of the probable manner of life of those occupying the camp, the expense would be unjustifiable.

Regulations for the employment of unskilled labour apply to all Government labour, and deal with not only housing and sanitation but also fuel and water-supply, rations, and medical attendance.

The Railway houses its permanent labour in "landies" generally constructed of concrete blocks with cement floors. These "landies" consist of a varying number of units and have verandas running the whole length of the building, but there are partitions between each unit.

Government labour working at headquarters of districts is, where necessary, housed in labour camps, the buildings of which are of a temporary nature.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

There are indications of the existence in the Protectorate of a wide range of minerals including tin ore, gold, salt, iron, copper, silver, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, tantalum, bismuth, manganese, rare

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666 FIFTH AVEN

earth minerals, and petroleum. Of these, tin ore alone so far has been found in quantities calling for organized production and export.

Conditions, in particular the climate and the necessity for close supervision in the interests of native cultivators, render Uganda more generally suitable for exploitation by substantial companies and syndicates, but during 1932 a few small workers, mostly persons with experience of local conditions, have taken an interest in the development of mineral resources.

The production of tin ore, responding to improved prices, was more than double that of 1931, exports in long tons (dry weight) being as follows:—

	Quantity.	*Value.*
		£
1931	150	12,522
1932	365	37,312

Of the latter quantity, nearly 23 tons was the produce of claims workers in Ankole, the balance coming from the Mwirisandu Mine.

The search for gold was stimulated by the high price of the metal, and promising indications were under investigation in North Ankole, Budema, and Kigezi. Small quantities of gold won in the course of prospecting in Kigezi were exported. Quantities (troy oz.) and value, with comparative figures for 1931, are as follows:—

	Quantity.	*Value.*
		£
1931	71	401
1932	586	3,274

The copper prospect at Kilembe (Ruwenzori) continues to fulfil expectations, but world prices of the metal offer little inducement to expedite a commencement of production.

No great difficulty is encountered in recruiting, from local or near neighbouring sources, the limited amount of labour required for prospecting and mining purposes. A 30-day ticket is usually adopted, but employers suffer from the native disposition to work for only a few months on end and this absence of continuity renders training difficult.

The production of salt is a native industry and the output is entirely absorbed in the local native market. The untreated salt is not palatable to Europeans but is much appreciated by natives. Operations at the Katwe and Kasenyi salt lakes and at the Kibero hot springs are in charge of the Native Governments of Toro and Bunyoro respectively. At Katwe, which is by far the largest source of supply, the production of salt was curtailed for much of the year to permit of the liquidation of large accumulated stocks.

The Protectorate is rich in iron ore, but only insignificant quantities are smelted by native iron-workers. Brick, clay, laterite, and other common building materials are excavated to meet local requirements, and limestone is available in certain areas.

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Agriculture.

With cotton lint and cotton seed exports representing over 80 per cent. of the value of the total exports from the Protectorate, it will be realized that, cotton being almost entirely a native-grown crop, the agricultural production of the Protectorate is preponderantly in the hands of the native cultivators. Non-native agriculture mainly centres round the production of coffee, rubber, tea, and sugar.

Native Agriculture.

Economic Crops.

Cotton.—Cotton is grown throughout the Eastern, Buganda, and Northern Provinces and in the Toro and Ankole Districts of the Western Province. Figures of acreage and production during the last few years are given below :—

Season.	*Acres.*	*Production. (Bales of 400 lb.)*	*Value at port of shipment, Mombasa.* £
1927–28	533,004	138,486	2,475,327
1928–29	699,107	204,057	3,312,667
1929–30	663,157	129,122	1,555,344
1930–31	739,690	188,920	1,503,307
1931–32	865,259	207,326	1,584,172
1932–33	1,071,410	295,000*	(?)

* Estimated.

The crop is peasant-produced and is grown in small plots varying in size from a quarter of an acre to upwards of five acres in areas where ploughing is practised. Seed for planting is requisitioned by Government from the various ginneries and issued, free of charge, to growers. The cotton grown is of the American upland type, which commands a substantial premium over American middling.

Government has established two cotton-selection stations, where improved varieties are produced, tested, and subsequently introduced into general cultivation. Marketing facilities are well organized. There are 194 ginneries in the Protectorate and numerous markets at convenient centres. The whole of the crop is exported.

With the extension of railway facilities within the Protectorate, the economic zone for the export of cotton seed has been widened.

Exports of cotton seed during recent years are as under :—

	Tons.	*Value.* £
1929	67,523	424,000
1930	33,578	137,387
1931	45,435	149,224
1932	56,311	168,366

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666 FIFTH AVE

1932-33 Season. The steady increase in the acreage under cotton was well maintained and for the first time the total acreage exceeded one million acres. In the Eastern and Northern Provinces favourable weather conditions enabled a large proportion of the crop to be planted early and the greater part of the cotton was in the ground by the end of July. In Buganda Province the dry conditions of July caused delay in planting and the proportion of late cotton was higher than usual. During the growing period the weather was very favourable and the conditions of the crop gave every indication of high yields being obtained. Unseasonable rain in January somewhat reduced these expectations, but even so it is estimated that about 295,000 bales of 400 lb. net will be produced.

Coffee.—Both arabica and robusta are grown in areas climatically suited to the particular species. In Bugishu District some 2,825 acres are under arabica, grown in small plots by peasants. The steps taken in 1931 in this District to organize and control the marketing of the crops, with the object, in time, of encouraging the formation amongst growers of a co-operative selling society, have been amply justified. The carefully organized buying and factory arrangements developed under the measures taken have been reflected in the comparatively high prices received for the coffee marketed. The acreage continues to expand and the demand for seedlings by native coffee-growers shows no signs of any lessening of interest in this crop. Additional temporary pulping stations were erected during the year.

Arabica coffee is also produced in Ankole District, where it is estimated there are approximately 1,700 acres under the crop. The whole is grown by peasant cultivators. The crop in this District is still in the early stages of development, but the demand for plants is increasing to such an extent that nursery facilities will have to be extended. It is estimated that approximately 500 acres were planted in 1932. A small amount of arabica is also grown by the natives of the Toro District. Robusta is grown in small plots throughout Buganda Province and in the Bwamba area of Toro. It is considered that the total acreage under coffee comprises 15,000 acres under robusta and 8,000 under arabica.

In all areas where coffee is grown, Government maintains central and district nurseries where plants from selected seed are raised and issued free of charge to growers.

Export of coffee from the Protectorate (including non-native production) during 1932 amounted to 87,077 cwt. valued at £223,162, compared with 69,990 cwt. valued at £161,389 for 1931 and with 48,856 cwt. valued at £154,995 during 1930.

It will be seen that there has been a notable increase of coffee exports and this must be largely attributed to native production.

Oil Seeds—Groundnuts and Simsim.—The main areas of production are in the Eastern Province and Lango District of the

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Northern Province. These crops have in the main been grown as food crops but, as a result of the endeavour to widen the range of economic production, a greater interest has been shown in the cultivation for export, particularly with regard to groundnuts. Government has been seriously engaged in endeavouring to formulate measures as to how increased production of such crops may best be established. To this end, an important step was taken during the year by the passing of the Native Produce Marketing Ordinance, 1932. The object of this Ordinance is to arrange for adequate and proper market facilities, to ensure that the produce is marketed and exported under the best available conditions, and to see that the native growers receive the best possible price for their produce. The following table gives the estimated quantities exported during the last two years. It will be noted that there have been considerable increases for 1932 :—

	1931.		*1932.*	
	Exports. Tons.	*Value.* £	*Exports. Tons.*	*Value.* £
Groundnuts	215	2,076	1,455	16,232
Simsim seeds	350	3,799	3,597	43,363
„ oil	320 imp. gals.	48	688 imp. gals.	80

Tobacco.—In Bunyoro District the growing of tobacco by natives is making steady progress. Government controls and supervises the crop throughout all stages of growth, from the establishment of seed beds to the curing, grading, and marketing of the leaf. A large proportion of the crop is purchased by the British American Tobacco Company for use in their tobacco factory at Jinja. The balance is purchased by local planters for export overseas and for export to a local tobacco factory in Tanganyika.

The total crop produced during 1932 amounted to 278 tons of good quality fire-cured leaf, which resulted in approximately £6,694 being distributed to growers.

The crop has been extended to the West Nile District, but cultivation and production are still in the experimental stage.

Exports during 1931 and 1932 including non-native produced tobacco were :—

	1931.		*1932.*	
	lb.	*Value.* £	lb.	*Value.* £
Tobacco manufactured	275	45	6,355	1,045
Tobacco unmanufactured	133,322	5,140	153,794	6,925
Cigarettes	46,474	12,345	67,300	18,190

Food Crop.

The various tribes in the Protectorate fall into two main groups as regards the staple articles of diet, viz., grain eaters and plantain eaters.

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666 FIFTH AV

The grain crops grown are millets, principally the small millet (*eleusine coracana*) and sorghum (*sorghum vulgare*).

Throughout the Eastern and Northern Provinces, where people are grain eaters, a system of communal food granaries has been organized as a precaution against famine. Each grower contributes annually to these granaries a small proportion of his crop. A reasonable reserve is gradually accumulated, and when this has been done a proportion of the old grain is each year replaced by fresh supplies.

Improved varieties of seed of all food crops are produced on Government experiment stations. In the Eastern Province stocks of such seed are increased, prior to general distribution, on numerous district plots maintained by the Native Administration under the supervision of Government.

Non-native Agriculture.

Land Tenure.

Freehold is not now granted, but Crown land may be leased for agricultural purposes, the normal term being 99 years at a rental of Sh.1 per acre revisable after the thirty-third and sixty-sixth years. Such leases are arranged by private treaty and are subject to a condition that not less than three-tenths of the area leased shall be brought under proper cultivation within three years of the commencement of the term. Prior to 1916 a limited area was granted in freehold and parcels may occasionally be purchased in the open market. Extensive areas are held by natives under the terms of various treaties, and occasionally leases of small areas to non-natives are effected, but such leases are subject to strict control.

Markets and Produce.

Most of the plantation crops are produced for export; sugar is a notable exception and, in a smaller way, tea also. Both sugar and tea are utilized for the local markets, either in Uganda or in the neighbouring territories, and practically none is exported overseas. All produce for export is transported over the Kenya and Uganda Railways to the port of Mombasa, and thence by steamship to final destination.

Labour.

Labour is voluntary and is engaged either by the month or for a contract period of several months. Up to 1923, the local labour supply was generally sufficient without recourse to foreign labour. It has, however, often been necessary to recruit labour from one district to another, usually from outlying districts where it has not yet been possible to establish economic crops. From 1923 to 1927 a shortage of labour was experienced and a considerable amount of foreign labour was admitted, mainly from Belgian Ruanda. The

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labour supply is now adequate for present needs. There are Government regulations regarding housing, food, and terms of contract, which have special reference to imported and foreign labour.

European Agriculture.

European planting first commenced seriously a few years prior to the commencement of the War, and was confined entirely to the production of coffee and para rubber. Individual planters opened up estates and were followed by a number of small companies. In the slump of 1921 the whole of the industry was seriously affected by low prices and the companies suffered more severely. Many estates were either abandoned or closed down, but with the return of better prices for primary products some of these were re-opened. Latterly there has been a tendency in some cases for the grouping of estates under one management. During 1926-27 there was an influx of a number of new planters taking up land for coffee planting in the Toro District. The present economic depression has seriously affected the planting industry and again many estates have been closed, more particularly those under the cultivation of rubber. There is no tendency for the number of European planters to increase materially and, save for the exceptional increase due to those attracted to the Toro District in 1926-27, the number has remained fairly constant. In 1932 there were 228 estates recorded by the Agricultural Department, comprising 102,557 acres of which 25,973 acres were under cultivation.

Although, as stated, European planters at the beginning confined themselves almost entirely to coffee and rubber, latterly they have begun to devote their attention to tea and tobacco also. The arabica type of coffee was favoured in the earlier years, but recently the robusta type, with its high-yielding qualities and resistance to disease, has found increasing favour, more particularly at the lower elevations and around the shores of Lake Victoria. Areas under coffee cultivation by Europeans were estimated in 1932 at 10,486 acres coffee arabica (3,599 in the Toro District) and 6,349 acres coffee robusta (5,284 in Buganda Province). Exports have already been shown under the paragraph headed " Coffee ".

A fairly large acreage was originally put under para rubber—estimated at 10,283 acres in 1932—but, owing to the low prices, very little tapping has taken place for the last two years and has now practically ceased altogether. Many planters have closed their rubber areas and no attention is being given to the maintenance of cultivation, but many of these areas could be re-opened should tapping again become economic. The exports in 1930 were 6,270 centals valued at £16,814, but declined in 1931 to 1,334 centals valued at £2,291, and in 1932 were nil.

The climate appears suitable for tea, and exceptionally high yields of fair quality have been realized. With proper organization of manufacture and distribution it appears likely that a small but

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666 FIFTH A

profitable industry can be built up on existing plantations, the local demand being considerable and likely to increase.

A few planters have experimented with tea production in the Mubende District, and 1931 saw the crop extended to the Mengo District where 388 acres are now planted. The total acreage in 1932 was estimated at 721 acres.

A number of planters have successfully grown tobacco for export, but the acreage, 254 acres in 1932, is small and the quantity produced is not yet very important.

Asiatic Agriculture.

Speaking generally, Indians have acquired the European estates which have been placed on the market from time to time, and many of the earlier freehold titles have thus changed hands. A notable exception was the enterprise of an important Indian firm in founding and developing a large sugar estate and factory in the Mengo District. The factory has a distillery for the production of alcohol. The same firm has started a new venture with sisal in the Bunyoro District, on a leasehold area of 5,000 acres; 1,200 acres have been planted. There is a second sugar factory in the Busoga District. The acreage under sugar-cane was increased from 8,440 acres in 1931 to 10,250 acres in 1932, but production of white sugar remained around the same figure of 9,000 tons as in 1931.

The areas under coffee and rubber are mainly those taken over from previous European owners and in 1932 were estimated at: —

	Acres.
Coffee arabica	364
Coffee robusta	361
Para rubber	1,190

There are records of 49 Indian estates comprising 42,870 acres of which 13,630 acres are under cultivation.

Livestock.

Although there are a few successful dairies in the Protectorate owned by Europeans, the great majority of livestock is African-owned. The proportionate distribution of cattle among male adult natives varies from 0·14 to 10·34 according to the different conditions obtaining throughout the country. The method employed by the native stock-owners are still primitive in character, and such organization in relation to the care of herds, etc., as exists is largely based on custom. The Veterinary Department, however, is gradually improving conditions and, in particular, exercises close supervision in all matters relating to the eradication and control of stock disease, and the measure of success achieved is reflected in the great increase in the number of cattle in the Protectorate between 1921 and the year under review. This increase is slightly in excess of 100 per cent.

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The stock in the Protectorate comprises cattle of the long-horned and of the zebu type, goats, fat-tailed sheep, and domestic fowls. The policy of improving native stock by concentrating mainly on indigenous breeds has been continued, and the cross between the long-horned Ankole cow and the short stocky humped West Nile bull is proving highly successful, the result being a hardier stock of considerable strength, size, and endurance. A small herd of pure-bred Ayrshire stock and another of "grades" have been maintained to allow investigation into the use of such animals with local cattle. Propaganda and other work designed to reduce the "scrub" bull have been carried on continuously, and in 1932 the number of castrations of surplus males totalled 45,636, including 6,652 goats and sheep. During the last three years over 150,000 animals have been treated and, although the beneficial results of this work are not yet fully apparent, the policy must eventually exercise a very beneficial influence on the stock and meat supplies of the country.

Rinderpest continues to be a constant threat to bovines, while helminthiasis and pleuro-pneumonia take a heavy toll of sheep and goats. The position is improving, however, and during 1932 the loss from rinderpest was approximately one-half per cent. of the stock population of two million head, although the disease was recorded in six districts. Experimental reclamation work, designed to ascertain whether certain areas in South Ankole in the Western Province, which were heavily infested with *glossina morsitans*, could be made available for cattle, was undertaken in 1931 with assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, and is progressing satisfactorily. The general reduction of the tsetse by approximately 80 per cent. in some sections where game was preserved is encouraging, and it is hoped that about one thousand square miles may be made available for increased production.

The chief stock trading routes, which mainly converge on Jinja and Kampala from the Western and North-Eastern areas, have been kept open throughout the year. The trade from the Western Province to Buganda had a value of about £40,000, while that from the Eastern Province was valued at approximately £20,000. The general price of cattle remains low at £3 to £4 a head, except for good cows in milk, which are difficult to purchase at a figure under £10 or even £15. In view of the low upkeep costs to be met by the average native owner, however, even a price of £3 to £4 is by no means unreasonable.

The continued distribution by the Veterinary Department on payment of British fowls and sittings of eggs has given excellent results, and the poultry owned by natives shows an increasing improvement as the result of widely-spread cross-breeding between native and imported pure-bred fowls.

The hide and skin industry continues to suffer from general trade depression and shows considerable decrease, both in volume and value. Throughout the year there was practically no buying

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666 FIFTH AVEN

of hides of low quality; the number of sheep skins purchased was negligible and only high-grade goatskins found a satisfactory sale. The following table of exports indicates the position as compared with the past four years:—

—	*Hides.*		*Skins*	
	Quantity. *cwt.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.* *No.*	*Value.* £
1928	58,364	257,287	163,042	8,038
1929	35,099	152,543	258,045	12,901
1930	21,493	49,519	205,200	7,670
1931	19,886	36,865	130,670	5,226
1932	15,222	27,682	173,094	6,588

It is satisfactory to note, however, that a differentiation of price in relation to quality is now being made by many of the buyers. This difference amounts to 10 cents a pound between first and third grade hides. Demonstration posts, at which the natives can be instructed in satisfactory methods of drying hides and skins, are maintained, and general propaganda on the preparation of hides is carried on throughout the Protectorate. The transport of hides from areas far distant from the main baling centres constitutes a difficulty which the industry must overcome, as it involves high overhead cost on a low-priced article; and it is probable that if the transport situation were improved a great amount of wastage in hides and skins would be obviated.

The organization of the ghee industry in the Eastern Province is still in its infancy, but the work has been extended and there are now four posts for the preparation of ghee. Milk is brought to the posts and payment made; the milk is then skimmed and the skimmed milk returned to the vendor. Experimental butter-making for local consumption has been begun in Lango, Teso, and Bugishu. The following table shows the position of the imports and exports of ghee into and from Uganda during the last two years:—

	Imports.		*Exports.*	
	Cwt.	*Value.* £	*Cwt.*	*Value.* £
1931	23	56	1,138	2,724
1932	21	71	714	1,743

Fisheries.

Throughout the Protectorate, fisheries are entirely in native hands, and there is a certain amount of local trade in fresh and dried fish in the districts readily accessible from the shores of the principal lakes. There are certain restrictions upon fishing in sleeping sickness areas, upon the type of vessel which may be employed, and upon the mesh of the nets used, but otherwise the industry is not controlled.

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CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

General.

Uganda and Kenya form a single unit for purposes of Customs and there is in consequence complete freedom of trade between the territories. A detailed examination of the external trade of Uganda alone is, therefore, a matter of considerable difficulty, more particularly as virtually the whole of the import and export trade of both Dependencies passes through Mombasa, the principal port in Kenya. As a result, the combined trade figures represent generally the landed value at Mombasa in the case of imports, and the " f.o.b. Mombasa " value in the case of exports, these being the declared values for purposes of Customs.

As, however, the division of Customs revenue is based on the consumption of dutiable articles in each territory, every endeavour is made to determine the imports into Uganda with the greatest possible accuracy, exports being differentiated as regards the country of origin in accordance with the declaration of shippers. Succeeding paragraphs under the headings of " Imports " and " Exports " deal briefly with the information so obtained.

Crop yields during the year were generally satisfactory, but, despite an increased volume of exports, hope deferred in the matter of improved commodity prices on the overseas markets characterised 1932 as a year of unremitting anxiety. Inward traffic during the earlier part of the year was confined to the barest necessities and, although some improvement in trade became noticeable in the later months, the maintained contraction in the spending power of the local population is reflected in the figures of trade imports. World conditions continue to be the dominant factor, and complete recovery cannot be expected until the prices of primary products, upon which the prosperity of the East African territories ultimately depends, again reach an economic level.

Imports.

The total value of trade imports into Uganda for consumption in the Protectorate was £1,326,220 as compared with £1,308,726 in 1931, an increase in value of £17,494.

For the reasons given in the first paragraph in this chapter, import figures are of necessity quoted in terms of " ex-ship Mombasa ", the cost of freight and handling through Kenya to Uganda not being included.

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666 FIFTH A

Cotton yarns and manufactures continue to constitute the main item of imports into Uganda and imports during the last two years were valued as follows :—

	1931.	1932.
	£	£
Cotton piece-goods	307,554	305,765
Cotton blankets	30,538	33,248
Cotton yarns and manufactures	9,125	12,129
Total	347,217	351,142

Tobacco.—The value of imports of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco was £75,855 as compared with £80,906 during 1931.

Other Imports.—Increases are recorded in the figures relating to cement, jute bags and sacking, artificial silk piece-goods, motor lorries, motor cars, and cycles, and motor-car, lorry and cycle covers. The value of Kenya produce imported for consumption in the Protectorate during the year amounted to £140,160 as compared with £146,166 in 1931—the principal commodities being, wheat meal and flour (£21,666), maize meal and flour (£13,118), living animals, for food (£19,413), beer (£3,522), tea (£9,663), timber (£5,009), and coconut oil (£4,359).

Exports.

The total value of the domestic exports of Uganda during 1932 in terms of " f.o.b. value Mombasa " was £2,224,878 as against £1,978,262 in respect of the previous year, representing an increase of £246,616 or 12·47 per cent.

Cotton again predominates, representing, in conjunction with cotton seed, 78·77 per cent. of the total value of the exports of Uganda produce.

Shipment of lint cotton during 1932 totalled 829,303 centals, valued at £1,584,172, as compared with 755,680 centals in 1931 of a value of £1,503,307, an increase of 73,623 centals in weight and £80,865 in value.

The declared value per cental of 100 lb. was £1 18s. 3d. as against £1 19s. 9d. in 1931 and £3 0s. 2d. in 1930.

India continues to be the main market for raw cotton, 742,065 centals, valued at £1,421,062, being consigned to that country in 1932, representing 89·7 per cent. of the total value of this commodity exported.

Cotton seed.—56,311 tons, valued at £168,366, were shipped during 1932 compared with 45,435 tons valued at £149,224, in 1931, an increase of 10,876 tons in quantity and £19,142 in value. 45,967 tons, value £137,355, were shipped to the United Kingdom.

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Coffee.—87,077 cwt., of a value of £223,162, were exported during 1932 compared with 69,990 cwt., valued at £161,389, in the previous year, an increase of 17,087 cwt. in quantity and £61,773 in value.

Sugar.—Exports of this commodity show a slight decrease from 44,995 cwt., valued at £46,576, in 1931, to 41,049 cwt., valued at £45,012, in the year under review. Shipments were mainly to Tanganyika Territory.

Other produce.—Cigarettes and tobacco again show increases; also ivory, tin ore, groundnuts, sheep and goat skins, sesame seed, and gold bullion.

The principal markets to which the exports of the Protectorate were consigned are shown below :—

Country.	*Article.*	*Quantity.*		*Value.* £
United Kingdom ...	Coffee	Cwt.	21,228	56,760
	Tobacco (unmanufactured)	lb.	124,735	5,892
	Tin ore	Ton	316	45,504
	Cotton (raw)	Cental	76,578	142,901
	Cotton seeds	Ton	45,967	137,355
	Groundnuts	Ton	631	6,935
	Hides	Cwt.	6,350	11,760
	Skins (sheep and goat) ...	No.	145,319	5,507
	Ivory (elephant)	Cwt.	219	10,881
	Gold bullion	Oz. Troy	569	3,470
	Other goods	Value	—	4,218
				£431,183
Aden	Coffee	Cwt.	629	1,283
	Sesame seed	Ton	319	3,975
				£5,258
Ceylon	Cotton (raw)	Cental	1,230	£2,460
India	Cotton (raw)	Cental	742,065	1,421,062
	Ivory (elephant)	Cwt.	85	3,928
	Other goods	Value	—	222
				£1,424,312
Union of South Africa...	Coffee	Cwt.	3,062	6,986
	Groundnuts	Ton	512	5,719
	Other goods	Value	—	44
				£12,749
Zanzibar	Coffee	Cwt.	300	722
	Cigarettes	lb.	1,234	282
	Ivory (elephant)	Cwt.	113	3,740
	Other goods	Value	—	362
				£5,106

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666 FIFTH AV

Country.	*Article.*	*Quantity.*		*Value.*
				£
Canada	Coffee	Cwt.	11,938	£28,551
Australia	Coffee	Cwt.	262	714
	Cotton seed	Ton	3,978	11,934
	Other goods	Value	—	295
				£12,943
New Zealand	Coffee	Cwt.	498	£1,498
Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	Sugar	Cwt.	39,893	43,750
	Cigarettes	lb.	66,018	17,900
	Tobacco (manufactured) ...	lb.	6,353	1,045
	„ (unmanufactured)	lb.	29,059	1,033
	Groundnuts	Ton	41	440
	Aluminium hollow-ware ...	Ton	2	301
	Other goods	Value	—	1,138
				£65,607
	Empire Total			£2,006,927

Empire percentage of total domestic exports (£2,224,878) 90·2 per cent.

For more detailed information in regard to imports, exports, sources of supply, countries of destination, etc., reference is invited to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Natives.

The monthly average of persons in employment during 1932 was 407,198, the great majority being unskilled labourers. Of the total, agriculture absorbed about 89·03 per cent., industrial concerns 5·55 per cent., Government and the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours about 3·08 per cent., and the building trade about 0·79 per cent.: the remainder were in domestic service. The rate of wages paid has been, on the average, about 12 shillings a month. There was an increase of about 15 per cent. in wages paid by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours during the year, the policy being to get permanent labourers of a good stamp. A decrease of about 10 per cent. is recorded in wages of Government casual labourers, but no change in the position of Government permanent labourers.

There was a decrease in the cost of native foodstuffs during 1932, averaging 20 per cent. as compared with the prices ruling in 1931, but no change in the cost of clothing. Livestock, one of the principal forms of native property, has again depreciated in value, oxen by 23 per cent., sheep by 17 per cent., and goats by

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10 per cent. The staple article of diet among the Baganda is cooked plantains (bananas), of which there are about forty varieties, and of which the cost is about 40 cents a bunch. A bunch generally last three days. The other tribes subsist principally on a diet of sweet potatoes (or plantains), millets (wimbi), or beans. The average price of sweet potatoes is 25 cents a basket (four to five days' provision); wimbi and beans cost about 8 cents a pound, three pounds being sufficient for two days. Other vegetables are added to each meal, seasonably and according to taste, but meat is an item irregularly included in the diet. The above prices are in the normal course of events those which immigrant labour would pay, as labourers drawn from the locality in which they work invariably grow on their own plots all the staple foods and frequently an economic crop, such as cotton, as well. Contract labour, which is always immigrant labour, is supplied with an adequate food ration in addition to pay. Domestic servants, motor car drivers, carpenters, masons, and the like, are not given rations, as their average rate of pay *per mensem* is comparatively high, being Shs. 20/-, Shs. 40/-, and Shs. 30/- respectively. Employees of Government, the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, and agricultural concerns work, on an average, 46 hours a week, and industrial labourers 48 hours per week. All these figures are exclusive of overtime.

Non-Natives.

The salaries paid to Europeans employed in commercial concerns and on plantations naturally vary, but are generally speaking between £240 and £750 per annum. Free housing and medical treatment are in most cases provided and sometimes dental treatment also. A 10 to 15 per cent. cut in salaries was widely enforced during 1932; in some cases there was no cut, but an extended tour of service was imposed on the employee.

Local conditions demand that Europeans shall maintain a higher standard of living than at home. The cost of living and boarding at a hotel is about Shs. 12/- to Shs. 15/- per day. Imported food, tinned and bottled, has fallen about 15 per cent. in price, but there has been no change in the cost of spirits, wine, and local produce. The price of clothing is about the same as in 1931, that is from 50 to 75 per cent. above London prices.

Asiatics engage in commerce and industrial work, the majority being petty shop-keepers and employees in cotton ginneries. There is no wage standard generally applicable to them, and their costs of living are low.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

European education.—European residents in Uganda are encouraged to send their children to be educated in Kenya, and the

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666 FIFTH AVENUE,

only school for European children in Uganda is a small kindergarten school in Kampala, which some 25 children attend.

Indian education.—The education of Indians is undertaken in schools owned by the Indian community and assisted by Government grants; it is supervised by an Indian Advisory Council presided over by the Director of Education. A Government school was started in Kampala in April, taking pupils up to the standard of the Cambridge University Junior Examination. It is anticipated that a Government school will be opened in Jinja in 1933.

Goan education.—There are two grant-aided kindergarten schools, one in Entebbe and one in Kampala. Older children are generally sent to India for their education.

African education.—The course of education for boys advances through certain definite grades.

The system has its beginning in sub-grade schools, after which, in order, come elementary, lower middle, upper middle, and junior secondary schools, and, finally, Makerere College, a Government institution, for a higher type of education which is mostly vocational.

In the elementary schools in all areas the medium of instruction in the two lower classes is the tribal vernacular. In the Nilotic districts Swahili is being introduced gradually as a medium of instruction in the last two years of the elementary course. In the Bantu districts (except in the province of Buganda and the Busoga District of the Eastern Province, where Luganda is used throughout the elementary stage) Swahili is taught as a subject. English is the medium of instruction in all middle and junior secondary schools.

Elementary schools, giving a four years' course in the 3 Rs, hygiene, agriculture, handwork, etc., are controlled and financed by the district boards, which represent all local interests, and are assisted by the Native Administration funds and, in some cases, by Government grants. Next is the middle and junior secondary stage of six years' duration, at the end of which pupils may take the leaving certificate examination which forms the entrance examination for Makerere College. The College provides vocational courses for medical, veterinary, survey and agricultural probationers for the African Civil Service, and also for schoolmasters. A matriculation class (three years) will be opened in January, 1933, for students who require general higher education. The students taking this course will be expected to give an undertaking to enter a vocational course after passing the matriculation examination. It is thought that such a course will attract students from neighbouring territories.

There are also central schools to which those boys who are not likely to benefit by higher education are encouraged to go. These schools cover the elementary and lower middle syllabus in a

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vernacular medium and English is taught in the last three years as a subject.

In addition, there are special schools, which include technical, agricultural, and normal schools.

Girls' education follows the same form as the boys' up to middle standard, and culminates in two mission-built colleges which will provide a finishing education adapted to local needs for daughters of the better classes. The curriculum includes handwork, needlework, child welfare, etc.

The scales of fees payable by natives vary greatly in accordance with the grade of education offered and the nature of the different schools, but may be summarized as under :—

Day Schools.

Sub-grade schools : usually no charge.
Elementary schools : from 12s. to £2 per annum.
Central schools : from 12s. to £1 16s. per annum.
Lower middle schools : from 12s. to £2 8s. per annum.
Upper middle schools : from 12s. to £2 8s. per annum.

Boarding.

Lower middle schools : from £3 10s. to £17 per annum.
Upper middle schools : from £3 10s. to £21 per annum.
Junior secondary schools : from £3 to £21 10s. per annum.
Makerere College : £15 per annum.
Government technical schools : £7 10s. per annum.

The fees in boarding schools are ordinarily inclusive, food, clothing, bedding, and scholastic materials being provided. In day schools, neither food nor clothing is provided ; and in the majority of schools of the Church Missionary Society pupils are expected to provide their own books and writing paper.

Government expenditure on education in 1932 was estimated to be £71,500 (exclusive of grants from the Native Governments) ; of this amount, £33,068 was paid in grants to Missions.

The contributions to District Boards of Education from Native Administration funds during 1932, and the objects to which they were applied are as follows :—

Province.	*Sub-grade Schools.*	*Elementary Schools.*	*Training Scheme for Village Teachers.*	*Special Grants and Scholarships.*	*Totals.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Buganda Province ...	1,400	2,350	—	525	4,275
Eastern Province ...	490	4,600	2,841	994	8,925
Northern Province ...	355	2,115	494	678	3,642
Western Province ...	265	1,075	535	146	2,021
			Total ...		£18,863

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In two districts, Bunyoro and Toro, an education cess of one shilling per annum is levied on all native taxpayers, and the proceeds are included in the amount voted to the local District Boards.

Welfare Institutions.

There are no orphanages or similar philanthropic institutions in Uganda. The family tie is a very strong one amongst Africans, and such institutions are unnecessary. In rare cases, when there is no representative of the family or clan to look after them, orphans and the aged and infirm have been cared for by the Missions.

Welfare work is carried on by all the Mission Societies, but there are no special institutions except the maternity centres and training schools for midwives and nurses. Particulars in regard to these will be found in Chapter IV of this Report.

Recreations and Games.

Recreations and games are controlled and encouraged by such bodies as the Native Athletic Association and the Uganda Football Association. Games and athletics take a prominent place in the activities of all schools. Boy Scout and Girl Guide Associations have been formed, and both these movements enjoy an ever-increasing popularity. There are 69 registered Scout Troops, 7 Girl Guide and 3 Ranger Companies, and 2 Brownie Packs in the Protectorate.

Music, Art, and the Drama.

Singing is taught in most schools and there are church choir schools in connexion with most of the churches in the larger centres. The Cathedral choir at Namirembe Church Missionary Society and the choirs at the Roman Catholic Seminaries are famous throughout the Protectorate.

Apart from the ordinary school lessons in drawing, little attempt is made to give instruction in the graphic arts, and there is no society to encourage the development of local art.

There is no doubt that the African has an inborn dramatic instinct: for he delights in giving impromptu plays and concerts; his sense of mimicry is highly developed, and when acting he does not suffer from self-consciousness. It has been the custom for many years for all the important schools either to have plays on speech days or at the end of the last term in the year. Both Makerere College and Kampala Normal School furnished during the year under review examples of one-act native plays organized entirely by the Africans themselves. Two alfresco plays were included in the speech day activities at King's College, Budo, where the head of a dry valley formed a natural theatre for the performance by the senior boys of Hans Andersen's "The Nightingale", and by the junior boys of "The Pied Piper".

Girls' schools favour nativity plays. The best example of this was at the Church Mission Society's Middle School of Gayaza,

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where a stage was erected in the open air. All the dresses and stage equipment were carefully prepared by the pupils and formed part of the previous term's scheme of handwork.

Shakespearean plays are admittedly difficult for natives to learn, but the Mill Hill Mission seminary at Nyenga is becoming famous for its annual rendering in English of such plays. This year "Hamlet" was chosen and the performance was greatly appreciated by a critical European audience.

The instinct for dramatization is made use of in the teaching of the junior classes of elementary schools, and such methods are encouraged in the normal schools.

Normal Schools for Grades A and B Elementary Teachers.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Government.*	*Total.*
Schools	4	7	1	12
European Teachers	5	8	1	14
Native Teachers	7	13	5	25
Scholars (Men)	83	173	55	311
Scholars (Women)	53	76	—	129

Normal Schools for Grade C Elementary (Sub-Grade) Teachers.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Government.*	*Total.*
Schools	17	13	Nil.	30
European Teachers	7	12	,,	19
Native Teachers	31	21	,,	52
Scholars (Men)	529	570	,,	1,099
Scholars (Women)	133	—	,,	133

Elementary Aided Schools.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Government.*	*Mohammedan and Non-Mission.*	*Total.*
Schools	98	81	3	17	199
European Teachers ...	17	41	—	—	58
Native Teachers	391	308	7	27	733
Adults	18	341	—	—	359
Boys	5,003	7,512	164	596	13,275
Girls	1,794	1,500	—		3,294

Elementary Non-Aided (Sub-Grade) Schools.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Total.*
Schools	2,328	2,731	5,059
European Teachers	1	40	41
Native Teachers	2,820	3,280	6,100
Adults	8,162	13,010	21,172
Boys	60,553	58,627	119,180
Girls	39,401	42,871	82,272

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Special Schools.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Private.*	*Total.*
Schools	31	21	1	53
European Teachers	18	44	—	62
Native Teachers	105	18	6	129
Adults	118	336	—	454
Boys	1,016	257	115	1,388
Girls	582	71	—	653

Technical Training.

Schools.	*Number in Training*
Protestant	37
Catholic	305
Government	164
Total ...	506

Indian Schools.

Schools	21
Boys	590
Girls	356
Teachers	48

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

At the end of 1932 there were 1,795 miles of main roads built and maintained by the Protectorate Government. These are classified as follows:—

		Gross Load.
First-class ...	1,042 miles...	For 4-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 7 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 9 tons.
Second-class ...	533 miles...	For 4-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 5 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 5 tons.
Third-class ...	220 miles...	For 4-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 2½ tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 4½ tons.

The average cost of maintaining these roads was £18·27 a mile. In addition there were 5,260 miles of roads, built and maintained by the Native Administration, generally capable of carrying a gross load of 2½ tons on pneumatic tyres.

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At Police Headquarters in Kampala there is a Central Registration Bureau in which are recorded particulars of all motor vehicles and motor drivers. There are also special sections of the Police dealing with the control of traffic and the inspection of public service vehicles.

During the year, 3,775 motor vehicles in all were licensed for use, consisting of 1,428 motor cars, 1,388 motor lorries, 776 motor cycles, 163 omnibuses, 19 trailers and a tractor. The number of vehicles licensed in the names of Africans was 590. The number of licensed drivers was 4,265, 1,122 being Europeans, 1,225 Asiatics and 1,918 natives.

Railways.

There are 332 miles of railways in Uganda, under the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, affording direct communication between Mombasa, Soroti, Jinja, Kampala, Port Bell, and intermediate stations.

The main line enters the Protectorate at Tororo and proceeds by way of Mbulamuti to Jinja, and thence across the Nile Bridge to Kampala (886 miles from Mombasa). From Tororo a branch line, with a bi-weekly passenger service, runs north-west to Soroti, serving Mbale *en route*, and taps the most productive area in the Protectorate. Another branch line connects the main line at Mbulamuti with Namasagali, from which port the Lake Kiogo flotilla is operated. A third branch line affords direct communication between Kampala and Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The total traffic (inwards and outwards) at Kampala and Jinja during the last five years is shown in the following statement :—

	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
*Kampala	56,044	84,744	66,636	49,527	53,525
Jinja	21,953	28,599	24,076	19,661	14,996

* The main line to Kampala was only opened at the beginning of 1931.

The outwards traffic for the year 1932 at the principal stations in Uganda, excluding the lake ports, is reflected in the following return :—

	Passengers.		*Parcels and Luggage.*		*Livestock.*		*General Merchandise.*		*Totals.*	
	£	*shs.*	£	*shs.*	£	*shs.*	£	*shs.*	£	*shs.*
Kampala ...	9,644	1	1,634	5	37	14	75,452	2	86,768	2
Jinja ...	3,068	14	557	0	24	4	11,282	18	14,392	16
Soroti ...	882	14	234	4	83	5	13,031	5	14,231	8
Mbale ...	931	1	180	7	11	18	15,201	6	16,324	12
Kumi ...	167	14	15	0	33	6	10,896	19	11,112	19
Nsinze ...	680	19	40	[illegible]	3	2	21,171	7	21,896	5

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Water Transport.

A steamer service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, is maintained by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration. On Lake Victoria, steamers call at regular intervals at Port Bell, Entebbe, Bukakata, and Kagera Port, and from the last-named port an auxiliary service is available to Kabuera on the Kagera River.

Steamers on Lake Kioga leave Namasagali and call at Bugondo, Lalli, Sangai, Kelle, Kachung, Atura, and Masindi Port, whence a motor transport service, also maintained by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, affords a connexion with Butiaba on Lake Albert. From Butiaba there is a steamer service to Kasenyi, and Mahagi, in the Belgian Congo, and Packwach, thence by transhipment to Rhino Camp and Nimule. From the last-mentioned port there is a road to Juba in the Sudan, which is in direct communication with Khartoum.

The following table is a comparison of traffic (outward and inward) at ports on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert during the last five years:—

	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
Lake Victoria—	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Sese Island ports ...	275	216	163	388	390
Other ports	47,403	76,482	81,515	14,975	14,553
Lake Kioga—					
Namasagali	35,299	37,223	26,596	32,362	22,969
Other ports	1,080	2,489	1,096	1,824	1,367
Lake Albert—					
Butiaba	6,931	7,880	10,109	11,017	6,510

The decrease in traffic on Lake Victoria is due to the opening of the Kampala Railway extension.

Omnibuses.

There are no tramways in the Protectorate, but it is possible to travel by motor omnibus from Kampala, the commercial centre, to most of the principal towns in the country. These motor omnibuses are entirely owned by Asiatics and natives, and exist primarily for their convenience, although also generally carrying on a parcel carriers' trade. Rates are very low, the average charge being only 5 cents a mile.

During the year a total of 163 omnibuses were registered, of which five were owned by natives; 36 of these registrations were in respect of vehicles licensed for the first time.

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Posts.

The weekly air mail service to and from Great Britain was maintained by Imperial Airways, Ltd., with satisfactory regularity during 1932. This service, which is a section of the London-Cairo-Capetown Imperial Airways air-route, was extended to South Africa early in 1932, and the first despatch of air mails from the Protectorate to that country left Port Bell on 27th January, 1932.

During the year, 31,800 postal packets, weighing 1,180 lb., were despatched from the Protectorate by air mail, and 37,704, weighing 1,260 lb., were received. A true comparison cannot be made with the previous year's traffic as the air service did not come into operation before February, 1931, and was confined to the northern section of the route during 1931, but the air service continues to grow in popularity.

An air parcel service was introduced on 8th February, 1932. This service is, for the present, restricted to certain countries on the England-South Africa air route: 204 parcels were despatched and 118 received.

Reduced rates for postcards sent by air mail were brought into force on 15th September, 1932.

Facilities for sending money orders by air from the Protectorate to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State were provided from 15th November, 1932.

The overseas mail services by surface transport were fairly regular throughout the year. 65 mails were despatched to Great Britain and 62 received therefrom, the average time in transit each way being approximately 19 days.

The internal mail services extend to all parts of the Protectorate. These services were satisfactorily maintained during the year. The policy of replacing mail runners by motor services has been followed, wherever practicable.

The estimated total number of letters, postcards, newspapers and other packets dealt with in the Protectorate during the year was 2,568,300, representing an increase of 5·6 per cent. on the figure for the previous year. The number of cash-on-delivery parcels dealt with during 1932 was 4,570, having a value of £11,453, as compared with 6,005, having a value of £15,235, in 1931.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

The internal telegraph and telephone system consists of 1,618 miles of pole route and a wire mileage of 3,547. Iron poles were substituted for the old wooden poles for over 177 miles of route on the Masaka-Kampala, Masaka-Bukakata, and Mbarara-Kabale sections. All administrative centres, with the exception of a few out-

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lying stations in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, are connected by telegraph. There are public telephone exchanges, connected by trunk lines, at Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja, Mbale, and Iganga.

The extension of the telephone service during the past five years is illustrated in the table below. The figures given include exchange lines, internal and external extensions, and private wires.

	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
Telephones in use ...	**612**	**711**	**777**	**802**	**786**

The Kampala Wireless Station situated on Kololo Hill was fitted with a short-wave transmitter in January, 1932, and gave satisfactory service throughout the year. Though primarily provided for air service purposes, the station can, if necessary, be utilized for the internal telegraph service.

Communication to places outside the Protectorate was satisfactorily maintained through the cable system and Kenya Radio service, both operated by Imperial and International Communications, Ltd.

In addition, the Government land-line service was maintained to Administrations in Southern Africa and the Belgian Congo.

Air Transport.

The weekly Cape-to-Cairo air service operated by Imperial Airways, Ltd., to which reference has already been made, is also available for the conveyance of passengers, mail, and freight. Entebbe is a regular call on this service.

The Air Survey Company, on completion of certain survey contracts, operated an experimental local service between Uganda and Kenya, visiting Entebbe, Jinja, and Tororo twice weekly. The scheme was dropped after a short experiment, and the Company have since withdrawn from Uganda.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Kampala and Jinja: and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), with branches at Kampala and Jinja. There is also a Post Office Savings Bank. There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks in the Protectorate.

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Savings Bank.

A Savings Bank was established on 1st October, 1907, under the control of the Treasury, but was transferred to the Post Office on 1st July, 1926. The numbers of European, Asiatic, and native depositors, and trust accounts at the end of 1932 were 135, 896, 2,649, and 60, respectively, the total number of depositors having increased during the year from 2,900 to 3,740. The value of deposits made in the same period showed an increase, being £34,979 in 1932 as compared with £30,637 in 1931. A further sum of £7,900 was added to invested funds of the Savings Bank.

The demand by depositors for home safes was maintained during the year, 156 of these receptacles being issued as compared with 160 in 1931.

Currency.

Prior to 1920, rupee currency was in circulation in Uganda, but in that year florin currency was substituted, and this in its turn, was in 1922 displaced by the shilling currency which is now in use. The florin currency and notes were demonetized at the end of 1931. The following coins and notes of the shillings are in circulation :—

Coin :—

Sh.1, which is legal tender for an unlimited amount.
50 cents (=6d.), which is legal tender for an amount up to 20s.
10 cents=$1\frac{1}{5}$d.
5 cents=$\frac{3}{5}$d.
1 cent=$\frac{3}{25}$d.
} which are legal tender up to 1s.

Notes :—

Shs.10,000 ; 1,000 ; 200 ; 100 ; 20 ; 10 ; 5.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial standards of weights and measures have been adopted and copies of these standards verified by the Board of Trade in England are maintained as the Protectorate standards, the wardens of the standards being the Chief Secretary and the Treasurer. The Commissioner of Police is *ex officio* Inspector of Weight and Measures, all other European Police officers acting as Deputies.

The sections of the Weights and Measures Ordinance prohibiting use of weights and measures other than standard, or of unstamped weights and measures, have not as yet been declared applicable. The verification and stamping of weights and measures presented for the purpose is undertaken by the Police, who hold the secondary standards. Inspections for justness are made from time to time in all cotton-buying posts and important trading centres.

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CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department in 1932 amounted to £218,631, as compared with £332,595 in 1931. Details of this expenditure are as under :—

Main Section.

	£	£
Public Works Department Personal emoluments	34,383	
Supernumerary staff	9,570	
Other charges	10,514	
Annually recurrent	46,720	
Extraordinary	30,335	
		131,522

Other Sections.

Goverment timber supply ...	1,137	
Jinja water supply	2,796	
Kampala water supply ...	8,257	
Transport section	17,992	
		30,182

Loan Works.

Kampala water-supply construction	541	
Western Province road construction	29,888	
H.T.I. Central Research Institute	313	
Water-drilling scheme ...	4,835	
		35,577

Miscellaneous.

Works for other Departments	7,766	
Works for Native Governments	13,022	
Works for private individuals...	562	
		21,350
		£218,631

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Major works which were financed from the funds voted in respect of " Public Works Extraordinary " included an Indian school and staff quarters at Kampala at a total cost of £8,800, housing at Arua £8,861, and a serum laboratory for the Veterinary Department at a final cost of £3,822.

In continuation of the Western Province road programme, the construction of 39 miles of road in the Katwe and Kabale areas was undertaken. The Katwe-Kasindi road, which forms a link with the proposed road system in the Belgian Congo, is now finished.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

High Court.

The High Court of Uganda was established by the Uganda Order in Council of 11th August, 1902. There are two Judges, a Chief Justice, and a Puisne Judge. Ordinarily the High Court sits at Kampala, but it may sit at any place within the Protectorate when for any reason it considers it necessary to do so.

The High Court has full jurisdiction in Civil and Criminal matters; it is a Court of Admiralty, with power to exercise Admiralty jurisdiction in matters arising upon any of the Lakes, and it has jurisdiction in divorce. When a sentence of death has been passed by the High Court, a copy of the record is sent to the Governor in Council and the sentence is not carried out unless it has been confirmed by the Governor.

The constitution of the High Court and the powers of the Registrar and District Registrars are laid down in the Courts Ordinance and the Civil Procedure Rules. The Courts Ordinance confers upon the High Court the power to exercise general supervision over all Courts subordinate to itself, to inspect their records, and to give advice and instruction as may be necessary. An appeal lies from the judgments and orders of the High Court to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa holds four ordinary sessions in each year, the sessions being held at Nairobi, Kampala, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, and Zanzibar in turn.

British Courts.

The Governor is authorized to confer special power upon Magistrates in Special Districts to try natives for the offences of murder, manslaughter, rape, and certain other offences. Special District

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Courts try such offences with the aid of assessors, and trials are conducted in the manner prescribed for the trial of offences before the High Court.

There are District and Additional District (Subordinate) Courts throughout the Protectorate, whose powers vary according to the powers of the Magistrate presiding over them. In criminal matters, Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third class may, when the accused is a non-native, pass the following sentences, namely :—

Subordinate Courts of the first class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. Fine not exceeding £300. Corporal punishment.
Subordinate Courts of the second class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. Fine not exceeding £75. Corporal punishment.
Subordinate Courts of the third class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. Fine not exceeding £15.

Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third class have extended jurisdiction over natives, that is, over any native of Africa not of European or Asiatic extraction, the term " native " for this purpose including Arabs and Somalis and any Baluchi born in Africa.

Although Subordinate Courts possess extended jurisdiction over natives they may not try natives accused of treason, instigating invasion, concealment of treason, murder, manslaughter, rape, or attempts to commit or abet the commission of these offences.

No sentence, exceeding six months' imprisonment or twelve strokes, imposed on a native by any Subordinate Court can be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding £50 can be levied, until the record has been transmitted to the High Court and the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court.

The probationary system, as understood in England, is not applicable to the Protectorate, as the machinery necessary for its general adoption and satisfactory working does not exist in Uganda. Under section 295 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Court may, if the circumstances appear to warrant such a course, release a person convicted of an offence punishable with not more than three years' imprisonment, against whom no previous conviction is proved, on his entering into a bond to appear and receive sentence if required, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. The only practical use to which this section can be put is where the convicted person is a juvenile and the Court can rely upon his parent or parents to exercise supervision over a youthful offender.

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The following table gives particulars of the criminal and civil jurisdiction of British Courts for the last six years :—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	*Discharged for want of evidence.*	*Convicted.*	*Acquitted.*	*Found Insane.*	*Total number of persons.*	*Total number of cases.*
1927 ..	420	6,648	695	3	7,766	6,293
1928 ...	479	7,155	513	3	8,150	6,626
1929 ...	614	8,649	459	2	9,724	7,833
1930 ...	585	7,544	565	1	8,695	6,795
1931 ...	225	7,036	1,047	3	8,311	6,712
1932 ...	348	7,445	807	8	8,608	5,926*

CIVIL.

Year.	*Amounts of £15 and under.*	*Amounts above £15 to £50.*	*Amounts above £50 to £150.*	*Amounts above £150.*	*Value not stated.*	*Total.*
1927 ...	1,676	1,039	498	104	28	3,345
1928 ...	1,718	749	276	70	14	2,827
1929 ...	1,668	677	272	75	16	2,708
1930 ...	1,891	866	318	88	21	3,184
1931 ...	1,971	306	306	83	21	2,687
1932 ...	1,506	654	204	56	25	2,445†

The cases dealt with by the High Court on appeal, etc., compared with the last six years are shown below :—

	1927.	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
Criminal appeals	46	48	82	103	77	122
Civil appeals	17	18	12	18	22	24
Criminal revisions	50	71	38	81	102	106
Civil revisions	1	3	—	7	1	4
Confirmation of death sentences...	9	2	6	7	17	16
Confirmation of sentence	—	—	—	—	283	334
Miscellaneous appeals	—	—	—	—	3	2
Total ...	123	142	138	216	505	608

NATIVE COURTS.

Native Courts exist in every district. Certain classes of cases are excepted from their jurisdiction : cases in which a person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death has resulted, offences committed by natives in any place declared to be a township, civil and criminal cases in which any of the parties are regularly employed in Government service, offences which are punishable as breaches of any special law, e.g., arms, forest, fiscal, mining, etc.

The powers of the different classes of Native Courts are limited by various enactments. For instance, the powers accorded to a

* Includes 63 cases tried by the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction. Includes 124 cases including Juveniles.

† Includes 263 cases tried by the High Court in its original civil jurisdiction.

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District Native Court may enable it to award imprisonment for two years and fine of Shs. 1,000 and 24 strokes of the cane. In civil cases the limits of jurisdiction of a District Native Court are any number of cattle with Shs. 1,000. There is an appeal from all decisions of a District Native Court to a District Court. There is an appeal thence to the High Court.

In the Buganda Province of the Protectorate the Court of the Lukiko at Mengo has full jurisdiction in all cases in which all parties are natives of the Protectorate, except in cases in which a person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death had resulted, and breaches of special laws such as arms, forest, and fiscal are withdrawn.

There is an appeal to the High Court from the Court of the Lukiko in criminal matters where a sentence of imprisonment exceeding five years, or of fine exceeding £100, or of whipping over 24 strokes, has been passed, and in civil matters in cases where the amount or value of the subject matter of the suit exceeds £100. The Provincial Commissioner, Buganda, is empowered to revise all the proceedings of the Court of the Lukiko. The High Court may exercise any of the powers vested in the Provincial Commissioner. There is an appeal to the High Court in any original case, civil or criminal, tried before the Court of the Lukiko in which the accused, the complainant, or any of the parties are not natives of Buganda.

Police.

A Protectorate Police Force is maintained, constituted under the Police Ordinance which decrees that it " shall act as a Police in and throughout the Protectorate for preserving the peace and preventing crime, and apprehending offenders against the peace, and as a military force when called upon to discharge military duties ".

This Force has a personnel consisting of 29 European Officers and Inspectors, 8 Asiatic Sub-Inspectors, and 1,019 enlisted African rank and file, under the command of a Commissioner. The European Officers and Inspectors are normally recruited in the United Kingdom, all other ranks being appointed locally by the Commissioner. The normal period of engagement for Asiatic and African ranks is three years extended by like periods to complete 12 years, and thereafter by any period or periods to 21 years' service.

A division of the Force is assigned to each of the 18 Magisterial districts into which the Protectorate is divided. Of these divisions, eight are commanded by a Superintendent or an Assistant Superintendent of Police, aided, in the more important districts, by one or more Subordinate European officers; the remaining divisions being under the control of the Civil District Officer.

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A Criminal Investigation Department is maintained, attached to which is a Finger Print Bureau carrying at present over 51,439 finger print files. This department, which controls the supervision of habitual criminals, undertakes certain duties in connexion with immigration and inspection of weights and measures, and also took over passport control duties from the Secretariat on 1st May, 1932.

There is a training school for Police in Kampala for the instruction of recruits in police duties generally, including the use of arms, first-aid, traffic control, and local languages. The normal period of instruction is six months. Refresher and promotional courses are also held here, and there is an elementary vernacular school for the children of policemen and prison warders. A magazine in Swahili entitled "Habari Za Uganda Police", published monthly, was introduced for the Force in 1931 primarily as an educational medium for the benefit of the African ranks, and a circulation of approximately 1,000 copies per month has been maintained during the year.

At the Central Registration Bureau, firearms to the number of 2,876 were registered, consisting of 1,064 rifles, 1,341 shot guns, 372 pistols and revolvers, 77 muzzle loaders, and 22 miscellaneous guns.

During the year the number of persons dealt with by the Protectorate Police for crimes and other offences was 6,519, as compared with 7,222 in the previous year.

Police are also maintained by the various Native Administrations, and serve as warders in the Native Administration prisons in addition to performing ordinary police duties. The standard of discipline and efficiency required in the Uganda Police is not expected of, or attained by, these forces. There is nevertheless a gradual improvement in this respect.

Prisons.

There is a Central Prison now in course of erection near Port Bell, 7 miles from Kampala, which, once completed, will provide accommodation for about 1,000 prisoners. The main section is constructed for long-term native convicts, and there are separate sections for the segregation of juveniles, females, Asiatics, and Europeans, as well as punishment cells, condemned cells, workshops, a hospital, and general offices. A large proportion of the accommodation is in the nature of single cells. An accommodation standard of 40 square feet has been adopted in this prison.

There are also 15 district jails for the accommodation of short-term prisoners and local remands and for debtors. Few of these are permanent buildings. The standard accommodation in these jails is 28 square feet per prisoner. The jail at Kampala was closed on 30th November, 1932, and the prisoners transferred to the Central Prison, where temporary buildings of mud and wattle have been built to accommodate them.

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

There is a European staff of one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, and three Head Gaolers, mainly recruited from the Home Prison Service. These are allocated to the Central Prison. The district jails are administered by the local Superintendent of Police or, where there is no such local officer, by an officer of the Provincial Administration.

The subordinate staff is composed of Africans, all of whom undergo a course of training before allocation for duty to the several prisons.

There is as yet no reformatory for juveniles, but accommodation of a temporary nature, well separated from the main prison buildings, has been provided at Port Bell for the treatment of youthful delinquents. There they are taught husbandry and carpentry, and an attempt is made to improve their education as well as their physical and moral character. Convicted criminal prisoners are employed generally upon the production of prison food crops, the cutting of fuel for public institutions, the maintenance of prisons, the police, and warders' lines, the cleaning of public grounds, and such other municipal and sanitary work as can usefully be undertaken by prison labour. At the Central Prison, tailoring, carpentry, mat and basket work, etc., are taught, and in the workshops the uniforms required for the native personnel of the Police Force, the prisons, and the various Government departments are manufactured, as well as furniture and other articles required by Government.

The number of persons admitted to prison during the year was 6,408; the daily average in prison being 1,841. The number of persons executed on the capital charge was 17.

The general health of the prisoners has been satisfactory. The total number of deaths during the year was 29, or 1·57 per hundred of the daily average population of 1,841 prisoners, the main causes being pneumonia, dysentery, and phthisis.

Prisons under the control of the Native Government of Buganda have existed for many years. A central prison is situated at Mengo, and short-term prisoners sentenced by Natives Courts are imprisoned at the headquarters of the county chiefs and subordinate (Gombolola) chiefs. In the Toro and Ankole Districts of the Western Province, also, central prisons have long existed for the confinement of prisoners sentenced by Native Courts. The offences for which a large proportion of the prisoners are sentenced by Native Courts throughout the Protectorate cannot properly be classed as criminal, consisting as they do of such misdemeanors as failing to obey the lawful order of a chief or failing to pay the compensation recognized by native custom for illicit intercourse with women; many, again, are sentenced for petty assaults and similar minor offences. The admission of offenders of this class to the Protectorate prisons caused a very heavy and quite unnecessary addition to the expenditure of Protectorate revenues, and was open to grave objection in that it meant that unsophisticated

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natives of a non-criminal type were inevitably brought into close association with a definitely criminal class. During the year 1929, therefore, steps were taken to extend the system of Native Administration prisons to Provinces and Districts in which they had not previously existed.

Payment of Fines.

It is provided by section 288 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1930, that, at the discretion of the Court, it may be ordered that fines shall be paid by instalments at such times and in such amounts as the Court may deem fit.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

The following are the more important Ordinances enacted in 1932 :—

The Specific Loan Ordinance, 1932, makes provision for the raising of a loan of £2,110,060 for public works.

The Carriage of Goods by Motor (Control) Ordinance, 1932, prohibits, except under licence, the carrying of goods for reward by motor vehicles on certain roads in the Protectorate.

The Diseases of Plants Prevention Ordinance, 1932, provides for the appointment of a Board to advise on the administration of Rules, made under section 4, for the suppression of plant diseases.

The Coffee Grading (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, excludes from the provisions of the Coffee Grading Ordinance, 1930 coffee grown on an estate and exported directly therefrom under the estate mark.

The Native Produce Marketing Ordinance, 1932, provides for the licensing of the buyers of certain native produce and for limiting the number of such licences.

The Trade Marks Ordinance, 1932, is a consolidating Ordinance to provide for the registration of trade marks.

The Divorce (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, enables Subordinate Courts of the First Class to try divorce cases where all parties are natives, and provides for imprisonment in default of payment of damages.

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, empowers the Commissioner of Customs to reduce the amount of freight charges on goods conveyed by air for purpose of customs duty to a figure not less than one-fourth of the freight charges actually payable.

The King's African Rifles Ordinance, 1932, is an amending and consolidating enactment relating to the King's African Rifles.

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

Subsidiary Legislation.

The following are the more important Rules made in 1932 :—

The Township Rules, 1932, provide for the registration and inspection of Butcheries under the Township Rules, 1924.

The Coffee Grading Rules, 1932, provide that coffee exported under an export certificate must be graded and the bags marked showing the grade.

The Factories and Machinery (Amendment) Rules, 1932, provide that no cotton seed which is not stored in a rat-proof building shall be permitted, without permission, to remain on or near the factory premises for more than fourteen days after cessation of ginning for the season at the ginnery concerned.

The Township (No. 3) Rules, 1932, contain provisions as to the strength of floors of buildings erected in townships.

The Motor Vehicle (International Circulation) Rules, 1932, provide that the provisions of the International Convention relative to Motor Traffic concluded at Paris on the 24th day of April, 1926, shall be applicable to Uganda.

Rules of Court No. 3 of 1932—The Foreign Tribunals Process Rules, 1932, provide for the service in Uganda of documents relative to any civil or commercial matter pending before a Court in a foreign country, with which a convention, applicable to Uganda, has been concluded.

Rules of Court No. 4 of 1932—Rules of Court (Advocates Remuneration and Taxation of Costs), 1932, are consolidating rules relating to Advocates remuneration and taxation of costs.

Industrial Legislation.

The following legislation in regard to employment in industrial undertakings, compensation for accidents, and provision for sickness is in force :—

(i) The Factories Ordinance and the Factories Rules provide for the proper control and inspection of factory sites and plant and for the safety of employees.

(ii) The Employment of Children Ordinance, 1930, and the Employment of Children Rules, 1931, prohibit the employment of children under twelve years of age in factories or workshops, and prescribe conditions for the employment of children between twelve and fourteen. The Employment of Women Ordinance, 1931, prohibits the employment of women during the night in industrial undertakings.

(iii) The Mining Ordinance provides for the payment of compensation to employees injured in mining operations, and the Master and Servants Ordinance requires employers to provide proper housing and medical attention for their employees.

No legislation was enacted in 1932 relating to factories, compensation for accidents, or for provision for sickness or old age.

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Native Laws.

The Incendiarism Prevention Law, 1932, provides that a fine may be imposed on inhabitants when a public building is wilfully destroyed by fire, instead of requiring the inhabitants to assist in replacing or repairing the building as was enacted by the 1927 law, which is repealed by this law.

The Law to provide for the payment for food supplied to the labourers employed in cutting and clearing Mailo Boundaries Law, 1932, gives a right to the Lukiko of execution against the personal property of a debtor who has not paid for the food supplied to the labourers cutting his boundary, and further provides that, if the Lukiko sell the debtor's land to make these payments, any balance left over shall be repaid to the debtor.

The Land Tax (Amendment) Law, 1932, provides that the land tax shall be such as the Kabaka shall by Order, with the approval of Governor, from time to time direct. The tax was formerly laid down in the law itself.

The Land Tax Law, 1932, a consolidating law; the land tax for different areas is set forth in the Schedule. The Kabaka may by order, with the approval of the Governor, vary the areas to which any tax in the Schedule shall apply.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Protectorate accounts showed a surplus balance amounting to £706,071 at the end of 1932, and this, together with the Reserve Fund of £433,857, provided a total available surplus of £1,139,928. Although the estimates of expenditure were framed on a conservative basis, it became evident early in the year that there would be a shortfall in the ordinary revenue collections, and that additional measures of economy would have to be adopted. As a result of the curtailment of the programme of public works, the economies effected by the various Departments, and certain large fortuitous credits to revenue, there was a surplus on the year's working of £103,633.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure figures of the last five years :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus Balance.*
	£	£	£
1928	1,519,237	1,368,188	1,240,253
1929	1,682,918	1,607,175	1,315,997
			Surplus Balance and Reserve Fund.
1930	1,412,242	1,643,293*	1,087,946
1931	1,399,912	1,451,563	1,036,295
1932	1,402,528	1,298,895*	1,139,928

* Excludes payments to the Reserve Fund.

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666 FIFTH AVEN

The estimated revenue for the year was £1,340,937 and the actual receipts amounted to £1,402,528: there was thus an increase of £61,591. The heads under which the principal decreases occurred were :—

	£
Customs	65,823
Licences, Excise, etc.	41,954

Against these there were increases under certain other heads, the greatest being :—

	£
Reimbursements	49,066
Interest	128,795

The increase under " Reimbursements " is largely the result of the raising of the Uganda 1932 Loan, part of the charges on which are payable to the Protectorate by the Kenya and Uganda Railway. The Protectorate investments, which were written down at the end of 1931 by approximately £71,000, had appreciated considerably by the close of the year 1932, and they were written up to their market value, a large credit thus accruing to revenue under the head " Interest ".

The amount appropriated for the service of the year was £1,387,656, and the actual expenditure amounted to £1,298,895. There was thus a saving on the expenditure estimates of £88,761.

Debt.

The following table shows the position in regard to loans at the end of 1932 :—

Designation and amount of Loan.	*Balance outstanding on 31st December, 1932.*	*Remarks.*
	£	
Uganda Government 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1951–1971. £2,000,000 issued at £96 per cent. raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1932.	£2,000,000	Interest at 5 per cent. Sinking Fund payments, at the rate of not less than 1 per cent., will commence on the 1st September, 1935. The Loan was raised to meet the cost of railways, roads, water-supply and other public works for the development of the Protectorate and for the repayment of loans made by His Majesty's Government to the Government of Uganda.

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The following expenditure had been incurred at the end of the year in anticipation of the flotation of a second public loan :—

	£
Western Province roads	56,039
Drilling and water-supply schemes	17,968
Kampala industrial fuel supply	3,914
Substitution of iron for wooden telegraph poles	6,903
Human Trypanosomiasis Central Research Institute	18,289
	£103,113

Assets.

The Protectorate surplus amounted at the close of the year to £1,139,928. Of this sum, £931,995 was invested, £55,762 held in cash, and £71,180 as stores. The balance is represented by the excess of recoverable cash advances and the expenditure charged to an advance account in anticipation of the raising of a loan, over cash liabilities in the shape of deposits and temporary borrowings.

The main heads of taxation and their yield.

The main sources of revenue from taxation, and the yield of each, were :—

	£
(*a*) Customs duties	285,184
(*b*) Licences to purchase, store, gin, and bale cotton	13,446
(*c*) Motor and carriage licences	22,301
(*d*) Stamp duties	9,749
(*e*) Trading licences	16,576
(*f*) Poll taxes—native	519,357
(*g*) Poll taxes—non-native	13,870

There is also a tax on the export of cotton and this is calculated on a sliding scale according to the closing price on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange for June American "middling" futures on a certain date in the middle of December of the previous year. This price was below 5d. in December, 1931, and, in accordance with the scale, no tax was payable on cotton exported during 1932.

(a) *Customs duties.*—Revenue is derived chiefly from import duties on spirits, tobacco, cotton yarns and manufactures, and oils, fats, and resin manufactures. (See also section below headed "Customs Tariff".)

(b) *Licences to purchase, store, gin, and bale cotton.*—Ginning licences are issued at a fee of £50 in the Eastern and Buganda Provinces, and £25 in the Northern and Western Provinces. These licences include the right to purchase, store, and bale cotton, but

andronicus
666 FIFTH

a fee of £50 is charged for this privilege to any non-holder of a ginning licence.

(c) *Motor and carriage licences.*—The basis of taxation is tare-weight, and the fees vary from £2 to £15 for a motor car, and from £8 to £40 for a commercial vehicle. An additional fee is charged for public service vehicles and for trailers.

(d) *Stamp duties.*—These are payable on various documents, etc., under the terms of an Ordinance enacted in 1915. (See also section below headed " Excise and Stamp Duties ".)

(e) *Trading licences.*—A licence to cover wholesale and retail trading costs £15, and for retail trading only, £7 10s. Licences for each additional trading store cost £5 and £3 15s. respectively. £2 8s. is charged for a hawker's licence.

(f) and (g).—These are dealt with separately in a later section of this Chapter headed " Poll tax ".

Other important sources of revenue, which do not strictly come under the heading of taxation, and the yield from each, are as under :—

	£
Forestry fees	9,343
Inoculation of cattle	5,054
Registration of bicycles	14,064
Land rents	23,341
Sale of ivory	12,672

Customs Tariff.

Under the terms of the Congo Basin Treaties, equality of treatment in respect of imported goods irrespective of origin is ensured, and the grant of Imperial preference is therefore inadmissible. Goods declared as in transit are allowed to be imported and forwarded under Customs control on payment of expenses of administration (6d. per package).

For purposes of Customs, Kenya and Uganda form a single unit and by agreement with the Tanganyika Territory Government a common tariff has been accepted by the three territories, the free and unrestricted movement within the territories of both imported goods and local products being thus secured. The common tariff, however, includes a small number of " suspended duties " which are of a protective nature and may be imposed by Proclamation, either in part or in full, in any or all of the territories.

The general duty rating under the Common Tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem* based on the landed value at the port of entry, building materials, artisans' tools, and vehicles and parts being admitted at lower ratings. Exemption from duty is allowed on drugs and medicines, packing materials, disinfectants, germicides and vermin

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killers, machinery, and many articles necessary for road construction, sanitation, irrigation and drainage purposes, and for the agricultural, industrial, and educational development of the territories.

Amendments to the Customs Tariff in 1932 were of a minor character being confined to a reduction in the duty on currants from 20 per cent. *ad valorem* to Shs. 1·75 per 100 lb. and to the insertion of authority to the Commissioner of Customs to compute for purposes of assessment of duty, the freight on goods conveyed by air at a figure not less than one-fourth of the sum actually charged. The Customs revenue accruing to the Protectorate in 1932 amounted to £285,184.

Excise and Stamp Duties.

(i) *Excise duties.*—An Excise Duties Ordinance was enacted in December, 1931, to come into operation on 1st January, 1932, but prior to this legislation Excise duties were not leviable in the Protectorate. The duties imposed under the Ordinance are as follows :—

On sugar, excluding jaggery, per cwt. 1 sh.

On tea, per lb. 10 cts.

On cigarettes, per lb. 75 cts.

On manufactured tobacco other than cigarettes, per. lb. 50 cts.

(ii) *Stamp duties.*—The present stamp law in Uganda is contained in the Stamp Ordinance of 1915. This Ordinance appears to have been based largely on the Indian Stamp Act of 1899. The Indian Act of 1899 may be said to follow closely the English Stamp Act.

The Stamp Ordinance in Uganda provides that any instrument, whether executed or not, and whether previously stamped or not, may be brought to a District Commissioner or the revenue authority for an adjudication as to the proper duty chargeable. The fee for adjudication shall not exceed 10s., nor be less than 1s.

Poll Tax.

There is no hut tax in the Protectorate. A poll tax is levied both on natives and non-natives. The amount of native poll tax, which also in some instances includes " tribute," a tax collected on behalf of certain Native Administrations, varies from 5s. to £1 1s. annually per adult male of the population, and is assessed according to the average ability of the natives of the district to pay. In some cases a district is further sub-divided into counties for this purpose. The tax is collected under the supervision of Administrative Officers, by native Chiefs, and a rebate based on a percentage of the collection is paid to the Native Administrations for this service together with the " tribute." The following table

andronicus p
666 FIFTH AV

shows the rates at present in force, the gross yield, and the net yield, after deducting payment of rebate and/or " tribute " :—

District.	*Rate.*	*Gross Yield.*	*Gross Yield per Province.*	*Rebate and Tribute paid.*	*Net Yield.*
	Shs.	£	£	£	£
Buganda Kingdom—					
Mengo	15	56,336			
Entebbe	15	24,449			
Masaka	15	20,203			
	10				
Mubende	15	18,588			
	10				
		———	119,576	23,764	95,812
Eastern Province—					
Busoga	21	88,788			
Bugwere	18	38,017			
Bugishu	18	33,891			
Budama	18	27,154			
Teso	18	59,963			
Karamoja	5	3,569			
		———	251,382	71,633	179,749
Northern Province—					
Bunyoro	10	12,217			
Gulu	14	11,675			
	8				
Chua	8	6,689			
West Nile	8	16,448			
Lango	18	43,670			
		———	90,699	23,422	67,277
Western Province—					
Toro	21				
	16				
	10	13,025			
	6				
Ankole	21				
	16	30,465			
Kigezi	16				
	7	14,210			
		———	57,700	22,816	34,884
			———	———	———
Totals			519,357	141,635	377,722
			———	———	———

Non-native poll tax is payable at the rate of £1 10s. per annum by every adult male of European or Asiatic descent, and also by natives of Africa who are not natives of the Protectorate according to the definition contained in the Poll Tax Ordinance, that is to say, who have not been resident in the Protectorate for one year prior to the first day of January of the year for which poll tax is due.

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CHAPTER XVI.

GAME.

Prior to 1924, the Uganda Government had tried many and various schemes to mitigate the damage to native cultivation arising from uncontrolled herds of elephants. Private enterprise had been enlisted and undoubtedly many elephants were killed, but as the profit made by the hunter was eventually dependent upon the weight of ivory obtained, all shooting was reduced to an attempt to get ivory, the interests of the cultivator inevitably ranking low. Various District Officers attempted to deal with the problem by arming ex-King's African Rifles and ex-Police askaris, but the indiscriminate shooting which resulted tended to split the big herds into smaller groups, each one based on a patch of forest or swamp, to emerge at night and raid the unfortunate peasants' food crops. Towards the end of 1924, the Protectorate Government began an attempt at dealing systematically with garden marauders, and what was then called the Elephant Control Department came into being.

To make certain that elephants in future would be shot according to their deserts and not, as hitherto, in accordance with the profit their ivory would yield, the Government made all members of its Control Department whole time employees, on a fixed salary which was not influenced in any way by the amount of shooting they did. The only test of efficiency for one and all, European and native alike, was to what extent damage by elephant to cultivation was lessened. The new policy put a premium on knowledge of elephant habits, and it was soon found when the herds were dealt with by a European and intelligently trained native staff, taught to select their quarry according to its marauding proclivities, only a very limited amount of killing was necessary. As the years have gone on, the natives have come to appreciate more and more the success of the Game Department policy, and nowadays, the once frequently voiced and very understandable demand for the destruction of all elephants is rarely heard.

After being accustomed for several years to receiving payment from ivory hunters for information regarding the whereabouts of any elephants, the natives found it difficult to understand the attitude of members of the Game Department towards informers, and for a while control was complicated by the distinctly aggrieved attitude of the local inhabitants. This veiled hostility was natural enough under the circumstances, and repeated refusals of the Game Department personnel to slay and harry vast numbers of harmless elephants merely puzzled the native still more. However, this attitude has completely disappeared and it is quite usual now for European Rangers or native game guards, on arrival at a Gombolola Chief's headquarters, to be told that, though there are

andronicus
666 FIF

lots of elephants about, there is no damage being done. The natives have realized that a high degree of safety has been conferred upon them by the systematic killing off of marauders, and that their crops suffer practically no harm from the ordinary placid elephant herd, even though the screaming and trumpeting is alarming.

Combined with eradication of mischievous animals, goes preservation of the good. For some years, it was thought that a control policy such as is exercised in Uganda might damage the tusker class of elephant so much that prospective hunters would gradually cease to find the payment of licence fees worth while, and it is very satisfactory to find that, in actual fact, the year 1932 shows considerably increased revenue from the sale of game licences. A growing number of responsible natives are exercising their privilege in regard to elephant licences, and no one shows more scrupulous regard for the Game Laws than do these people, who receive their elephant licences at reduced rates as compared with Europeans. The game licence rates for the latter are now :—

	£
Visitor's full	50
Visitor's (14 day)	15
Resident's full	5
Resident's (14 day)	2
One elephant	10
Two elephants	20
One bull giraffe	15

Bird licences at Shs. 10/- per annum are eagerly sought after by the natives, but it cannot yet be said that bird shooting for sport is prevalent among them. A stealthy stalk about sun-down, and one round of 12 bore, kills 3 or 4 guinea-fowl which, having settled in a tree in the expectation of a peaceful night, never see the dawn. However, guinea-fowl are very plentiful and as meat is the main deficiency in native diet, the necessary restrictions on the purchase of shot guns are relaxed as much as possible.

As it became evident during the year under review that accelerated reduction of elephants in the comparatively densely populated parts of the Toro District had become necessary, a system of cheap licences, for considerable numbers of immature male and adult female elephants was introduced for Toro only. The scheme appears to be achieving its object and should check the tendency of the natives to forsake the fertile valleys in favour of the rather barren hilltops, which inevitably follows the presence of too many elephants in the valleys. Toro has always presented rather a problem to the Game Department as its large swamps and multitude of crater lakes, surrounded by dense elephant grass, make

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successful elephant hunting a very arduous pursuit. The local population are not even reasonably self-reliant where elephants are concerned, and will unhesitatingly abandon a magnificent food garden in a valley, in favour of a rocky hilltop, if elephant raiding is not dealt with promptly and effectively. As the necessary measures cannot always be undertaken by the staff of the Game Department, the present cheap licence scheme was introduced for six months in the hope that the alarms of the Batoro would be materially reduced.

The Lake George Game Reserve has been extended south and west, through uninhabited country, to afford adequate protection to the game on one side of the recently completed motor road connecting Mbarara and Fort Portal. It is hoped that in the comparatively near future, the game will appreciate its sanctuary, in which case a tourist driving along this road will see buffalo and elephant in their natural surroundings.

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MAP OF UGANDA

Scale 1 : 3,000,000

Reference

Boundaries International .....
" Inter colonial .....
" Provincial .....
" District .....
District Headquarters..... Arua
Main Roads.....
Railways .....
Heights are in feet above M.S.L.

INDEX MAP

ANGLO EGYPTIAN SUDAN

BELGIAN CONGO

TANGANYIKA

Nimule
Arua
Rhino Camp
Gulu
Kitgum
Kakamari
Moroto
Lira
Pakwach
Victoria Nile
Murchison Falls
Atura
Kachung
Soroti
Kumi
Kilo
Butiaba
Masindi Port
Masindi 3800'
Nakitoma
Hoima
Kasenyi
Lake Albert 2028
Kigoma
Mubende
Kampala
Jinja
Iganga
Busia
Mumias
Mbale
Bududa
Elgon 14,140
Namasagali
Kamuli
Kaliro
Mbulamuti
Busembatia
Tororo 4000'
Mjanji
Kapsabet
F^t Portal
5000
Ruwenzori 16,794
Ibanda
Bombo
Mityana
Port Bell
Entebbe
Kisumu
Katwe
George
Edward 3000'
Masaka
Mbarara 4800'
Bikira
Lake Victoria 3726
Karungu
Shirati
Musoma
Kabale
Kyaka
Bukoba
Mwirasandu
R. Kagera
Bufumbiro 13,493'
Semliki
Albert Nile
R. Aswa
R. Victoria Nile
R. Katonga
R. Mpanga
R. Muzizi
R. Mayanja
R. Sezibwa
R. Kafu
R. Ruizi
R. Escarpment
Salisbury

29°15' 30° 32° 34° 35°15' 4°15' 4° 2° 0° 1°30'

D.O MATHEWS

Uganda Survey Dept. Nº A. 555 Jan: 1929

Dyson Blair Director of Surveys.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE FOR 1933

CONTENTS

Chapter.		*Page.*
I.	Geography, Climate, and History	2
II.	Government	5
III.	Population	7
IV.	Health	12
V.	Housing	18
VI.	Production	20
VII.	Commerce	29
VIII.	Wages and Cost of Living	33
IX.	Education and Welfare Institutions	35
X.	Communications and Transport	41
XI.	Banking, Currency, and Weights and Measures	45
XII.	Public Works	47
XIII.	Justice, Police, and Prisons	48
XIV.	Legislation	53
XV.	Public Finance and Taxation	55
XVI.	Game	62
	Bibliographical Note	64
	Map.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate extends from about parallel 1° south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Albert Nile (Bahr el Jebel) at Nimule. On the east its boundary extends from Mount Zulia on the Sudan border along the Turkana Escarpment to the crater of Mount Elgon (14,178 feet) and thence runs along the Malawa and the Sio rivers into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria; whilst the outstanding features on the western side are the Nile-Congo watershed, Lake Albert, the River Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 feet), and Lake Edward.

Until a survey of the whole country has been completed only provisional statistics of area can be furnished, but for all practical purposes the Protectorate may be taken to cover an area of approximately 94,204 square miles, of which 13,616 square miles are

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water. The whole of this area is at a considerable height above sea-level, the altitude of the greater part being between 3,500 and 4,000 feet.

Climate.

Climatic conditions are not uniform throughout the Protectorate, but, with the exceptions mentioned below, the temperature is moderate and varies but slightly throughout the year. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 83° F., and the mean minimum 63° F. On the Ruwenzori Range there is extreme cold, with perpetual snow, while it is also cold on the higher slopes of Elgon.

The highest "absolute maximum" registered was 100° F. at Budini, and the lowest "absolute minimum" 41·8° F. at Kabale. The annual and daily range at four stations in the Protectorate is illustrated in the following table :—

	January.		*July.*	
	Absolute Max.	Absolute Min.	Absolute Max.	Absolute Min.
	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.
Entebbe	84·0	60·5	79·0	53·0
Mbale	95·0	56·1	88·9	53·0
Kabale	78·5	45·5	82·4	41·8
Hoima	93·0	60·0	85·0	57·0

The rainfall for the year was above normal over five zones: Kitgum recorded 46 per cent. above normal, Gulu and Lira were 11 per cent. above, Mubende 18 per cent. above, Masaka 11 per cent. above, and Kigezi 8 per cent. above normal. The remaining zones were generally below normal; in the West Nile, Arua was 9 per cent. below normal, the central area, comprising Busoga, Mengo, Bunyoro and Toro, was 8 per cent. below, Entebbe 6 per cent. below, Ankole 11 per cent. below and Bugwere 9 per cent. below normal.

The highest fall for the year was 89·98 inches at Kalangala, and the lowest 21·40 inches at Butiaba. The greatest fall recorded in 24 hours was 6·15 inches on 6th August at the Church Missionary Society Station, Nabumali.

History.

The peoples of Uganda make their earliest appearance in authentic history in the latter part of the nineteenth century when European explorers first arrived in the country. Uganda appears to have been untouched by outside influences prior to the penetration of Arab traders to the southern end of Lake Victoria in the early nineteenth century; and even the slave trade had hardly affected it when the first Europeans, Speke and Grant, reached it in 1862 from the south in their search for the sources of the Nile. In response to the famous appeal for missionaries launched by H. M. Stanley (who visited Buganda in 1875), English missionaries came to Uganda in 1877 and were soon followed by French

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Roman Catholics. Both denominations, as well as proselytizing Arab Moslems, had gained many adherents by the time of the death of Mutesa (the " Kabaka " or native King of Buganda) and the accession of his son, Mwanga, in 1884.

The murder, by Mwanga's orders, of Bishop Hannington, who in defiance of native superstition attempted to enter the country from the east, precipitated a systematic persecution of all the new religions, and reprisals, which involved the country in " religious " wars for the next seven years.

For a time it was uncertain whether Uganda would come under the British or German sphere of influence in Africa, but in 1886 Germany renounced her claims, and Captain Lugard (now the Right Honourable Lord Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.), on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, concluded a treaty in 1890 with Mwanga, giving the British the right to intervention in the internal affairs of Buganda. Captain Lugard succeeded, not without having to overcome the gravest difficulties, in pacifying the country, but in 1892 the Company found themselves unable to bear the expense of administering Uganda any longer. Sir Gerald Portal, sent by the British Government to report on the advisability of establishing a Protectorate, hoisted the British flag in Kampala in March, 1893, but had to leave the country shortly afterwards on account of ill-health. A British Protectorate was declared on 27th August, 1894. Three years later Mwanga instigated a rebellion, on the defeat of which he fled the country, and was succeeded by his infant son, Daudi Chwa (the present King, or " Kabaka ") under the guidance of three Regents. Soon afterwards a discontented section of the Sudanese troops maintained in Uganda mutinied, and were joined by Mwanga and Kabarega, King of Bunyoro, who had consistently hindered British administration. After a year's campaigning they were defeated, and deported, and since 1899 the country has been peaceful. Its political organization is dealt with in the next chapter.

The year 1901 saw the completion of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria, without which the subsequent development of the Protectorate would never have been possible. The growing of cotton, now the staple industry, was started in 1903; and the Busoga and Port Bell Railways and a great part of the country's present fine system of motor roads were constructed to provide cheap transport for this product. Sleeping sickness (trypanosomiasis) ravaged the islands and shores of Lake Victoria from 1902 onwards, causing hundreds of thousands of deaths and necessitating the removal of the population from the affected areas. The islands have since been repopulated, and, as a result of the precautions taken, the disease has not recurred on the Lake. Some 191,600 of the people of Uganda served in the Great War, five battalions of the 4th King's African Rifles being raised in the

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Protectorate, while 117,819 men were recruited to maintain the personnel of the Carrier Corps.

Since the Armistice, and the succeeding economic difficulties, the country has continued to make rapid progress, despite the famine, rinderpest, and influenza visitations of 1919, and the dislocation of trade consequent upon the change of currency necessitated in 1920 by the fluctuations of the Indian exchange.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

When the first European travellers arrived in Uganda, they found among the Bantu races, and notably among the Baganda, developed political organizations of a sort above the average of African indigenous civilisations. There existed within the principal Bantu tribes a central monarchy and government machinery of a nature superficially resembling the feudal system. British administration was based to a great extent on these existing organizations, and, upon the pacification of the country following the capture of Mwanga and Kabarega, it devolved upon Sir H. H. Johnston, as Her Majesty's Special Commissioner, to make arrangements which defined the functions of the Native Governments of Buganda, Toro, and Ankole, and their relations with the suzerain Power. Agreements to this effect were formally concluded between 1900 and 1902, while a similar agreement with the Native Government of Bunyoro was concluded during the year under review.

From the time of the earlier agreements the work of extending British administration over the more primitive peoples of the Protectorate went steadily ahead, and was made easier, in the Eastern Province, by the enterprise and co-operation of Baganda chiefs and agents. Apart from the murder of the British Sub-Commissioner in Ankole in 1905, which rendered necessary the suspension of the Ankole Agreement for a time, the years of administrative expansion were without any serious incident, and the population has continued to acquiesce in European rule.

From its establishment the Protectorate was administered by a Commissioner until 1907, when Sir H. Hesketh Bell was appointed the first Governor. In 1921, Executive and Legislative Councils were established, the latter containing nominated non-official members among a majority of official members.

Since 1926, when the Rudolf Province was formally transferred to Kenya Colony, the Protectorate has been divided into four Provinces—Buganda, Eastern, Western, and Northern. The Buganda Province is on an entirely different footing from the remainder, since, under the terms of the Uganda Agreement of 1900, the Kabaka exercises direct rule over his own nationals "to whom he shall administer justice through the Lukiko, or Native Council, and through others of his officers in the manner

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approved by Her Majesty's Government ". The Lukiko is constituted as follows :—

The Kabaka's three Ministers (Prime Minister, Chief Justice, and Treasurer);

The twenty county chiefs or their lieutenants;

Three notables from each county, selected by the Kabaka; and six other persons of importance in the country, appointed by the Kabaka.

All chiefs are appointed by the Kabaka and his Ministers with the approval of His Majesty's representative, and the Kabaka and his Lukiko, with the consent of the Governor, have the power to make laws governing his nationals in Buganda.

In the other three Provinces, Native Administrations are recognized which are constituted to a greater or lesser degree, in accordance with the degree of advancement attained by the tribes concerned, on the model of Buganda. A Native Administration exists in each District or tribal area of the Eastern, Western, and Northern Provinces, the Councils being composed of the county chiefs and their sub-chiefs who may for routine purposes be represented by their subordinate chiefs. In these Provinces the Paramount Chief, where such an office exists, is controlled and advised in the exercise of his authority by the Provincial Administration. The Councils have no legislative powers except the power, subject to the Governor's pleasure, to alter by resolution Native Law and to fix penalties for its breach. Except in regard to the judicial functions of Native Courts and to routine matters of administration, the Native Administrations in these Provinces are, in fact, advisory bodies only. They are permanently in session for the purpose of dealing with magisterial and routine matters and submit to the District Commissioner, or the Paramount Chief, if any, from time to time, their views on such subjects as :—

(*a*) Proposed alterations to tribal customary law;

(*b*) matters affecting the expenditure of Native Administration funds for the benefit of the tribes;

(*c*) agricultural and veterinary development and labour questions;

(*d*) food crops and famine;

(*e*) other matters affecting the tribe upon which they may from time to time be consulted by the District Commissioner.

The establishment and jurisdiction of Native Courts are governed by the Courts Ordinance. In Buganda the judicial functions of the Lukiko are performed by a Court consisting of the Kabaka (President), the Native "Chief Justice" (Vice-President), the other two Ministers, *ex officio*, and, from the 1st of January, 1933, three members appointed by the Kabaka with the approval of the Governor, each for one year.

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This Court has full jurisdiction in Buganda (original, appellate, and revisional) in cases in which all parties are natives of the Protectorate, subject to the reservation of certain classes of cases for trial by British Courts. Apart from the Courts Ordinance, chiefs and Native Administrations in Provinces other than Buganda derive their authority from the Native Authority Ordinance.

As regards finance, estimates are compiled annually for all Native Administrations and submitted to the Governor for approval. The totals of the Native Administration Estimates for the year under review are given below, together with a comparison with the totals of the Protectorate Estimates :—

	Native Administration Estimates, 1933.	*Protectorate Estimates, 1933 (Revised).*	*Native Administration Estimates as percentage of Protectorate Estimates.*
	Totals.	*Totals.*	
	£	£	
Revenue ...	314,779	1,308,089	24·05
Expenditure ...	321,586	1,303,365	24·67

The main items of native administration revenue are poll tax rebate; refund of " busulu " (a tax levied in lieu of tribal obligation, formerly exacted by chiefs and in most districts collected with the poll tax for the sake of convenience); luwalo commutation (the amount payable by certain classes of persons in lieu of unpaid compulsory labour on native public works); together with fines and fees imposed by Native Courts. All Native Administration accounts are audited by the Protectorate Auditor. The Native Administrations themselves contribute a certain sum annually from their funds towards the cost of audit.

III.—POPULATION.

Racial Distribution.

The African peoples of the Protectorate, numbering 3,536,267 according to the census of 1931, are divisible into three racial groups—Bantu, Nilotic, and Hamitic. The most numerous are the Bantu, comprising the Baganda, Banyoro, Batoro, Banyankole, Basoga, and other smaller tribes or sections of tribes who inhabit all that part of the country south and west of the Victoria Nile, and certain districts in the Eastern Province. To the north and north-west are the principal Nilotic tribes—the Lango, the Acholi, and the Alur, and the unclassified Lugbara and Madi; the Teso people of the Eastern Province constitute the most important units among the Hamitic tribes; the others are scattered over a wide area in that part of the Protectorate adjacent to Kenya, from the

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Sudan boundary in the extreme north-east to Mount Elgon. Mention should also be made of the interesting Bahima and the allied tribes of the Western Province. From the former are derived the ruling families of Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro, and Ankole.

Vital Statistics.

General Native Population.

An abridged rough statement of birth, death, stillbirth and infantile and maternal mortality rates for the Protectorate is set out in table "A." More complete returns are to be found in section 15 of the Blue Book.

The population from which these rates were calculated was obtained from the census of 1931 by the addition of the births and the subtraction of the deaths occurring in the intervening years. As in former years the influence of migration was disregarded when the vital statistics were being calculated because there is no method of estimating this factor.

While it is not considered that the vital statistics now published are absolutely accurate, it may be that they are more correct than in former years because it appears that the 1931 census must have been reasonably exact since the present yearly rate of increase of the population accords well with forecasts based on the composition of the population as determined by the census. The 1933 figures are contrasted in the following table with the figures for the years immediately preceding the census.

Yearly increase or decrease of provincial population.
Totals per thousand people.

	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
Buganda Province	28	34	4	·4	1·7
Eastern Province	36	47	–14	11·5	12
Western Province	–6	47	54	10·6	11
Northern Province	53	65	11	15·4	15

It is seen that in the pre-census years there was no relation between the fluctuations of the population from year to year and, furthermore, the totals of births and deaths varied excessively each year for approximately the same population.

It is evident, however, that as yet it is unsafe to draw any definite conclusions from the current statistics, but at least they reflect some part of the truth and it is possible that each year they may become more reliable.

Birth-rate and death-rate.—For the whole Protectorate the birth-rates were in excess of the death-rates and the population increased at the rate of 10 per 1,000.

Stillbirth rate.—It seems probable that not all the stillbirths which occurred can have been recorded, since otherwise there can

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666 FIFTH A

be no explanation for a stillbirth rate of 1·52 in Entebbe District and 6·44 in the adjacent district of Mubende, or 7·59 in Busoga compared with 1·18 in the adjoining district of Budama and 4·52 in Mengo. Further, the rates of ·17 for Teso and ·97 for Kigezi are unbelievably low.

Infantile mortality rate.—This rate shows a substantial decrease for the Protectorate but there was a slight increase in the rates for Buganda and the Eastern Province; however, their rates for 1933 are still below the average for recent years. Some very high rates are reported, such as Chua 305·10, Gulu 238·11, Busoga 202·66, Bugishu 196·68, but these are the districts in which the birth rates are extremely high; they were respectively 46·75, 51·31, 31·66, 45·45. Conversely, infantile mortality rates approaching European standards obtained in Entebbe, 87·92, Masaka, 96·10, and Teso, 93·77.

Maternal mortality rate.—As a result of a substantial rise in the figures sent in from the West Nile district, the rate for the Protectorate has arisen slightly, ·25 per 1,000 births. The reported deaths of women in child-birth must be accepted with reserve since, as a rule, it is merely the husband or a near relation who decides upon and reports the cause of death. This might explain such anomalies as a rate of 15·71 in Mengo and 6·41 in the next district, Entebbe, or 35·27 in the West Nile district with 5·71 in Gulu amongst Nilotics of a similar type and living under the same conditions.

European and Asiatic Population.

Estimated population.

Europeans	1,854
Asiatics	14,204

The following were the causes of death amongst the European and Asiatic population :—

European.

Plague	2
Eclampsia	1
Heart failure	1
Erysipelas	1
Blackwater fever	1
Peritonitis	1
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Asiatics.

Blackwater fever	40
Pneumonia	16
Heart failure	15
Malaria	10
Plague	7
Tuberculosis	3
Convulsions	2
Meningitis	2
Nephritis	2
Accidents of pregnancy	6
Bronchitis	2
Suicide	2
Hydrocephalus	1
Diarrhoea	1
Debility	1
Typhoid	1
Haemorrhage	1
Unknown	1
	113

Table " A."

RETURN OF BIRTH, DEATH, STILLBIRTH, INFANTILE MORTALITY AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES FOR THE AFRICAN POPULATION OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS.

—	*Birth-rate per* 1,000 *Population.*					
	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
Province—						
Buganda ...	19·50	19·78	19·70	19·70	19·25	20·23
Eastern	25·11	26·44	30·28	31·17	30·66	32·20
Western	40·97	38·28	34·55	33·95	27·92	26·13
Northern ...	32·64	32·12	33·97	32·73	34·58	33·83
Uganda Protectorate.	28·14	28·13	29·19	29·18	28·11	28·38

—	*Death-rate per* 1,000 *Population.*					
	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
Province—						
Buganda... ...	18·98	18·47	20·77	19·46	18·84	18·62
Eastern	—	—	24·26	23·62	19·27	20·22
Western	—	—	21·69	21·87	17·41	15·18
Northern ...	—	—	20·49	21·37	19·32	18·49
Uganda Protectorate.	—	—	22·06	21·75	18·30	18·43

—	*Stillbirth rate per* 1,000 *Births and Stillbirths.*					
	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
Province—						
Buganda ...	4·82	6·65	3·45	4·29	5·37	3·87
Eastern	—	—	4·24	4·77	4·96	4·76
Western	—	—	3·37	3·83	2·95	2·79
Northern ...	—	—	4·83	5·04	4·26	4·19
Uganda Protectorate.	—	—	4·06	4·53	4·46	4·09

—	*Infantile Mortality rate per* 1,000 *Births.*					
	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
Province—						
Buganda... ...	155·32	112·86	128·16	118·21	99·60	105·59
Eastern	308·30	264·72	223·55	198·13	158·96	163·33
Western	271·57	290·57	256·57	243·08	194·81	143·88
Northern ...	241·62	220·28	259·22	258·54	223·33	206·14
Uganda Protectorate.	254·35	232·75	223·65	209·71	173·19	160·64

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—	*Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Births and Stillbirths.*					
	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
Province—						
Buganda ...	—	—	10·23	9·07	9·23	9·75
Eastern	—	—	15·33	13·38	12·28	11·91
Western	—	—	14·83	12·35	9·15	8·12
Northern ...	—	—	20·74	22·39	13·87	15·66
Uganda Protectorate.	—	—	15·74	14·60	11·56	11·81

IV.—HEALTH.

General Native Population.

The following table compares the year under review with previous years :—

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
New cases	613,489	642,349	661,349	684,835	743,719
In-patients, hospitals and sub-dispensaries.	23,878	27,637	27,313	22,978	30,185
Total attendances	2,590,948	2,762,948	2,842,769	3,016,851	3,045,074
Surgical operations	2,563	2,799	3,850	3,514	4,908

The figures shown above include non-Africans, who in 1933 represented 3·5 per cent. of the in-patients and 1·3 per cent. of the new cases.

The percentage of females to total cases attending for treatment in the last few years was 33·6 in 1930, 37·5 in 1931, 38·3 in 1932 and 44·90 in 1933. The increase is considered to indicate the growth of confidence amongst the natives in European treatment.

Deaths in hospital and the principal causes of death are set out below :—

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
Total deaths in Hospital ...	1,314	1,356	1,280	1,354	1,357
Deaths from :—					
Pneumonia	294	313	274	279	285
Accidents	142	137	116	115	133
Plague	123	50	19	40	52
Syphilis	63	69	48	41	48
Dysentery	60	21	37	26	25
Malaria	50	80	81	50	57
Tuberculosis	34	44	56	66	66

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666 FIFTH A

Epidemic, endemic and infectious diseases.—This group of diseases accounted for 28 per cent. of the total new cases, and for 31 per cent. of the total deaths recorded in hospitals.

Trypanosomiasis.—The incidence and mortality from trypanosomiasis during the past eight years is summarized in the following table :—

Year.	*Reported Deaths.*	*New Cases.*
1926	123	372
1927	79	283
1928	67	656
1929	78	1,572
1930	51	638
1931	117	471
1932	85	536
1933	109	693

The distribution of new cases in 1932 and 1933 was as follows :—

	1932.	1933.
West Nile	317	495
Gulu	35	31
Chua	29	23
Victoria Nyanza area	11	14
Lake Edward—Lake George area ...	144	130

As the result of more effective routine measures the new cases reported from the West Nile area continued to show an increase.

All reported cases of trypanosomiasis were of the *T. gambiense* variety except for the two imported cases from Tanganyika Territory, of *T. rhodesiense* infection dealt with in the Masaka district.

The number of deaths reported as having been due to sleeping sickness were 11 in hospitals and 98 in the districts. The cause of deaths reported from the districts cannot be regarded as accurate since no post-mortem examinations were performed and the records were maintained only by chiefs. Still, the figures may be said to bear out the general impression of medical officers that trypanosomiasis in Uganda is not, at the moment, of a virulent type.

Typhus.—No spread of the 1932 epidemic was reported during the year. Typhus is endemic in the Kigezi district and will probably continue to be so since the habits of the people make it certain that the disease cannot be eradicated until their mode of life has changed very considerably.

Plague.—During 1933, 858 cases and 833 deaths were reported as compared with 1,045 and 990 deaths in 1932. The largest number of cases (577) occurred in the Mengo district of the Buganda Province.

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Malaria.—48,702 cases were recorded during the year. The malaria rate per 1,000 cases of all diseases for the Protectorate during the last five years was as follows :—

1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
77	75	71	69	71

Blackwater fever.—136 cases with 41 deaths were reported amongst Asiatics and Europeans. Three cases occurred amongst Africans, with no deaths.

Relapsing fever.—There were 1,387 cases compared with 1,336 in 1932. The disease was restricted almost entirely to Buganda and the Eastern Province.

Epidemic cerebro-spinal fever.—In 1933, 82 cases were recorded as compared with 235 in 1932.

Encephalitis lethargica.—There were 6 cases reported.

Dysentery.—3,117 cases and 25 deaths were reported. This figure is in excess of that for 1932 but there was no epidemic of dysentery in the Protectorate.

Influenza.—9,688 cases with 9 deaths were reported as compared with 15,144 cases and 19 deaths in 1932. No epidemic was reported and it is probable that many of these cases included febrile conditions which were really not influenza.

Leprosy.—2,227 new cases were seen at government hospitals, a slight increase over 1932 when 2,174 cases were seen. Treatment for leprosy was given at all government hospitals and subdispensaries and a number were treated by the missionary bodies engaged in leprosy work.

Typhoid fever.—Amongst Africans there were 39 cases and 15 deaths.

Tuberculosis.—

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
Cases	379	324	363	687	807
Deaths	34	44	56	66	66

The increasing number of recorded cases of tuberculosis is not considered to have been caused by an epidemic or any alteration of conditions which might lead to the dissemination of the disease, but to reflect on increased familiarity with the disease on the part of African dressers in dispensaries. Most of them are now able to diagnose tuberculosis and to bring suspected cases to the notice of visiting medical officers.

Syphilis and yaws.—The combined incidence of these two diseases has varied little for some years, as is seen from the following table where the percentage is set out for the two diseases per hundred total cases of disease recorded.

1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
19·4	19·1	16·7	16·9	16·4	16·4

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Actually more cases of syphilis and yaws were treated than in former years but the proportional incidence was maintained. 121,764 cases of the two diseases were seen as compared with 112,205 in 1932.

Gonorrhoea.—The number of cases dealt with increased from 8,931 in 1932 to 10,702, which is the largest number yet dealt with in one year.

Helminthic disease.—Ankylostomiasis is universal in many districts and is responsible for a great part of the debility and anaemia so common in Uganda. Nevertheless, because of the insidious nature of the disease, few patients present themselves at hospitals solely on account of ankylostomiasis; 1,021 cases were treated compared with 774 in 1932. Considerably more attention has been paid to this type of preventible disease and more will be devoted to such diseases in the future. Ascaris and cestoda infections are common, the latter being particularly prevalent in the Western Province. Dracunculus is restricted to the Northern Province but schistosomiasis is fairly widespread, although of infrequent occurrence.

General diseases.—There were 51,470 cases recorded which represented an incidence of 7 per cent. Fifty-six cases of cancer were reported.

Affections of the nervous system and organs of sense.—65,714 cases were reported giving an incidence of 8·8 per cent.

Affections of the circulatory system.—3,781 cases were recorded.

Affections of the respiratory system.—Incidence 12·5 per cent.; 93,314 cases were recorded as compared with 89,717 cases in 1932. The number of cases of pneumonia increased to 3,809 from 3,482 in 1932.

Diseases of the digestive system.—There were 93,866 cases giving an incidence of 12·6 per cent.

Diseases of the genito-urinary system.—There were 3,726 cases.

Puerperal state: diseases of infancy and maternity and child welfare.—The following table illustrates the advance made in this branch of the department's activities :—

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
Women who attended for ante-natal supervision.	954	2,753	3,760	7,254	12,110
Women who attended for diseases connected with the puerperal state.	874	997	993	1,356	2,050
Babies who attended child welfare clinics.	278	544	640	1,264	1,916
Sick babies brought to hospitals for out-patient treatment.	323	340	289	223	410
Women admitted to hospital for childbirth.	318	472	620	786	853
Normal babies born in hospital ...	231	472	591	758	822

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Even more than last year the above figures reflect the growing popularity amongst native women of the facilities provided for the care and attention of themselves during pregnancy and labour and for their babies during infancy. Considerably more attention was paid to maternity and child welfare work during the past year and it is anticipated that the results of this work will be apparent in future years.

Affections of the skin and cellular tissue.—The number of the new cases who presented themselves for treatment rose from 97,683 with 56 deaths in 1932, to 111,413 with 63 deaths in 1933. The number of cases of scabies dealt with, 37,412 compared with 27,734 in 1932, largely accounted for this rise.

Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion.—There were 3,183 cases in 1933 and 2,878 cases in 1932.

Malformation.—Only ten cases were recorded.

Diseases of old age.—Twenty-seven cases were recorded.

Affections produced by external causes.—88,572 cases attended for treatment as compared with 73,312 in 1932. The incidence was 12 per cent.

Non-Native Population.

Two thousand four hundred and thirty Europeans and 7,399 Asians attended Government hospitals for treatment during the year. The commonest disease amongst non-Africans was malaria, followed by diseases of the respiratory system, digestive diseases and injuries.

Provision for Treatment.

In the Protectorate there are 4 Government hospitals for Europeans with a total capacity of 34 beds, 9 hospitals for Asians with 59 beds and 22 for Africans with 1,166 beds. There are also 84 sub-dispensaries for Africans which provided 262 beds; frequently these sub-dispensaries are used by Asians.

The Church Missionary Society maintains hospitals for Europeans, Asians, and Africans at Namirembe (Kampala), Fort Portal, and Kigezi, and a hospital for Asians and Africans at Ngora in Teso District. The Mill Hill Mission maintains a hospital for Asians and Africans at Nsambya (Kampala) and an African hospital at Nkokonjeru in Mengo District. Both missions provide leper colonies and hospitals in the Protectorate, and those maintained by the Church Missionary Society are at Ngora and Lake Bunyoni. The Mill Hill Mission keep up one leper hospital and colony at Nyenga and a second colony has been started at Buluba in Busoga.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

During 1933 it was decided, for several reasons, that maternity and child welfare work should be extended as far as possible. As a result, special treatment in connexion with maternity and child

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666 FIFT

welfare centres was given at Entebbe, Fort Portal, Jinja, and Kampala. More school medical examinations were undertaken and in general it is expected that this aspect of preventive medicine will assume considerably more importance in the future.

As in past years the Church Missionary Society maintained the Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School and its dependent centres whilst the Mill Hill Mission maintained the Nsambya Maternity Training School and a number of district maternity centres.

The number of women admitted for childbirth to the various institutions is given below :—

Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School and Centres	1,383
Nsambya Maternity Training School and Centres	1,408
Government Hospitals and Centres	800
Total	3,591

This figure represents 3·5 per cent. only of the total births recorded in the Protectorate during the year.

Preventive Measures.

Malaria.—Routine anti-mosquito measures were undertaken in all townships together with reclamation and anti-malarial afforestation.

Smallpox.—96,090 vaccinations were performed during the year and there were no cases of the disease.

Plague.—Under the conditions which prevail in Uganda it has become increasingly obvious that the most hopeful method of dealing with endemic plague, and the frequent epidemics which arise, is to concentrate more attention on the hygiene of rural areas. During 1933 this was done and efforts were made by Medical Officers to stimulate interest in improved housing throughout Uganda. Where possible, addresses were given by Administrative and Medical Officers at native gatherings, at schools, and at hospitals, stress being laid on the importance of good housing with clean environs and suitable conservancy arrangements. It has been noticed that, as economic circumstances permit, the average native tries to improve his dwelling place. In Buganda Province this is particularly the case, and it is becoming more uncommon to see the older type of round insanitary grass hut. Often the newer type of square hut is little better hygienically than the older variety but some desire for improvement is evident, even if inspired only by vanity.

The methods employed in past years for combating outbreaks of plague were continued and extended during the year and an

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increased amount of routine work was delegated to trained African staff with good results.

Native Governments continued to endeavour to enforce certain regulations of an elementary nature which were directed towards the keeping clean of huts and their surroundings. But their efforts and those of Medical Officers were largely stultified by the apathetic and transient interest displayed towards the whole question of plague by those most concerned. It can only be hoped that continuous propaganda and the gradual spread of education may lead, in time, to an appreciation of the reasons for and the benefits to be obtained from the observance of anti-plague measures.

V.—HOUSING.

Among the native population the type of dwelling varies with the district and directly with the affluence of the occupier. The local peasant and labouring classes are usually content with mud and wattle, grass-roofed huts, generally of the round, dome-shaped type. These huts may last from two to six years and in some districts even longer, with occasional repairs and re-thatching. The interior is often divided into two or more rooms, either with partition walls or bark-cloth curtains. Windows are rare and the means of ventilation is usually the single door, although sometimes an air space is left between the top of the walls and the roof.

Those natives who have some education or position, e.g., chiefs, clerks, and others who find employment in more or less skilled occupations, and certain of the more advanced cattle-owners and agriculturists, usually live in well-built mud and wattle houses of the rectangular ridge-pole type, containing two or three, or even more, rooms. These are in the main grass-roofed, but more and more natives are now using corrugated iron sheeting for the roofs. This type of hut is becoming more common, and natives are encouraged to adopt it by the Provincial Administration and Native Administrations; in the Busoga District, for example, the dome-shaped hut is rarely seen. The type of hut now finding favour is constructed with windows and at least one door, and the kitchen is commonly in a separate building. Some of the wealthier natives employ brick or dressed stone for the walls and proper timbering for the roof.

Except in Nilotic areas native dwellings are not usually clustered together in villages, and where a village occurs the huts are usually widely scattered over a considerable area, being divided one from the other by cultivated plots. Ordinarily the dwellings are dispersed throughout the fertile parts of a district in groups of a few huts.

Immediately surrounding each hut is a clear space, which is usually kept clean by sweeping and weeding, in which are situated such out-houses and stores as are maintained. In many districts

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

pit-latrines are dug at a little distance from the principal dwelling. Under the Township Rules, natives living within township boundaries are obliged to maintain an adequate standard of sanitation in their dwellings and compounds.

On the whole, African housing remains unsatisfactory and only years of practical example and precept, together with improved economic conditions, can be expected to effect any improvement. Conditions generally varied little from previous years but definite attempts were made to improve conditions by propaganda and practical advice. In 1934 it is hoped that a Public Health Exhibition will be held at Kampala. It will concentrate largely on model housing and it is hoped that interest will be stimulated by the display. In order to combat plague, relapsing fever, dirt diseases, and tuberculosis, it is imperative that African housing should improve.

Under the Masters' and Servants' Ordinance, all employers of labour, whether Government or not, must house their labour satisfactorily and also see that sanitary arrangements are adequate, unless the labourers have their own homes, or are able to obtain proper lodging, near by. Draft rules have been drawn up dealing with housing, and specifying materials, spacing of huts, area per occupant and general sanitary measures which are considered indispensable for the good health of the labour. It is not intended to apply those rules to temporary or prospecting camps, or where, in view of the probable manner of life of those occupying the camp, expense would be unjustifiable. Regulations for the employment of unskilled labour apply to all Government labour, and deal with not only housing and sanitation but also fuel and water-supply, ratio[illegible], and medical attendance.

The Railway houses its permanent labour in " landies " generally constructed of concrete blocks with cement floors. These " landies " consist of a varying number of units and have verandahs running the whole length of the building, but there are partitions between each unit.

Government labour working at headquarters of districts is, where necessary, housed in labour camps, the buildings of which are of a temporary nature. Apart from some township camps for Government labourers, there has been no attempt to house African Government employees apart from those employed in institutions.

In all Government stations the housing for European and Asiatic employees is reasonably good.

Housing conditions in almost every Asiatic bazaar in Uganda were poor. It was evident that in the past not even the minimum requirements of the Township Building Rules had been enforced in many instances. It is hoped in the future to enforce these regulations and to endeavour to abolish gradually those buildings which

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contravene most grossly the elementary laws of hygiene. Overcrowding was common in many places and difficult to deal with.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

There are indications of the existence in the Protectorate of a wide range of minerals including tin ore, gold, salt, iron, copper, silver, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, tantalum, bismuth, manganese, rare earth minerals, and petroleum. Of these, tin ore and gold alone have, so far, been found in quantities justifying organized production and export.

Conditions, in particular the climate and the necessity for close supervision in the interests of native cultivators, render Uganda more generally suitable for exploitation by substantial companies and syndicates, but during 1933 there was some addition to the number of small workers engaged in the development of mineral resources.

The quantity of tin ore produced showed a small increase over the figure for 1932, but with a proportionately higher value owing to a further improvement in the world price of the metal.

Exports in long tons were as follows :—

	Quantity.	*Value.*
		£
1932	365	37,312
1933	389	57,981

Of the latter quantity some 89 tons were the produce of small workers in Ankole and Kigezi, the balance coming from the Mwirasandu Mine.

The search for gold was stimulated by the high prices obtaining and investigation of promising indications in Ankole, Budama, and Kigezi proceeded with some activity, a few particularly rich alluvial deposits being met with in the course of prospecting operations in north-west Ankole. Exports in ounces (troy) and value were as follows :—

	Quantity.	*Value.*
		£
1932	586	3,274
1933	1,261	7,361

The copper prospect at Kilembe (Ruwenzori) continued to show promise and a geophysical survey of the area was arranged for by the concessionaires. The world copper position however offers little inducement to expedite a commencement of production.

No great difficulty is encountered in recruiting, from local or neighbouring sources, the limited amount of labour required for prospecting and mining purposes. A 30-day ticket is usually

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666 FIFTH AVENU

adopted, but employers suffer from the native disposition to work for only a few months on end and this absence of continuity renders training difficult.

The production of salt is a native industry and the output is entirely absorbed in the local native market. The untreated salt is not palatable to Europeans but is much appreciated by natives. Operations at the Katwe and Kasenyi salt lakes and at the Kibiro hot springs are in charge of the Native Governments of Toro and Bunyoro respectively. At Katwe, which is by far the largest source of supply, accumulated stocks of salt had been disposed of during 1932 and production was more than doubled in 1933, distribution being greatly facilitated by the junction of Katwe by a motorable road to the Protectorate road system.

The Protectorate is rich in iron ore, but only insignificant quantities are smelted by native iron-workers. Brick-clay, laterite and other common building materials are excavated to meet local requirements, and limestone is available in certain areas.

Agriculture.

With cotton lint and cotton seed exports representing over 80 per cent. of the value of the total exports from the Protectorate, it will be realized that, cotton being almost entirely a native-grown crop, the agricultural production of the Protectorate is preponderantly in the hands of the native cultivators. Non-native agriculture mainly centres round the production of coffee, tea, and sugar.

Native Agriculture.

Economic Crops.

Cotton.—Cotton is grown throughout the Eastern, Buganda, and Northern Provinces and in the Toro and Ankole Districts of the Western Province. Figures of acreage and production during the last few years are given below :—

Season.	*Acres.*	*Production. (Bales of 400 lb.)*	*Value at port of shipment, Mombasa.* £
1927–28	533,004	138,486	2,475,327
1928–29	699,107	204,057	3,312,667
1929–30	663,157	129,122	1,555,344
1930–31	739,690	188,920	1,503,307
1931–32	865,259	207,326	1,584,172
1932–33	1,071,410	294,828	2,682,210
1933–34	1,090,502	285,000*	(?)

* Estimated.

The crop is peasant-produced and is grown in small plots varying in size from a quarter of an acre to upwards of five acres in areas where ploughing is practised. Seed for planting is requisitioned by Government from the various ginneries and issued, free of charge,

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to growers. The cotton grown is of the American upland type, which commands a substantial premium over American middling.

Government has established two cotton-selection stations, where improved varieties are produced, tested, and subsequently introduced into general cultivation. Marketing facilities are well organized. There are 194 ginneries in the Protectorate and numerous markets at convenient centres. The whole of the crop is exported.

With the extension of railway facilities within the Protectorate, the economic zone for the export of cotton seed has been widened.

Exports of cotton seed during recent years are as under :—

	Tons.	*Value.* £
1929	67,523	424,000
1930	33,578	137,387
1931	45,435	149,224
1932	56,311	168,366
1933	81,271	262,539

1933-34 Season.—Dry weather conditions during May, June and July greatly hindered cotton planting and a considerable amount of re-sowing was necessary. However, in spite of adverse planting weather a very satisfactory acreage was planted and the supplying of blanks was very well carried out. The total acreage was 1,090,502 acres which shows an increase when compared with the 1,071,410 acres planted during the previous season. In one district however a new computation basis was initiated, and the total figures do not necessarily indicate an actual increase in planting. The total acreage was probably about the same as in the 1932-33 season.

Weather conditions in September and October were satisfactory for the crop, but November was dry and affected adversely the late sown cotton. Rains in the first half of December greatly benefited the later planting and prospects improved enormously. The later hot dry weather was ideal for the ripening of the crop.

Coffee.—Both arabica and robusta are grown in areas climatically suited to the particular species. In Bugishu District some 3,526 acres are under arabica, grown in small plots by peasants. The steps taken in 1931 in this district to organize and control the marketing of the crops, with the object, in time, of encouraging the formation amongst growers of a co-operative selling society, have been amply justified. The carefully organized buying and factory arrangements developed under the measures taken have been reflected in the comparatively high prices received for the coffee marketed. The acreage continues to expand and the demand for seedlings by native coffee-growers shows no signs of any lessening of interest in this crop.

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663 FIFTH AV

Arabica coffee is also produced in Ankole District, where it is estimated that there are approximately 2,477 acres under the crop. The whole is grown by peasant cultivators. The crop in this district is still in the early stages of development, but the demand for plants continues. It is estimated that approximately 796 acres were planted in 1933. A small amount of arabica is also grown by the natives of the Toro District. Robusta is grown in small plots throughout Buganda Province and in the Bwamba area of Toro. It is considered that the total acreage under coffee comprises 17,000 acres under robusta and 9,000 under arabica.

In all areas where coffee is grown, Government maintains central and district nurseries where plants from selected seed are raised and issued free of charge to growers.

Exports of coffee from the Protectorate (including non-native production) during 1933 amounted to 100,427 cwt. valued at £210,641, compared with 87,077 cwt. valued at £223,162 for 1932 and with 69,990 cwt. valued at £161,389 during 1931.

It will be seen that there continues to be a notable increase of coffee exports, and this must be largely attributed to native production.

Oil-seeds, Groundnuts and Simsim.—The main areas of production are in the Eastern Province and in the Lango District of the Northern Province. These crops have in the main been grown as food crops but, as a result of the endeavour to widen the range of economic production, a greater interest has been shown in cultivation for export, particularly with regard to groundnuts. Government has been seriously engaged in endeavouring to formulate measures to increase production of such crops. To this end, an important step was taken during 1932 by the passing of the Native Produce Marketing Ordinance, 1932. The object of this Ordinance is to arrange for adequate and proper market facilities, to ensure that the produce is marketed and exported under the best available conditions, and to see that the native growers receive the best possible price for their produce. The following table gives the estimated quantities exported during the last two years :—

	1932.		*1933.*	
	Exports.	*Value.*	*Exports.*	*Value.*
	Tons.	£	*Tons.*	£
Groundnuts	1,455	16,232	325	3,096
Simsim seeds	3,597	43,363	2,659	30,383
„ oil	688 imp. gals.	80	2,049 imp. gals.	217

Tobacco.—In Bunyoro District the growing of tobacco by natives is making steady progress. Government controls and supervises the crop throughout all stages of growth, from the establishment of seed beds to the curing, grading, and marketing of the leaf. A large proportion of the crop is purchased by the British American Tobacco Company for use in their factory at

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Jinja. The balance is purchased by local planters for export overseas and for export to a local tobacco factory in Tanganyika.

The total crop produced during 1933 amounted to 343 tons of good quality fire-cured leaf, which resulted in approximately £7,380 being distributed to growers.

The crop has been extended to the West Nile District, but cultivation and production are still in the experimental stage there.

Exports during 1932 and 1933, including non-native produced tobacco, were :—

	1932.		*1933.*	
	lb.	*Value.* £	lb.	*Value.* £
Tobacco manufactured	6,355	1,045	10,385	1,413
Tobacco unmanufactured	153,794	6,925	469,750	16,339
Cigarettes	67,300	18,190	49,890	13,378

Food Crops.

The various tribes in the Protectorate fall into two main groups as regards their staple articles of diet, viz., grain eaters and plantain eaters.

The grain crops grown are millets, principally the small millet (*eleusine coracana*) and sorghum (*sorghum vulgare*).

Throughout the Eastern and Northern Provinces, where the people are grain eaters, a system of communal food granaries has been organized as a precaution against famine. Each grower contributes annually to these granaries a small proportion of his crop. A reasonable reserve is gradually accumulated, and when this has been done a proportion of the old grain is each year replaced by fresh supplies.

Improved varieties of seed for all food crops are produced on Government experiment stations. In the Eastern Province stocks of such seed are increased, prior to general distribution, on numerous district plots maintained by the Native Administration under the supervision of Government.

Non-native Agriculture.

Land Tenure.

Freehold is not now granted, but Crown land may be leased for agricultural purposes, the normal term being 99 years at a rental of Sh. 1 per acre revisable after the thirty-third and sixty-sixth years. Such leases are arranged by private treaty and are subject to a condition that not less than three-tenths of the area leased shall be brought under proper cultivation within three years of the commencement of the term. Prior to 1916 a limited area was granted in freehold and parcels may occasionally be purchased in the open market. Extensive areas are held by natives under

andronicus p
666 FIFTH

the terms of various treaties, and occasionally leases of small areas to non-natives are effected, but such leases are subject to strict control.

Markets and Produce.

Most of the plantation crops are produced for export; sugar is a notable exception and, in a smaller way, tea also. Both sugar and tea are utilized for the local markets, either in Uganda or in the neighbouring territories. All produce for export is transported over the Kenya and Uganda Railways to the port of Mombasa, and thence by steamship to final destination.

Labour.

Labour is voluntary and is engaged either by the month or for a contract period of several months. Up to 1933, the local labour supply was generally sufficient without recourse to foreign labour. It has, however, often been necessary to recruit labour from one district to another, usually from outlying districts where it has not yet been possible to establish economic crops. From 1923 to 1927 a shortage of labour was experienced and a considerable amount of foreign labour was admitted, mainly from Belgian Ruanda. The labour supply is now adequate for present needs. There are Government regulations regarding housing, food, and terms of contract, which have special reference to imported and foreign labour.

European Agriculture.

European planting first commenced seriously a few years prior to the commencement of the War, and was confined entirely to the production of coffee and para rubber. Individual planters opened up estates and were followed by a number of small companies. In the slump of 1921 the whole of the industry was seriously affected by low prices and the companies suffered more severely. Many estates were either abandoned or closed down, but with the return of better prices for primary products some of these were reopened. Latterly there has been a tendency in some cases for the grouping of estates under one management. During 1926-27 there was an influx of a number of new planters taking up land for coffee planting in the Toro District. The present economic depression has seriously affected the planting industry and again many estates have been closed, more particularly those under the cultivation of rubber. There is no tendency for the number of European planters to increase materially and, save for the exceptional increase due to those attracted to the Toro District in 1926-27, the number has remained fairly constant. In 1933 there were 219 estates recorded by the Agricultural Department, comprising 101,949 acres of which 22,986 acres were under cultivation.

Although, as stated, European planters at the beginning confined themselves almost entirely to coffee and rubber, latterly they have

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begun to devote their attention to tea and tobacco also. The arabica type of coffee was favoured in the earlier years, but recently the robusta type, with its high-yielding qualities and resistance to disease, has found increasing favour, more particularly at the lower elevations and around the shores of Lake Victoria. Areas under coffee cultivation by Europeans were estimated in 1933 at 8,087 acres coffee arabica (3,027 in the Toro District) and 6,530 acres coffee robusta (5,399 in Buganda Province). Exports have already been shown under the paragraph headed " Coffee ".

A fairly large acreage was originally put under para rubber but, owing to the low prices, very little tapping has taken place for the last three years and has now practically ceased altogether. In 1933 the acreage is recorded at 9,534. Many planters have closed their rubber areas and no attention is being given to the maintenance of cultivation, but many of these areas could be reopened should tapping again become economic. The exports in 1930 were 6,270 centals valued at £16,814, but declined in 1931 to 1,334 centals valued at £2,291, and in 1932 were nil. In 1933, 356 centals were exported valued at £268.

The climate appears suitable for tea, and exceptionally high yields of fair quality have been realized. With proper organization of manufacture and distribution it appears likely that a small but profitable industry can be built up on existing plantations, the local demand being considerable and likely to increase.

A few planters have experimented with tea production in the Mubende District, and 1931 saw the crop extended to the Mengo District where 440 acres are now planted. The total acreage in 1933 was estimated at 855.

A number of planters have successfully grown tobacco for export, but the acreage is small and the quantity produced is not yet very important.

Asiatic Agriculture.

Speaking generally, Indians have acquired the European estates which have been placed on the market from time to time, and many of the earlier freehold titles have thus changed hands. A notable exception was the enterprise of an important Indian firm in founding and developing a large sugar estate and factory in the Mengo District. The factory has a distillery for the production of alcohol. The same firm has started a new venture with sisal in the Bunyoro District, on a leasehold area of 5,000 acres; 2,100 acres have been planted. There is a second sugar factory in the Busoga District. The production of white sugar in 1933 was 14,160 tons.

The areas under coffee and rubber are mainly those taken over from previous European owners and in 1933 were estimated at :—

	Acres.
Coffee arabica	250
Coffee robusta	431
Para rubber	1,180

andronicus
666 FIFTH

There are records of 46 Indian estates comprising 42,512 acres of which 14,863 acres are under cultivation.

Livestock.

The livestock of the Protectorate is almost entirely owned by natives although a few Europeans have developed dairying to supply the larger towns with dairy produce for which they find a ready sale. The Government maintains several stock farms which supply milk to some of the smaller townships and where observations of the local breeds of livestock are made. Stock has increased numerically very considerably, cattle having more than doubled themselves in the last ten years and ownership of cattle varies with the density of the population and the type of country inhabited. In the more thickly populated and cultivated areas of parts of the Eastern Province the average number of cattle owned is 2·97 head per taxpayer, whereas in some of the sparsely populated and uncultivated steppe-like country the figure is 10·34. Speaking generally the numerical increase has not been associated with quality of stock but constant propaganda is maintained by the Veterinary Department to eliminate surplus bulls from the herds by castration and to employ only the best bulls with known valuable breeding points. To a lesser extent the same procedure is applied to the smaller stock; 35,000 cattle were castrated in 1933. This work is carried out in association with control of disease, which is mentioned later, by the native staff and as a corollary the quality of meat has improved with a resultant marked increase in meat consumption.

Two main types of cattle are found in the Protectorate namely the short horned Zebu and the long horned Ankole, between which there are gradations as a result of crossing of the types. The experimental crossing of the large Ankole cow by the smaller Zebu type of West Nile bull in recent years has produced an animal of good type, strong, vigorous, and hardy. Time is an important factor in this work and it will be many years before the results of those experiments will be seen on stock generally. A small herd of pure-bred Ayrshires and of grades of various breeds has been maintained at one of the stock farms for the purpose of breeding bulls to cross with local cattle of different types as experimental measures. Since East Coast fever is prevalent throughout almost the whole of Uganda the greatest precautions have to be taken to ensure that any imported cattle destined for breeding experiments are protected against the risk of contracting that disease and this considerably hampers the speed and the scale at which cross breeding experiments with imported stock can be conducted. Two firms interested in dairying have imported breeding bulls from time to time in the hope of producing an animal of improved milk yield but it has been an expensive undertaking owing to deaths of the

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animals from East Coast fever. The milk produced by the native cattle, although very small in amount as compared with European standards, is very rich in fat contents and it is possible that breeding for higher yield will be associated with a lowering of that valuable quality.

As a result of the success of the measures adopted to deal with stock disease, it has been possible to allow very much wider movements of stock, and an internal trade of large dimensions has developed. An outstanding feature in 1933 was the trade in slaughter cattle from Karamoja, which had been closed for the export of cattle from 1919 to 1932 on account of the presence of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia and rinderpest. That trade has brought revenue to the Government and is an initial measure towards the prosperity of the Karamojong. It is estimated that the value of the trade has been not less than £6,000. The trade routes opened in previous years have been kept open and the volume of trade has increased. Internal trade in sheep and goats is difficult to assess but it is no insignificant item, and an import trade in slaughter stock from the neighbouring territories of Kenya and Tanganyika is also in existence regularly all the year round by means of the Lake Victoria bi-weekly steamer service.

During 1933, the presence of rinderpest among the cattle in Ankole caused apprehension since the cattle owners in that area are dependent on their stock for their own food, living almost entirely as they do on milk and animal products and apparently being incapable of digesting grain foods. Any serious mortality of cattle or of disease causing diminution of the secretion of milk reacts hardly on those owners and may produce a situation akin to starvation. Prompt measures enabled the disease to be held in check, and at the end of the year the disease was well in hand although not eradicated.

Other diseases met with were contagious pleuro-pneumonia of bovines, anthrax, blackquarter, trypanosomiasis, and foot and mouth disease, none of which caused any serious mortality or dislocation of the normal lives of the natives. Work was continued in South Ankole on research and eradication of *glossina morsitans* with the assistance of funds granted by the Colonial Development Fund on the advice of the Tsetse Fly Committee, and the results achieved were such as to engender considerable optimism as to the final success of the measures taken.

The hide and skin trade has not yet recovered from the general depression of recent years, but the depression has assisted the main buyers to purchase more carefully and to demand quality rather than quantity. There is no question but that the quality has improved in recent years where the principal agents buy on a quality basis in the neighbourhood of the larger towns. Out

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666 FIFTH A

in the districts the middleman buys at a flat rate and until he is either eliminated or can be induced to buy on a quality basis, marked improvement in the bulk of these articles will not be achieved as quickly as is desirable. The ghee and butter industry has been fostered in the Eastern Province by means of funds advanced by the Native Administration for the erection of buildings and purchase of equipment while in one area, in Northern Bugishu, the butter prepared was of high quality. It is hoped that there will be an increase in production sufficient to justify this venture being developed as a sound commercial proposition.

The poultry of the country, particularly close to the larger stations, has improved considerably in the last few years as a result of the importation of European breeds of fowls and distribution of sittings of eggs and of birds, but it is evident that new strains must be imported from time to time to prevent reversion to original types. Fowl typhoid is a constant menace to Uganda since this disease has a wide distribution.

An experimental shipment of cattle horns was sent to England and a favourable report as to the quality was received from the brokers. The costs of freight, both railway and shipping, proved too high to allow realization of any profit, but an improved price for the article might well assist the development of a small trade in this connexion.

Fisheries.

Throughout the Protectorate, fisheries are entirely in native hands, and there is a certain amount of local trade in fresh and dried fish in the districts readily accessible from the shores of the principal lakes. There are certain restrictions upon fishing in sleeping sickness areas, upon the type of vessel which may be employed, and upon the mesh of the nets used, but otherwise the industry is not controlled. The control and development of economic fisheries has now been added to the functions of the Game Department.

VII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Uganda and Kenya form a single unit for purposes of Customs and there is in consequence complete freedom of trade between the territories. A detailed examination of the external trade of Uganda alone is, therefore, a matter of considerable difficulty, more particularly as virtually the whole of the import and export trade of both Dependencies passes through Mombasa, the principal port in Kenya. As a result, the combined trade figures represent generally the landed value at Mombasa in the case of

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imports, and the " f.o.b. Mombasa " value in the case of exports, these being the declared values for purposes of Customs.

As, however, the division of Customs revenue is based on the consumption of dutiable articles in each territory, every endeavour is made to determine the imports into Uganda with the greatest possible accuracy, exports being differentiated as regards the country of origin in accordance with the declaration of shippers. Succeeding paragraphs under the headings of " Imports " and " Exports " deal briefly with the information so obtained.

Commodity prices for various primary products have shown a hardening tendency during the year and continued activities in the development of mineral resources, and the absence of locust infestation, combined with the cumulative effect of measures of economic reconstruction in the producing industries of the territories, engendered a feeling of cautious optimism; the trading position, nevertheless, has remained obscure. The very considerable expansion in the value of exports during the year has not resulted in an equivalent increase in the value of dutiable imports and the spending power of the community obviously has been subjected to the limitations imposed by obligations to reduce liabilities incurred during the darker periods of depression, and has been diverted to some extent by an inclination to purchase locally produced commodities in preference to the imported article, with a resultant encouragement to local industries established within the Customs and Excise Agreement zone of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. In times of restricted spending capacity the element of price as opposed to quality assumes a much greater importance than is the case in ordinary circumstances and it became necessary therefore in June of the year under review to effect tariff adjustments on an alternative specific or *ad valorem* basis for certain goods in order to secure a duty approximately equivalent to the contribution to the revenue exacted from similar goods before depreciated currencies, low costs of production and other incidental factors stimulated importations at abnormally low prices. As noted in the Report for the year 1932, world conditions continue to be the dominant factor and complete trade recovery cannot be expected until primary product prices maintain a level sufficient to build up internal reserves for import and export trade expansion unfettered by the liabilities imposed by the depression period.

Imports.

The total value of trade imports into Uganda for consumption in the Protectorate was £1,367,049 as compared with £1,326,220 in 1932, an increase in value of £40,829.

For the reasons given in the first paragraph in this chapter, import figures are of necessity quoted in terms of " ex-ship Mombasa ", the cost of freight and handling through Kenya to Uganda not being included.

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Cotton yarns and manufactures continue to constitute the main item of imports into Uganda and imports during the last two years were valued as follows:—

	1932. *Value* £	1933. *Value* £
Cotton piece-goods	305,765	289,429
Cotton blankets	33,248	36,205
Cotton yarns and manufactures	12,129	12,237
Total	£351,142	£337,871

Tobacco.—The value of imports under cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco, was £85,569, as compared with £75,885 during 1932, manufactured tobacco and cigarettes to the value of £29,537 originating in Tanganyika Territory as against a value of £2,958 in 1932.

Other Imports.—The following show increases:—cement, jute bags and sacking, cycles, motor vehicles, tyres and tubes, iron and steel manufactures, industrial machinery and motor spirit. The value of Kenya produce imported for consumption in the Protectorate during the year amounted to £117,303, as compared with £140,160 in 1932, the principal commodities being wheat meal and flour £22,460, maize meal and flour £5,778, living animals for food £4,570, tea £12,905, coconut oil £4,054, soap (common) £24,934.

Exports.

The total value of the domestic exports of Uganda during 1933 in terms of "f.o.b. value Mombasa" was £3,464,610 as against £2,224,878 in respect of the previous year, representing an increase of £1,239,732 or 55·72 per cent.

Cotton again predominates, representing, in conjunction with cotton seed, 85 per cent. of the total value of the exports of Uganda produce.

Shipment of lint cotton during 1933 totalled 1,179,315 centals valued at £2,682,210 as compared with 829,303 centals in 1932 of a value of £1,584,172, an increase of 350,012 centals in weight and £1,098,038 in value.

The declared value per cental of 100 lb. was £2 5s. 6d. as against £1 18s. 3d. in 1932 and £1 19s. 9d. in 1931.

India continues to be the main market for raw cotton, 778,880 centals, valued at £1,799,904, being consigned to that country in 1933, representing 67·11 per cent. of the total value of this commodity exported.

Cotton seed.—81,274 tons valued at £262,539 were shipped during 1933, compared with 56,311 tons valued at £168,366 in 1932, an

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increase of 24,963 tons in quantity and £94,173 in value. The whole consignment was shipped to the United Kingdom.

Coffee.—100,444 cwt. of a value of £210,638 were exported during 1933, compared with 87,077 cwt. valued at £223,162 in the previous year, an increase of 13,367 cwt. in quantity but a decrease in value of £12,524.

Sugar.—Exports of this commodity show an increase from 41,049 cwt., value £45,012 in 1932 to 144,229 cwt., value £128,802 in 1933. 83,222 cwt. were shipped to the United Kingdom and 57,763 to Tanganyika Territory.

Other Produce.—Exports of tobacco and tin ore show an increase.

Exports of cigarettes, groundnuts, hides and skins, and ivory have decreased.

The principal Empire markets to which the exports of the Protectorate were consigned are shown below :—

Country.	*Article.*	*Quantity.*		*Value.* £
United Kingdom ...	Coffee	cwt.	14,214	30,366
	Sugar	,,	83,222	67,667
	Tobacco (unmanufactured)	lb.	153,106	6,688
	Tin ore	tons	298	40,809
	Cotton (raw)	centals	234,179	521,655
	Cotton seeds	tons	81,274	262,539
	Hides	cwt.	5,971	9,204
	Gold bullion	oz. troy	1,083	6,352
	Other goods	value	—	13,244
				£958,524
Aden	Coffee	cwt.	2,894	6,256
	Sesame seed	tons	20	210
	Other goods	value	—	58
				£6,524
India	Cotton (raw)	centals	778,880	1,799,904
	Ivory (elephant)	cwt.	172	4,643
	Other goods	value	—	310
				£1,804,857
Union of South Africa...	Coffee	cwt.	14,474	30,950
	Groundnuts	tons	135	1,449
	Other goods	value	—	68
				£32,467
Zanzibar	Sugar (refined)	cwt.	2,600	2,925
	Coffee	,,	193	382
	Cigarettes	lb.	545	122
	Sesame seed	tons	50	500
	Ivory (elephant)	cwt.	134	2,868
	Other goods	value	—	211
				£7,008

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666 FIFTH

Country.	*Article.*	*Quantity.*		*Value.*
				£
Canada	Coffee	cwt.	8,025	£16,873
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	Coffee	cwt.	12,063	24,153
	Other goods	value	—	7
				£24,160
Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	Sugar (refined)	cwt.	57,763	57,620
	Cigarettes	lb.	49,075	13,232
	Tobacco (manufactured) ...	,,	10,385	1,412
	,, (unmanufactured)	,,	316,644	9,650
	Aluminium hollow-ware ...	tons	5	1,115
	Other goods	value	—	3,567
				£86,596
	Empire total			£2,946,672

Empire percentage of total domestic exports (£3,464,610)=85.

For more detailed information in regard to imports, exports, sources of supply, countries of destination, etc., reference is invited to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Natives.

Exclusive of agricultural labour the average monthly total of persons in employment amounted to 49,685 showing an increase of 4,915 over the previous year. The increase is however confined to Government employment. The manufacturing and building trades showed a decrease of 5,253 and domestic service a reduction of 278.

Many thousands of immigrants from the adjacent foreign territories continue to obtain employment as agricultural labourers to native employers in Buganda. Such labour is principally employed in the cultivation of cotton and to a lesser extent in domestic plantations. There are, however, indications that these immigrants are penetrating to the Eastern Province and even to Kenya. It is of interest to note that during the ginning season the ginneries situated in Buganda are to a very large extent dependent for their labour on these immigrants.

The West Nile District continued to supply the majority of contract labour, and permits to recruit 8,960 West Nile natives were issued during the year. The minimum wage for such labour is Shs. 8/- together with a daily ration, consisting of 1½ lb. of maize meal, or 2 lb. of bulo flour, 4 oz. of beans and 2 oz. of groundnuts, and a weekly issue of salt.

The wages of unskilled labour ranged from Shs. 5/- to Shs. 16/- a month, the minimum wage, except in the case of agricultural workers employed by natives, being normally augmented by an

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issue of free rations. Semi-skilled and skilled labour ranged from Shs. 16/- to Shs. 150/- a month. A few highly skilled mechanics and motor drivers draw higher wages.

The cost of an average bunch of bananas remained steady at approximately 68 cents in Buganda, 40 cents in the Eastern Province, 30 cents in the Northern Province and 25 cents in the Western Province. As much, however, as Sh. 1/15 is frequently paid for a good bunch in Buganda and the Eastern Province. These prices represent a rise over last year of 19 cents in Buganda and 6 cents in the Eastern Province and a decrease of 21 cents in the Northern Province and 12·5 cents in the Western Province. The increase in the price of this commodity over last year is attributable to a shortage of the cheaper foods such as maize, wimbi, and potatoes. The price of maize in Buganda rose by ½ a cent per kob.

In the Eastern Province, while maize remained steady at an average price of 2 cents per kob, bulo (*eleusine corocana*) rose from 12 cents to 14 cents per lb., beans from 12 cents to 13 cents per lb., and matama from 11 cents to 13 cents per lb. Prices in the Western Province record a slight increase in bulo and beans, and in the Northern Province a similar increase in maize and bulo. In Buganda the retail price of cattle remained at Shs. 60/- to Shs. 100/- per head, sheep showing a marked increase, goats showing a tendency to decrease. In the Eastern Province the maximum price for cattle rose from Shs. 80/- to Shs. 100/- while the minimum price has dropped from Shs. 30/- to Shs. 15/-. Sheep and goats ranging from Shs. 3/- to as much as Shs. 15/- per head show a marked increase over last year's retail prices. In the Northern Province the minimum price of cattle remained at Shs. 35/-, the maximum rising from Shs. 60/- to Shs. 70/-. Sheep showed a slight increase and goats remained steady. In the Western Province the average retail price of cattle dropped from Shs. 43/- to Shs. 34/-, sheep dropped from Shs. 6/50 to Shs. 5/-, goats remaining steady at Shs. 7/-.

The price of hardware such as cooking pots and hoes showed a slight increase and textiles as purchased by the natives a noticeable decrease.

Hours of work vary considerably with different occupations. Government employees average a 46-hour week, industrial labourers, exclusive of those employed in ginneries, average approximately 48 hours, and in ginneries 60 hours. Agricultural labourers are normally employed on task work and their hours of work are approximately 38 or 40 hours a week.

Non-Natives.

Salaries paid to Europeans employed in commercial concerns and on plantations vary but are generally speaking between £200 and £750 per annum. The 10 to 15 per cent. cut in salaries widely

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instituted in 1932 continued in operation throughout the year under review. Free housing and medical attendance are in most cases provided, and occasionally dental treatment.

The cost of board and lodging at hotels remained steady at Shs. 12/- to Shs. 15/- a day. Fresh and locally manufactured provisions are largely taking the place of imported ones and a sustained fall in the price of the latter since 1930 has been noticeable. The importation of Japanese and Canadian apples and South African pears and plums continues. The price of imported soap has decreased due to local manufacture. Petrol, reduced from Shs. 3/- to Shs. 2/- per gallon in November 1931, remained steady; the price of clothing remains the same, that is about 50 to 75 per cent. above London prices.

Asiatics engage in commercial and industrial work, the majority being petty shop-keepers and employees in ginning factories. There is no wage standard generally applicable to them, and their cost of living is low.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

European education.—European residents in Uganda are encouraged to send their children to be educated in Kenya, and the only school for European children in Uganda is a small kindergarten school in Kampala, which some 25 children attend.

Indian education is supervised by an Indian Advisory Council presided over by the Director of Education. A Government school was started in Kampala in 1932, taking pupils up to the standard of the Cambridge University Junior Examination; a similar school at Jinja was opened in January, 1933, and the new school building was completed in December. There are, in addition, a number of schools in the Protectorate owned by the Indian community and assisted from public funds.

Goan education.—There are two grant-aided kindergarten schools, one in Entebbe and in Kampala. Older children are generally sent to India for their education, but an arrangement has been made at the Government Indian School, Kampala, to accept Goan pupils from Standard V to the Cambridge University Junior Examination standard.

African education.—The course of education for boys advances through certain definite grades.

The system has its beginning in sub-grade schools, after which, in order, come elementary, lower middle, upper middle, and

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junior secondary schools, and, finally Makerere College, a Government institution for a higher type of education which is mostly vocational.

In the elementary schools in all areas the medium of instruction in the two lower classes is the tribal vernacular. In the Nilotic districts Swahili is being introduced gradually as a medium of instruction in the last two years of the elementary course. In the Bantu districts (except in the provinces of Bugunda and the Busoga District of the Eastern Province, where Luganda is used throughout the elementary stage), Swahili is taught as a subject. English is the medium of instruction in all middle and junior secondary schools.

Elementary schools, giving a four years' course in the 3 R's, hygiene, agriculture, handwork, etc., are controlled and financed by the district boards, which represent all local interests, and are assisted by the Native Administration funds, and, in some cases, by Government grants. Next is the middle and junior secondary stage of six years' duration, at the end of which pupils may take the leaving certificate examination which forms the entrance examination for Makerere College. The College provides vocational courses for medical, veterinary, survey and agricultural probationers for the African Civil Service, and also for schoolmasters. A matriculation class (three years) has been opened for students who require general higher education. The students taking this course have given an undertaking to enter a vocational course after passing the matriculation examination. This course is attracting students from neighbouring territories.

There are also central schools to which those boys who are not likely to benefit by higher education are encouraged to go. These schools cover the elementary and lower middle syllabus in a vernacular medium and English is taught in the last three years as a subject. In addition, there are special schools, which include technical, agricultural and normal schools.

Girls' education follows the same form as the boys' up to middle standard, and culminates in two mission-built colleges which will provide a finishing education adapted to local needs for daughters of the better classes. The curriculum includes handwork, needlework, child welfare, etc.

Agricultural Education.

In a country whose prosperity depends upon agriculture, nature study and its relations to the everyday life of the village necessarily form an important part of the syllabus of the elementary school. Each school has its garden, and courses of instruction for elementary teachers are held periodically at the Government

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Experimental Stations, the work being apportioned between the farm, the model school garden, and the lecture room. During the year under review a start has been made with the training of youths in practical farming on a small scale, and for this purpose a number of small holdings have been established at the Government plantations, the course of training lasting for two years. Farm schools, on somewhat similar lines, are in course of establishment, with the aid of Government grants, by the Church Missionary Society (in Buganda) and the Verona Fathers Mission (in the Northern Province), and it is hoped that both schools will be ready to receive pupils early in 1934. Makerere College, in conjunction with the Agricultural Department, provides a five-year course for the training of African Agricultural Assistants.

Fees.

The scales of fees payable by natives vary greatly in accordance with the grade of education offered and the nature of the different schools, but may be summarized as under :—

Day Schools.

Sub-grade schools : usually no charge.

Elementary schools : from 12s. to £2 per annum.

Central schools : from 12s. to £1 16s. per annum.

Lower middle schools : from 12s. to £2 8s. per annum.

Upper middle schools : from 12s. to £2 8s. per annum.

Boarding.

Lower middle schools : from £3 10s. to £17 per annum.

Upper middle schools : from £3 10s. to £21 per annum.

Junior secondary schools : from £3 to £21 10s. per annum.

Makerere College : £15 per annum.

Government technical schools : £7 10s. per annum.

The fees in boarding schools are ordinarily inclusive, food, clothing, bedding, and scholastic materials being provided. In day schools, neither food nor clothing is provided; and in the majority of schools of the Church Missionary Society pupils are expected to provide their own books and writing paper.

Government expenditure on education in 1933 was estimated to be £72,000 (exclusive of grants from the Native Governments); of this amount, £33,058 was paid in grants to Missions.

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The contributions to District Boards of Education from Native Administration funds and Central Government during 1933 were applied as follows :—

EXPENDITURE ON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (Boys and Girls), 1933.

—	*Buganda Province.*	*Eastern Province.*	*Western Province.*	*Northern Province.*	*Total amount spen on elementary education by Native Governments.*
By District Boards.—	£	£	£	£	£
From Native Government Funds and Education Rates (excluding grants to Makerere College).	3,980	7,019	1,960	3,528	—
Total from Native Government Funds and Education Rates.	3,980	7,019	1,960	3,528	16,487
By Central Government.—					
(*a*) Grants of assistance to District Boards in respect of elementary education.	424	92	326	241	1,083
(*b*) Expenditure on elementary normal schools (Grades A and B).	6,278	2,300	150	425	9,153
(*c*) Government elementary schools.	44	10	—	—	54
(*d*) Block grants to central schools.	1,400	1,000	425	1,550	4,375
(*e*) Jeanes Teachers' Training	—	58	19	33	110
Total from Central Government	8,146	3,460	920	2,249	14,775
Grand Total Central and Native Governments and Education Rates.	£12,126	£10,479	£2,880	£5,777	£31,262

In two Districts, Bunyoro and Toro, an education cess of one shilling per annum is levied on all native taxpayers, and the proceeds are included in the amount voted to the local District Boards.

Welfare Institutions.

There are no orphanages or similar philanthropic institutions in Uganda. The family tie is a very strong one amongst Africans, and such institutions are unnecessary. In rare cases, when there is no representative of the family or clan to look after them, orphans and the aged and infirm have been cared for by the Missions.

Welfare work is carried on by all the Mission Societies, but there are no special institutions except the maternity centres and training schools for midwives and nurses. Particulars in regard to these will be found in Chapter IV of this Report.

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666 FIFTH AVEN

Recreations and Games.

Recreations and games are controlled and encouraged by such bodies as the Native Athletic Association and the Uganda Football Association. Games and athletics take a prominent place in the activities of all schools. Boy Scout and Girl Guide Associations have been formed, and both these movements enjoy an ever-increasing popularity. There are 70 registered Scout Troops, 8 Girl Guide and 3 Ranger Companies, and 2 Brownie Packs in the Protectorate.

Music, Art, and the Drama.

Singing is taught in most schools and there are church choir schools in connexion with most of the churches in the larger centres. The Cathedral choir at Namirembe, Church Missionary Society, and the choirs at the Roman Catholic Seminaries are famous throughout the Protectorate.

Apart from the ordinary school lessons in drawing, little attempt is made to give instruction in the graphic arts, and there is no society to encourage the development of local art.

There is no doubt that the African has an inborn dramatic instinct: for he delights in giving impromptu plays and concerts; his sense of mimicry is highly developed, and when acting he does not suffer from self-consciousness. It has been the custom for many years for all the important schools to have plays on speech days or at the end of the last term in the year. Two alfresco plays were included in the speech day activities at King's College, Budo, where the head of a dry valley formed a natural theatre for the performances. Also at the Busoga College Speech Day, Jinja, an open air performance was given on the terrace, consisting of a dramatization of a carol, a negro spiritual and local native songs.

Girls' schools favour nativity plays. The best examples of this were at the Church Missionary Society's Middle School at Gayaza where a stage was erected in the open air; also at Nkokonjeru (Mill Hill Mission) the Little Sisters of St. Francis gave a most successful performance at night of a play based on the legend of St. Christopher. All the dresses and stage equipment were carefully prepared by the pupils and formed part of the previous term's scheme of handwork.

Shakèspearean plays are admittedly difficult for natives to learn, but the Mill Hill Mission seminary at Nyenga is becoming famous for its rendering, in English, of such plays.

The instinct for dramatization is made use of in the teaching of the junior classes of elementary schools, and such methods are encouraged in the normal schools.

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Normal Schools for Grade A and B Elementary Teachers.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Government.*	*Total.*
Schools	3	7	1	11
European Teachers	4	8	1	13
African Teachers	8	16	6	30
Scholars (Men)	93	178	54	325
Scholars (Women)	42	86	—	128

Normal Schools for Grade C Elementary (Sub-Grade) Teachers.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Government.*	*Total.*
Schools	14	11	—	25
European Teachers	6	5	—	11
African Teachers	28	21	—	49
Scholars (Men)	575	543	—	1,118
Scholars (Women)	76	—	—	76

Elementary Aided Schools.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Government.*	*Mohammedan and Non-Mission.*	*Total.*
Schools	99	86	3	7	195
European Teachers ...	15	43	—	—	58
African Teachers ...	387	328	8	16	739
Adults	143	151	10	—	304
Boys	5,276	8,402	215	304	14,197
Girls	1,929	1,429	1	—	3,359

Elementary Non-Aided (Sub-Grade) Schools.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Mohammedan and Non-Mission.*	*Total.*
Schools	2,763	2,844	13	5,620
European Teachers ...	—	41	—	41
African Teachers ...	3,476	3,490	25	6,991
Adults	7,918	11,593	10	19,521
Boys	64,090	58,997	459	123,546
Girls	43,782	42,731	2	86,515

Special Schools.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Private.*	*Total.*
Schools	36	28	1	65
European Teachers	21	50	—	71
African Teachers	89	35	7	131
Adults	107	329	—	436
Boys	774	285	65	1,124
Girls	556	292	—	848

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TECHNICAL.

Schools.	*Number in Training.*
Protestant	32
Roman Catholic	329
Government	184
Total ...	545

INDIAN.

Schools	24
Boys	597
Girls	339
Teachers	54

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

At the end of 1933 there were 1,882 miles of main roads built and maintained by the Protectorate Government. These are classified as follows:—

		Gross Load.
First class ...	1,024 miles ...	For 4-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 7 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 9 tons.
Second class ...	574 miles ...	For 4-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 5 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 5 tons.
Third class ...	284 miles ...	For 4-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 2½ tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 4½ tons.

The average cost of maintaining these roads was £18·96 a mile. In addition there were 5,260 miles of roads, built and maintained by the Native Administrations, generally capable of carrying a gross load of 2½ tons on pneumatic tyres.

There is a central Registration Bureau at Police Headquarters, Kampala, in which are recorded particulars of all motor vehicles and motor drivers. There are also special sections of Police dealing with the control of traffic and the inspection of public service vehicles.

During the year 3,995 motor vehicles were licensed for use; of these 1,479 were motor-cars, 1,572 motor-lorries, 782 motor-cycles, 139 omnibuses and 23 trailers. The number of vehicles licensed in

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the names of Africans was 648. The number of licensed drivers was 4,678, 1,139 being Europeans, 1,245 Asiatics and 2,294 natives.

Railways.

There are 330 route miles of railways in Uganda, under the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, affording direct communication between Mombasa, Soroti, Jinja, Kampala, Port Bell, and intermediate stations, while the total track mileage, including loops and industrial sidings, is 361 miles.

The main line enters the Protectorate at Tororo and proceeds by way of Mbulamuti to Jinja, and thence across the Nile Bridge to Kampala (886 miles from Mombasa). From Tororo a branch line, with a bi-weekly passenger service, runs north-west to Soroti, serving Mbale *en route*, and taps the most productive area in the Protectorate. Another line connects the main line at Mbulamuti with Namasagali, from which port the Lake Kioga flotilla is operated. A third line affords direct communication between Kampala and Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The total traffic (inwards and outwards) at Kampala and Jinja during the last five years is shown in the following statement :—

	1929. *Tons.*	*1930.* *Tons.*	*1931.* *Tons.*	*1932.* *Tons.*	*1933.* *Tons.*
*Kampala	84,744	66,636	49,527	53,525	61,303
Jinja	28,599	24,076	19,661	14,996	17,333

* The main line to Kampala was only opened at the beginning of 1931.

The outwards traffic for the year 1933 at the principal stations in Uganda, excluding the lake ports, is reflected in the following return :—

	Passengers.	*Parcels and Luggage.*	*Livestock.*	*General Merchandise.*	*Totals.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Kampala ...	8,719	1,595	16	99,889	110,219
Jinja ...	3,141	519	108	14,907	18,675
Soroti ...	791	212	2,541	14,439	17,983
Mbale ...	855	128	2	20,532	21,517
Kumi ...	208	18	37	11,718	11,981
Nsinze ...	780	26	4	29,128	29,938

Water Transport.

A steamer service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert, is maintained by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration. On Lake Victoria, steamers call at regular intervals at Port Bell, Entebbe, Bukakata, and Busungwe, and from the last-named port an auxiliary service is available to Nyakanyasi on the Kagera River.

Steamers on Lake Kioga leave Namasagali and call at Kelle, Bugondo, Sangai, Lalli, Atura, Kachung, and Masindi Port, whence

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666 FIFTH A

a motor transport service, also maintained by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, affords a connexion with Butiaba on Lake Albert. From Butiaba there is a steamer service to Kasenyi and Mahagi in the Belgian Congo, and Pakwach, thence by transhipment to Rhino Camp and Nimule. From the last-mentioned port there is a road to Juba in the Sudan, which is in direct communication with Khartoum.

The following table is a comparison of traffic (outward and inward) at ports on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert during the last five years :—

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
Lake Victoria—	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Sese Island ports ...	216	163	421	407	829
Other Uganda ports* ...	76,482	81,515	16,755	16,922	21,375
Lake Kioga—					
Namasagali	37,223	26,596	32,362	22,969	31,523
Other ports	2,489	1,096	1,824	1,367	1,678
Lake Albert—					
Butiaba	7,880	10,109	11,017	6,510	7,502

* Does not include traffic handled at Jinja pier, or traffic handled at Port Bell since 1930.

The decrease in traffic on Lake Victoria is due to the opening of the railway extension from Jinja to Kampala in 1931.

Omnibuses.

There are no tramways in the Protectorate, but it is possible to travel by motor omnibus from Kampala, the commercial centre, to most of the principal towns in the country. These motor omnibuses are almost entirely owned by Asiatics and natives, and exist primarily for their convenience, although also generally carrying on a parcel carriers' trade. Rates are very low, the average charge being 5 cents a mile.

During the year a total of 139 omnibuses were registered, of which 9 were owned by the Kenya-Uganda Railway and 5 by natives; 39 of these registrations were in respect of vehicles licensed for the first time.

Posts.

The scheme of unification of the administrative control of the post and telegraph services of Kenya and Uganda with those of Tanganyika Territory, agreed upon in 1932, came into operation on 1st January, 1933. In practical effect this scheme is an extension to Tanganyika Territory of the amalgamated arrangement which had already existed between Kenya and Uganda. The arrangement

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was smoothly effected and its practical working during the year revealed no unforeseen difficulties.

The Trans-African Air Mail service, which is operated by Imperial Airways, Limited, was maintained with commendable regularity. The service is a weekly one. Under a " Summer " time-table introduced on 7th May, the time taken between Uganda and England was reduced from seven to six days. The " Winter " time-table under which the time taken is seven days was re-introduced on 7th October, 1933. The establishment of an immediate connexion at Cairo between the African service and the Company's Indian service enabled the time taken for air mails from Uganda to India to be reduced from twelve days to six days.

Air mail correspondence posted in Uganda amounted to 65,754 letter packets, weighing 1,917 lb. Air correspondence received amounted to 53,352 letter packets, weighing 1,505 lb. Of the Protectorate's total overseas letter mail correspondence approximately 15·53 per cent. was conveyed by air.

The air parcel service is still restricted to certain countries. During the year, 435 air parcels were posted and 320 received.

The facilities for sending money orders by air from the Protectorate to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, provided in 1932, were introduced in the reverse direction from 1st August, 1933.

Overseas mail services by surface transport were fairly regular throughout the year; 66 mails were despatched to Great Britain and 59 received therefrom, the average time in transit each way between Mombasa and London being approximately 19 days.

Internal mail services extend to all parts of the Protectorate and were satisfactorily maintained. The policy of replacing mail runners by motor services has been followed, wherever practicable.

The estimated total number of letters, postcards, newspapers and other packets dealt with in the Protectorate during the year was 2,371,046, representing a decrease of 7·68 per cent. on the figure for the previous year. For the purpose of true comparison with 1932, certain adjustments are, however, necessary and reduce the true fall in volume to 6·77 per cent.

The total number of parcels dealt with remained at practically the same level as in 1932. The number was 34,785, of which 4,401, having a value of £10,827, were cash-on-delivery parcels.

Inland money orders totalled 14,414, with a value of £71,733, as compared with 13,799 and £75,441 respectively in 1932. Foreign orders numbered 7,283 with a value of £44,785, as compared

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666 FIFTH AV

with 7,595 and £44,481. British postal order transactions increased from 20,552 to 22,716, in number, and from £11,715 to £12,762, in value, as compared with 1932.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

The total number of telegrams handled was 122,916, of which 106,399 represents internal traffic.

The internal telegraph and telephone system consists of 1,608 miles of pole route and a wire mileage of 4,247. Iron poles were substituted for decaying wooden poles over 241 miles of route on the Kampala-Bubende, Mubende-Fort Portal and Masindi-Pakwach sections. All administrative centres, with the exception of a few outlying stations in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, are connected by telegraph. There are public telephone exchanges, connected by trunk lines, at Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja, Mbale and Iganga.

The extension of the telephone service during the past five years is illustrated in the table below. The figures given include exchange lines, internal and external extensions, and private wires.

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
Telephones in use ...	711	777	802	786	792

The Kampala Wireless Station situated on Kololo Hill functioned satisfactorily throughout the year. Though primarily provided for air service purposes, the station can, if necessary, be utilized for the internal telegraph service and for communication with Irumu wireless station in the Belgian Congo.

Communication with places outside the Protectorate was satisfactorily maintained through the cable system and Kenya radio service, both operated by Imperial and International Communications, Ltd. (now Cable and Wireless, Ltd.).

In addition, a Government land-line service was maintained to administrations in Southern Africa and the Belgian Congo.

Air Transport.

The weekly Cape-to-Cairo air service operated by Imperial Airways, Ltd., to which reference has already been made, is also available for the conveyance of passengers, mail, and freight. Entebbe is a regular call on this service.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Kampala and Jinja; and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas),

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with branches at Kampala and Jinja. There is also a Post Office Savings Bank. There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks in the Protectorate.

Savings Bank.

A Savings Bank was established on 1st October, 1907, under the control of the Treasury, but was transferred to the Post Office on 1st July, 1926. The numbers of European, Asiatic, and native depositors, and trust accounts at the end of 1933 were 135, 1,059, 3,514 and 86, respectively, the total number of depositors having increased during the year from 3,740 to 4,794. The value of deposits made in the same period showed an increase, being £43,668 in 1933 as compared with £34,979 in 1932. A further sum of £10,000 was added to invested funds of the Savings Bank.

The demand by depositors for home safes was maintained during the year, 276 of these receptacles being issued as compared with 156 in 1932.

Currency.

Prior to 1920, rupee currency was in circulation in Uganda, but in that year florin currency was substituted, and this in its turn was in 1922 displaced by the shilling currency which is now in use. The florin currency and notes were demonetized at the end of 1931. The following coins and notes of the shillings are in circulation :—

Coin :—

Sh. 1, which is legal tender for an unlimited amount.

50 cents (= 6d.), which is legal tender for an amount up to 20s.

10 cents = 1·2d.
5 cents = 0·6d.
1 cent = 0·12d.
} which are legal tender up to 1s.

Notes :—

Shs. 10,000 : 1,000 ; 200 ; 100 ; 20 ; 10 ; 5.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial standards of weights and measures have been adopted and copies of these standards verified by the Board of Trade in England are maintained as the Protectorate standards, the wardens of the standards being the Chief Secretary and the Treasurer. The Commissioner of Police is *ex officio* Inspector of Weights and Measures, all other European police officers acting as deputies.

A Weights and Measures Ordinance is in force and certain sections prohibit the use of weights and measures other than standard, or of unstamped weights and measures. The verification and stamping of weights and measures presented for the purpose is undertaken by the police, who hold the secondary standards.

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666 FIFTH

Inspections for justness are made from time to time in all cotton-buying posts and important trading centres.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department in 1933 amounted to £193,172, as compared with £218,631 in 1932. Details of this expenditure are as under :—

MAIN SECTION.

	£	£
Public Works Department personal emoluments	34,475	
Supernumerary staff	2,889	
Other charges	8,799	
Annually recurrent	50,621	
Extraordinary	21,099	
		117,883

OTHER SECTIONS.

Government timber supply	1,136	
Jinja water supply	2,774	
Kampala water supply	8,737	
Transport section	16,990	
		29,637

LOAN WORKS.

Kampala water supply construction	2,955	
Western Province road construction	21,763	
Water-drilling scheme	3,111	
		27,829

MISCELLANEOUS.

Works for other departments ...	7,578	
Works for Native Governments ...	10,106	
Works for private individuals ...	139	
		17,823
		£193,172

Major works which were financed from the funds voted in respect of Public Works Extraordinary included an Indian school and staff quarters at Jinja and the completion of the same at Kampala, half of the funds in each case being provided by the Indian communities; and the erection of two permanent E3 quarters at Arua.

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On the Katwe—Kasindi road a bridge was constructed over the Lubilia River which forms the boundary between this Protectorate and the Belgian Congo. The funds for this work were provided equally by the Governments concerned. A further 47 miles of the Kabale—Ruchuru road were constructed and the whole road is expected to be complete early in 1934.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

High Court.

The High Court of Uganda was established by the Uganda Order in Council of 11th August, 1902. There are two Judges; a Chief Justice, and a Puisne Judge. Ordinarily the High Court sits at Kampala, but it may sit at any place within the Protectorate when for any reason it considers it necessary to do so.

The High Court has full jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters; it is a Court of Admiralty, with power to exercise Admiralty jurisdiction in matters arising upon any of the lakes, and it has jurisdiction in divorce. When a sentence of death has been passed by the High Court, a copy of the record is sent to the Governor in Council and the sentence is not carried out unless it has been confirmed by the Governor.

The constitution of the High Court and the powers of the Registrar and District Registrars are laid down in the Courts Ordinance and the Civil Procedure Rules. The Courts Ordinance confers upon the High Court the power to exercise general supervision over all Courts subordinate to itself, to inspect their records, and to give advice and instruction as may be necessary. An appeal lies from the judgment and orders of the High Court to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa holds four ordinary sessions in each year, the sessions being held at Nairobi, Kampala, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, and Zanzibar in turn.

British Courts.

The Governor is authorized to confer special power upon Magistrates in Special Districts to try natives for the offences of murder, manslaughter, rape, and certain other offences. Special District Courts try such offences with the aid of assessors, and trials are conducted in the manner prescribed for the trial of offences before the High Court.

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There are District and Additional District (Subordinate) Courts throughout the Protectorate, whose powers vary according to the powers of the Magistrate presiding over them. In criminal matters, Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third class may, when the accused is a native, pass the following sentences, namely :—

Subordinate Courts of the first class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. Fine not exceeding £300. Corporal punishment.
Subordinate Courts of the second class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. Fine not exceeding £75. Corporal punishment.
Subordinate Courts of the third class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. Fine not exceeding £15.

Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third class have extended jurisdiction over natives, that is, over any native of Africa not of European or Asiatic extraction, the term " native " for this purpose including Arabs and Somalis and any Baluchi born in Africa.

Although Subordinate Courts possess extended jurisdiction over natives they may not try natives accused of treason, instigating invasion, concealment of treason, murder, manslaughter, rape, or attempts to commit or abet the commission of these offences.

No sentence, exceeding six months' imprisonment or twelve strokes, imposed on a native by any Subordinate Court can be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding £50 can be levied, until the record has been transmitted to the High Court and the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court.

The probationary system, as understood in England, is not applicable to the Protectorate, as the machinery necessary for its general adoption and satisfactory working does not exist in Uganda. Under section 295 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Court may, if the circumstances appear to warrant such a course, release a person convicted of an offence punishable with not more than three years' imprisonment, against whom no previous conviction is proved, on his entering into a bond to appear and receive sentence if required, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. The only practical use to which this section can be put is where the convicted person is a juvenile and the Court can rely upon his parent or parents to exercise supervision over him.

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The following table gives particulars of the criminal and civil jurisdiction of British Courts for the last six years :—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	*Discharged for want of evidence.*	*Convicted.*	*Acquitted.*	*Found insane.*	*Total number of persons.*	*Total number of cases.*
1928 ...	478	7,155	513	3	8,150	6,626
1929 ...	614	8,649	459	2	9,724	7,833
1930 ...	585	7,544	565	1	8,695	6,795
1931 ...	225	7,036	1,047	3	8,311	6,712
1932 ...	348	7,445	807	8	8,608	5,926
1933 ...	759	6,232	539	4	7,534	6,221*

* Includes 71 cases tried by the High Court in its original jurisdiction. Includes 88 cases involving juveniles.

CIVIL.

Year.	*Amounts of £15 and under.*	*Amounts above £15 to £50.*	*Amounts above £50 to £150.*	*Amounts above £150.*	*Value not stated.*	*Total.*
1928 ...	1,718	749	276	70	14	2,827
1929 ...	1,668	677	272	75	16	2,708
1930 ...	1,891	866	318	88	21	3,184
1931 ...	1,971	306	306	83	21	2,687
1932 ...	1,506	654	204	56	25	2,445
1933 ...	1,341	505	172	42	25	2,085*

* Includes 225 tried by the High Court in its original civil jurisdiction.

The cases dealt with by the High Court on appeal, etc., compared with the last six years are shown below :—

	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
Criminal appeals	48	82	103	77	122	159
Civil appeals	18	12	18	22	24	21
Criminal revisions	71	38	81	102	106	149
Civil revisions	3	—	7	1	4	30
Confirmation of death sentences...	2	6	7	17	16	14
Confirmation of sentence	—	—	—	283	334	206
Miscellaneous appeals	—	—	—	3	2	—
Miscellaneons revisions	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	142	138	216	505	608	580

Police.

A Protectorate Police Force is maintained, constituted under the Police Ordinance which decrees that it " shall act as a Police in and throughout the Protectorate for preserving the peace and preventing crime, and apprehending offenders against the peace, and as a military force when called upon to discharge military duties ".

This Force has a personnel consisting of 29 European Officers and Inspectors, 8 Asiatic Sub-Inspectors, and 1,019 enlisted African

rank and file, under the command of a Commissioner. The European Officers and Inspectors are normally recruited in the United Kingdom, all other ranks being appointed locally by the Commissioner. The normal period of engagement for Asiatic and African ranks is three years extended by like periods to complete 12 years, and thereafter by a period or periods to 21 years' service.

A division of the Force is assigned to each of the 18 Magisterial districts into which the Protectorate is divided. Of these divisions, eight are commanded by a Superintendent of Police, aided, in the more important districts, by one or more subordinate European officers; the remaining divisions being under the control of the Civil District Officer.

A Criminal Investigation Department is maintained, attached to which is a Finger Print Bureau carrying at present over 61,891 finger print files. This department, which control the supervision of habitual criminals, undertakes certain duties in connexion with immigration and inspection of weights and measures, and passport control duties.

There is a training school for Police in Kampala for the instruction of recruits in police duties generally, including the use of arms, first-aid, traffic control, and local languages. The normal period of instruction is six months. Refresher and promotional courses are also held here, and there is an elementary vernacular school for the children of policemen and prison warders. A magazine in Swahili entitled " Habari Za Uganda Police ", published monthly, was introduced into the Force in 1931, primarily as an educational medium for the benefit of the African ranks. The name of the magazine was altered during the year owing to a number of warders in the Prisons Service wishing to become subscribers and is now called " Habari Za Uganda Police Na Prisons ". The circulation during the year was increased from 1,000 to 1,050 copies a month. A division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas was formed within the Force in 1932 and now has a membership of sixteen, including two Africans, under a Superintendent, who is the Commissioner of Police.

At the Central Registration Bureau, firearms to the number of 2,919 were registered, consisting of 1,006 rifles, 1,452 shot guns, 375 pistols and revolvers, 66 muzzle loaders, and 20 miscellaneous guns.

The number of cases reported to the Police during the year was 7,739 and persons proceeded against on charges of crime numbered 7,473, as against 7,356 and 6,519, respectively, in the previous year.

Police are also maintained by the various Native Administrations, and serve as warders in the Native Administration prisons in addition to performing ordinary police duties. With a view to increasing the efficiency of the Chiefs' Police, instructional courses

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of three months' duration were inaugurated at the Protectorate Police Training Depot, and two such courses were held during the year with beneficial results.

Prisons.

There is a Central Prison, near Port Bell, seven miles from Kampala, which, when completed, will provide accommodation for about 1,000 prisoners. The main section is used for long-term prisoners and recidivists, and there are separate sections for the segregation of juveniles, females, Asiatics, and Europeans, as well as punishment and condemned cells, workshops, a hospital, and general offices. A new kitchen, servery and scullery, also additional latrine accommodation to the association wards, have been constructed during the year. A large proportion of the accommodation is in the nature of single cells. A standard of 40 square feet for each prisoner has been adopted in this Prison, and the present accommodation provides for 540. There are in addition thirteen temporary association wards constructed of wattle and daub walls with thatched roofs which provide accommodation for a further 415.

There are fifteen district jails and one lock-up for the accommodation of short-term prisoners and local remands, and for debtors. Few of these are permanent buildings. The standard accommodation in these jails is 28 square feet per prisoner.

There is a European staff of one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, and three Head Gaolers, mainly recruited from the Home Prison Service. These are allocated to the Central Prison. The district jails are administered by the local Superintendent of Police or, where there is no such local officer, by an officer of the Provincial Administration.

The subordinate staff is composed of Africans, all of whom are required to undergo a six months' course of instruction partly in the Police Training Depot and partly at the Central Prison before allocation for duty to the several prisons.

There is at yet no reformatory for juveniles, but accommodation of a temporary nature, well separated from the main prison buildings, has been provided at Port Bell for the treatment of youthful delinquents. There they are taught husbandry and carpentry, and an attempt is made to improve their education as well as their physical and moral character. Convicted criminal prisoners are employed generally upon the production of prison food crops, the cutting of fuel for public institutions, the maintenance of prisons, the police and warders' lines, the cleaning of public grounds, and such other municipal and sanitary work as can usefully be undertaken by prison labour. At the Central Prison, tailoring, carpentry, mat and basket work, etc., are taught, and in the workshops the uniforms required for the native personnel

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666 FIFTH AV

of the Police Force, the prisons and the various Government departments are manufactured, as well as furniture and other articles required by Government.

The number of persons admitted to prison during the year was 5,703, the daily average in prison being 1,828. The number of persons executed on the capital charge was 18.

The general health of the prisoners has been satisfactory. The total number of deaths during the year was 34, or 1·85 per hundred of the daily average population of 1,828 prisoners, the main causes being pneumonia, dysentery and phthisis.

Short-term prisoners sentenced by Native Courts in certain districts are imprisoned at the headquarters of the county chiefs and subordinate (Gombolola) chiefs. Central Native Administration prisons, for the accommodation of long-term prisoners sentenced by Native Courts, exist in Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro and Ankole. Native Administration prisons are, on the whole, satisfactory and the health and discipline of prisoners are good. The offences for which a large proportion of the prisoners are sentenced by Native Courts throughout the Protectorate cannot properly be classed as criminal, consisting as they do of such misdemeanours as failing to obey the lawful order of a chief or failing to pay the compensation recognized by native custom for illicit intercourse with women; many, again, are sentenced for petty assaults and similar minor offences. The admission of offenders of this class to the Protectorate prisons is undesirable in that it means that unsophisticated natives of a non-criminal type are inevitably brought into close association with a definitely criminal class.

Payment of Fines.

It is provided by section 288 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1930, that, at the discretion of the Court, it may be ordered that fines shall be paid by instalments at such times and in such amounts as the Court may deem fit.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

The following are the more important Ordinances enacted in 1933 :—

The Electricity Ordinance, 1933, makes provision for the regulation of the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes.

The Cotton (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1933, enables the Governor to declare raw cotton zones within which all raw cotton grown shall, subject to special exceptions, be ginned and baled.

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The Partnership Ordinance, 1933, which is based on the English Act, 1890, declares the law of Partnership in the Protectorate while maintaining pre-existing law not inconsistent with the Ordinance.

The Bulk Sales Ordinance, 1933, makes it incumbent to afford information to creditors before a sale of stock-in-trade. The sale then becomes dependent on the consent of the creditors, such consent being founded upon the opinion that a sale would be to their interest.

The Liquor (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933, seeks to control the sale or supply of liquor on credit and provides that no action may be brought to recover the price of alcoholic liquor which is obtained for consumption on the premises where it has been sold or supplied unless the consumer is a lodger on the premises.

The Tax on Imported Packages Ordinance, 1933, makes provision for the imposition of a tax on such packages imported into the Protectorate as are not specifically exempted under section 4 of the Ordinance.

Subsidiary Legislation.

The following are the more important Rules made in 1933 :—

The Bicycle Rules, 1933, repealing the Bicycle Rules, 1926, and dealing with the registration of bicycles.

The Carriage of Goods by Motor (Control) Rules, 1933, dealing with the method of licensing motor vehicles to permit of carriage of goods in places declared to be Scheduled places under section 4 of the Carriage of Goods by Motor (Control) Ordinance, 1932.

The Cotton (Zone) Rules, 1933, provide for the licensing of motor vehicles under section 7 of the Ordinance for the carriage of cotton within specified zones, and govern the ginning and baling of cotton for middlemen.

The Coffee Grading Rules, 1933, which repeal and replace paragraph (*b*) of Rule 4 of the Coffee Grading Rules, 1932.

Industrial Legislation.

The following legislation in regard to employment in industrial undertakings, compensation for accidents, and provision for sickness is in force :—

(i) The Factories Ordinance and the Factories Rules provide for the proper control and inspection of factory sites and plant and for the safety of employees.

(ii) The Employment of Children Ordinance, 1930, and the Employment of Children Rules, 1931, prohibit the employment of children under twelve years of age in factories or workshops, and prescribe conditions for the employment of children between twelve and fourteen. The Employment of Women

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666 FIFTH AVE

Ordinance, 1931, prohibits the employment of women during the night in industrial undertakings.

(iii) The Mining Ordinance provides for the payment of compensation to employees injured in mining operations, and the Masters and Servants Ordinance requires employers to provide proper housing and medical attention for their employees.

(iv) The Factories (First Aid) Rules, 1933, require compulsorily the provision and maintenance of adequat first aid outfits in all factories.

No legislation was enacted in 1933 relating to compensation for accidents, or provision for sickness or old age.

Native Laws.

The Mailo Survey (Fees) Law, 1933, provides in certain circumstances for the payment by the Lukiko of all mailo survey fees due to the Director of Surveys and specifies the method whereby the Lukiko shall obtain re-imbursement from the mailo-owner.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expediture.

The Protectorate account showed a surplus balance amounting to £780,548 at the end of 1933, and this, together with the Reserve Fund of £433,857, provided a total surplus of £1,214,405. The Estimates for the year provided for an excess of Expenditure over Revenue of £44,980. The financial outlook was changed by an exceptional cotton season, and with continued measures of economy under expenditure there was a surplus on the year's working of £74,477.

The following table shows the results of the last five years :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus Balance.*
	£	£	£
1929	1,682,918	1,607,175	1,315,997
			Surplus Balance and Reserve Fund.
1930	1,412,242	1,643,293*	1,087,946
1931	1,399,912	1,451,563	1,036,295
1932	1,402,528	1,298,895*	1,139,928
1933	1,350,070	1,275,593	1,214,405

* Excludes payments to the Reserve Fund.

The estimated revenue for the year was £1,318,515 and the actual receipts amounted to £1,350,070 : there was thus an increase

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of £31,555. The Heads under which the principal increases occurred were :—

	£
Licences, Excise, etc.	23,324
Fees of Court, etc.	12,084
Interest	8,962
Miscellaneous Receipts	19,530

Against these the greatest decrease was :—

	£
Customs	32,232

The amount appropriated for the service of the year was £1,363,495 and the actual expenditure amounted to £1,275,593. There was thus a saving on the expenditure estimates of £87,902.

Debt.

The following table shows the position in regard to loans at the end of 1933 :—

Designation and amount of Loan.	*Balance outstanding on 31st December, 1933.*	*Remarks.*
	£	
Uganda Government 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1951–1971. £2,000,000 issued at £96 per cent. raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1932.	2,000,000	Interest at 5 per cent. and Sinking Fund payments, at the rate of not less than 1 per cent., will commence on the 1st September, 1935. The Loan was raised to meet the cost of railways, roads, water-supply and other public works for the development of the Protectorate and for the repayment of loans made by His Majesty's Government to the Government of Uganda.
Uganda Government 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1955–1965. £235,600 issued at £97 10s. 0d. per cent., raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1932.	235,600	Interest at 3½ per cent. and Sinking Fund payments at the rate of not less than 1 per cent. will commence on 15th August, 1936. The Loan was raised to complete the Loan of £2,110,060 authorised by Uganda Ordinance No. 1 of 1932.

Assets.

The Protectorate surplus at the end of the year amounted to £1,214,405 ; of this sum £814,556 was invested, £243,878 held in cash and deposits at short call, and £58,919 as stores. In addition, £187,035 held in cash and deposits at short call represents

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666 FIFTH AVE

unexpended balances of loan funds and sundry deposits. The high proportion of cash and short-term deposits to long-term investments is due to the favourable rates of interest available locally.

The main heads of taxation and their yield.

The main sources of revenue from taxation, and the yield of each, were :—

	£
(*a*) Customs and Excise duties	307,991
(*b*) Licences to purchase, store, gin and bale cotton	13,842
(*c*) Cotton tax	58,191
(*d*) Motor and carriage licences	24,113
(*e*) Stamp duties	9,890
(*f*) Trading licences	17,263
(*g*) Poll taxes—native	528,049
(*h*) Poll taxes—non-native	14,053

(*a*) Customs and Excise duties.—Revenue is derived from Customs chiefly from import duties on spirits, tobacco, cotton yarns and manufactures, oils, fats and resin manufactures. (See also section below headed " Customs Tariff ".) Revenue from Excise is levied on sugar, not including jaggery, and on tea, cigarettes and manufactured tobacco other than cigarettes.

(*b*) Licences to purchase, store, gin and bale cotton.—Ginning licences are issued at a fee of £50 in the Eastern and Buganda Provinces and £25 in the Northern and Western Provinces. These licences include the right to purchase, store, and bale cotton, but a fee of £50 is charged for this privilege to any non-holder of a ginning licence.

(*c*) The tax on the export of cotton is calculated on a sliding scale according to the closing price on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange for June American " middling " future on a certain date in the middle of December of the previous year. This price was 5·06d. in December, 1932, and in accordance with the scale, a tax of one cent. per pound was made on cotton exported during 1933.

(*d*) Motor and Carriage licences.—The basis of taxation is tare weight, and the fees vary from £2 to £15 for a motor car, and from £8 to £40 for a commercial vehicle. An additional fee is charged for public service vehicles and for trailers.

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(*e*) Stamp duties.—These are payable on various documents, etc., under the terms of an Ordinance enacted in 1915. (See also section below headed " Excise and Stamp Duties.")

(*f*) Trading licences.—Non-native.—A licence to cover wholesale and retail trading costs £15, and for retail trading only £7 10s. Licences for each additional trading store costs £5 and £3 15s. respectively.

Native.—A licence to cover wholesale and retail trading costs £1 4s. and for each additional store £1 4s. Hawkers' licences are £6 for non-natives and £3 for natives.

(*g*) and (*h*).—These are dealt with separately in a later section of this Chapter headed " Poll tax ".

Other important sources of revenue, which do not strictly come under the heading of taxation, and the yield from each are as under :—

	£
Forestry fees	10,467
Inoculation of cattle	8,614
Registration of bicycles	14,764
Land rents	25,763
Sale of ivory	10,395

Customs Tariff.

Under the terms of the Congo Basin Treaties, equality of treatment in respect of imported goods irrespective of origin is ensured, and the grant of Imperial preference is therefore inadmissible. Goods declared as in transit are allowed to be imported and forwarded under Customs control on payment of expenses of administration (6d. per package).

For purposes of Customs, Kenya and Uganda form a single unit and by agreement with the Tanganyika Territory Government a common tariff has been accepted by the three territories, the free and unrestricted movement within the territories of both imported goods and local products being thus secured. The common tariff, however, includes a small number of " suspended duties " which are of a protective nature and may be imposed by Proclamation, either in part or in full, in any or all of the territories.

The general duty rating under the Common Tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on the landed value at the port of entry, building materials, artisans' tools, and vehicles and parts being admitted at lower ratings. Exemption from duty is allowed on drugs and medicines, packing materials, disinfectants, germicides and vermin killers, machinery, and many articles necessary for road construction, sanitation, irrigation and drainage purposes, and for the agricultural, industrial and educational development of the territories.

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The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance of the 26th June, 1933, introduced the following major alterations in duty ratings for the reasons elaborated in the preceding paragraph, viz. :

(*a*) The general 20 per cent. *ad valorem* rating was replaced as under :—

Articles.	*Duty.*
Blankets, cotton	Cents 25 each or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
Boots and shoes made principally of rubber and canvas.	Cents 40 per pair or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
Cardigans, jerseys, pullovers and shirts.	Cents 30 each or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
Singlets	Cents 20 each or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
Socks and stockings	Cents 15 per pair or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
Piece-goods, made of artificial silk or admixtures of artificial silk and other material.	Cents 15 per square yard or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
Bicycles and tricycles	Shs. 8. each or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
Umbrellas and parasols	Cents 40 each or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.

(*b*) The rating of cents 30 per lb. gross, or 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is the greater, for cotton piece-goods, grey, unbleached, imported in the piece, was deleted and advantage was taken to clarify the position by sub-dividing the heading in order to introduce alternative rates of duty for certain classes of other piece-goods previously rated at 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The ratings introduced were as follows, viz. :—

Piece-goods : Article.	*Duty.*
(i) Cotton, grey and unbleached, including cloths having a drawn thread effect by the omission of warp threads or with the addition of coloured yarn to form a heading or with coloured yarn in the selvedge.	Cents 9 per square yard or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
(ii) Other (including scarves, shukas, chadders, khangas, and the like) made of cotton or admixtures of cotton and other material not elsewhere specified.	Cents 10 per square yard or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.

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The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance of the 26th June, 1933, enacted the following alterations of secondary importance, the opportunity also being taken to rectify various anomalies observed in the course of administration, viz. :—

(i) The tariff rating for ghee, viz., 30 cents per lb. (plus a suspended duty of 15 cents per pound) was made applicable to ghee substitutes.

(ii) Filter pulp, metal licence plates and badges imported by or on behalf of a Municipality or other public body, and the following preparations for pest destruction or prevention purposes, viz. :—calcium carbide, whale oil soap and fish oil soap, were added to the list of exemptions.

(iii) Wireless equipment, apparatus and accessories imported privately or commercially as distinct from imports for use by a public utility company were made leviable with duty at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

(iv) An ambiguity in the tariff classification of brass and other metal taps was removed by a re-wording of the appropriate section.

The Customs revenue accruing to the Protectorate in 1933 amounted to £290,203.

Excise Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise Duties between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is covered by the Excise Agreements Ordinance, 1931, and the rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows, viz. :—

Sugar	Sh. 1·00 per cwt.
Tea	Sh. 0·10 per lb.
Cigarettes	Sh. 0·75 per lb.
Manufactured tobacco	Sh. 0·50 per lb.
Beer	Shs. 40·00 per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

The Excise revenue accruing to the Protectorate in 1933 amounted to £17,788.

Stamp Duties.

The present stamp law in Uganda is contained in the Stamp Ordinance of 1915. This Ordinance appears to have been based largely on the Indian Stamp Act of 1889. The Indian Act of 1889 may be said to follow closely the English Stamp Act.

The Stamp Ordinance in Uganda provides that any instrument, whether executed or not, and whether previously stamped or not, may be brought to a District Commissioner or the revenue authority for an adjudication as to the proper duty chargeable. The fee for adjudication shall not exceeed 10s., nor be less than 1s.

andronicus
666 FIFTH

Poll Tax.

There is no hut tax in the Protectorate. A poll tax is levied both on natives and non-natives. The amount of native poll tax, which also in some instances includes "tribute," a tax collected on behalf of certain Native Administrations, varies from Shs. 5s. to £1 1s. annually per adult male of the population, and is assessed according to the average ability of the natives of the district to pay. In some cases a district is further sub-divided into counties for this purpose. The tax is collected under the supervision of Administrative Officers, by native chiefs, and a rebate based on a percentage of the collection is paid to the Native Administrations for this service, together with the "tribute." The following table shows the rates at present in force, the gross yield, and the net yield after deducting payment of rebate and "tribute":—

District.	*Rate.*	*Gross yield.*	*Gross yield per province.*	*Rebate and tribute paid.*	*Net yield.*
	Shs.	£	£	£	£
Buganda Kingdom—					
Mengo	15	59,813			
Entebbe	15	25,639			
Masaka	15 10	22,101			
Mubende	15 10	20,075			
			127,628	23,665	103,963
Eastern Province—					
Busoga	21	89,019			
Bugwere	18	36,553			
Bugishu	18	33,572			
Budama	18	26,493			
Teso	18	63,148			
Karamoja	5	4,004			
			252,789	71,643	181,146
Northern Province—					
Bunyoro	10	11,714			
Gulu	14 8	12,247			
Chua	8	6,717			
West Nile	8	16,758			
Lango	18	46,707			
			94,143	24,565	69,578
Western Province—					
Toro	21 12 10 6	13,508			
Ankole	21 12	25,912			
Kigezi	16 7	14,069			
			53,489	19,491	33,998
Totals			528,049	139,364	388,685

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Non-native poll tax is payable at the rate of £1 10s. per annum by every adult male of European or Asiatic descent and also by natives of Africa who are not natives of the Protectorate according to the definition contained in the Poll Tax Ordinance, that is to say, who have not been resident in the Protectorate for one year prior to the first day of January of the year for which poll tax is due.

XVI.—GAME.

Prior to 1924, the Uganda Government had tried many and various schemes to mitigate the damage to native cultivation arising from uncontrolled herds of elephants. Private enterprise had been enlisted and undoubtedly many elephants were killed, but as the profit made by the hunter was eventually dependent upon the weight of ivory obtained, all shooting was reduced to an attempt to get ivory, the interests of the cultivator inevitably ranking low. Various District Officers attempted to deal with the problem by arming ex-King's African Rifles and ex-Police askaris, but the indiscriminate shooting which resulted tended to split the big herds into smaller groups, each one based on a patch of forest or swamp, to emerge at night and raid the unfortunate peasants' food crops. Towards the end of 1924 the Protectorate Government began an attempt at dealing systematically with garden marauders, and what was then called the Elephant Control Department came into being.

To make certain that elephants in future would be shot according to their deserts and not, as hitherto, in accordance with the profit their ivory would yield, the Government made all members of its Control Department whole-time employees, on a fixed salary which was not influenced in any way by the amount of shooting they did. The only test of efficiency for one and all, European and native alike, was to what extent damage by elephant to cultivation was lessened. The new policy put a premium on knowledge of elephant habits, and it was soon found when the herds were dealt with by a European and intelligently trained native staff, taught to select their quarry according to its marauding proclivities, only a very limited amount of killing was necessary. As the years have gone on, the natives have come to appreciate more and more the success of the Game Department policy, and nowadays, the once frequently voiced and very understandable demand for the destruction of all elephants is rarely heard.

After being accustomed for several years to receiving payment from ivory hunters for information regarding the whereabouts of any elephants, the natives found it difficult to understand the attitude of members of the Game Department towards informers, and for a while control was complicated by the distinctly aggrieved attitude of the local inhabitants. This veiled hostility was natural enough in the circumstances, and repeated refusals of the Game Department personnel to slay and harry vast numbers of harmless

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666 FIFT

elephants merely puzzled the native still more. However, this attitude has completely disappeared and it is quite usual now for European Rangers or native game guards, on arrival at a Gombolola chief's headquarters, to be told that, though there are lots of elephants about, there is no damage being done. The natives have realized that a high degree of safety has been conferred upon them by the systematic killing off of marauders, and that their crops suffer practically no harm from the ordinary placid elephant herd, even though the screaming and trumpeting is alarming.

Combined with eradication of mischievous animals, goes preservation of the good. The control policy such as is exercised in Uganda does not damage the tusker class of elephant, though the year 1933 has shown an alarming decrease in revenue from the sale of game licences, due to a certain extent to a general absence of visitors, but mainly on account of the very poor price which ivory now commands. A growing number of responsible natives are exercising their privilege in regard to elephant licences, and no one shows more scrupulous regard for the Game Laws than do these people, who receive their elephant licences at reduced rates as compared with Europeans. The game licence-rates for the latter are now :—

	£
Visitor's full	50
Visitor's (14 day)	15
Resident's full	5
Resident's (14 day)	2
One elephant	10
Two elephants	20
One bull giraffe	15

Bird licences at Shs. 10/- per annum are eagerly sought after by the natives, but it cannot yet be said that bird shooting for sport is prevalent among them.

The accelerated reduction of elephants in the comparatively densely populated parts of the Toro District, which had become necessary in the latter part of 1932, under a system of cheap licences for considerable numbers of immature male and adult female elephants, terminated in April. The scheme appears to have achieved its object and should check the tendency of the natives to forsake the fertile valleys in favour of the rather barren hilltops, which inevitably follows the presence of too many elephants in the valleys. Toro has always presented rather a problem to the Game Department as its large swamps and multitude of crater lakes, surrounded by dense elephant grass, make successful elephant hunting a very arduous pursuit. The local population are not even

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reasonably self-reliant where elephants are concerned, and will unhesitatingly abandon a magnificent food garden in a valley, in favour of a rocky hilltop, if elephant raiding is not dealt with promptly and effectively. As the necessary measures cannot always be undertaken by the staff of the Game Department, the present cheap licence scheme was introduced for six months in the hope that the elephants would be materially reduced to the benefit of the local population.

The Lake George Game Reserve in 1932 was extended south and west, through uninhabited country, to afford protection to the game on one side of the new motor road connecting Mbarara and Fort Portal. There are indications that in the near future a tourist driving along this road will see buffalo and elephant in their natural surroundings more as a general rule than as an exception which is the case at present. The activities of the Department have been extended to include the control and development of the economic fisheries.

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	Part II ...	5.	00
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	Vol. II	30	0
	Vol. III	4	6
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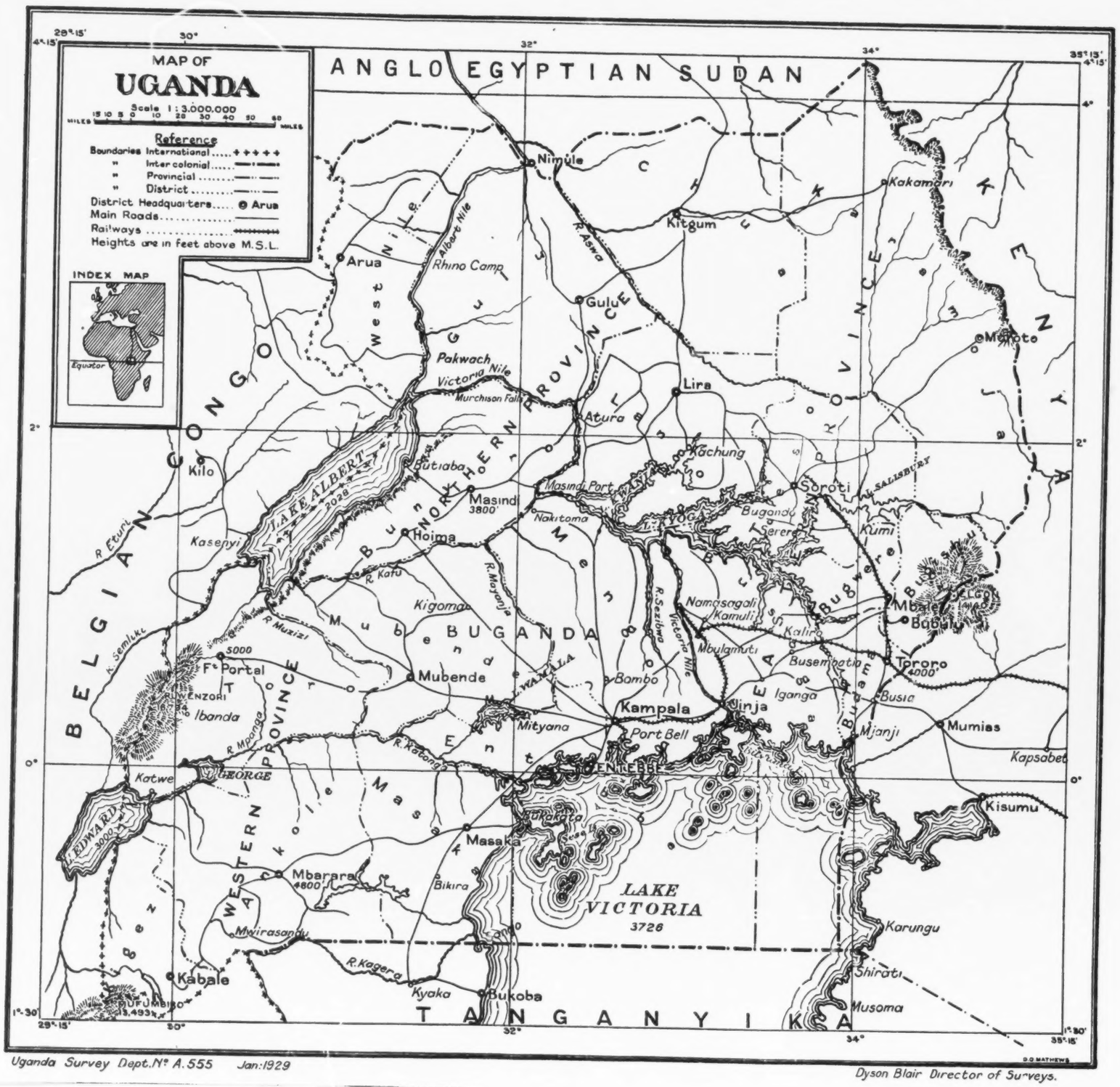

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1934

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE FOR 1934

CONTENTS

Chapter.		*Page.*
I.	Geography, Climate, and History	2
II.	Government	5
III.	Population	7
IV.	Health	11
V.	Housing	17
VI.	Production	18
VII.	Commerce	29
VIII.	Wages and Cost of Living	33
IX.	Education and Welfare Institutions	34
X.	Communications and Transport	40
XI.	Banking, Currency, and Weights and Measures	44
XII.	Public Works	46
XIII.	Justice, Police, and Prisons	47
XIV.	Legislation	53
XV.	Public Finance and Taxation	56
XVI.	Game	62
	Bibliographical Note	64
	Map.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate extends from about parallel 1° south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Albert Nile (Bahr el Jebel) at Nimule. On the east its boundary extends from Mount Zulia on the Sudan border along the Turkana Escarpment to the crater of Mount Elgon (14,178 feet) and thence runs along the Malawa and the Sio rivers into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria. The outstanding features on the western side are the Nile-Congo watershed, Lake Albert, the River Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 feet), and Lake Edward.

Until a survey of the whole country has been completed only provisional statistics of area can be furnished, but for all practical purposes the Protectorate may be taken to cover an area of approximately 94,204 square miles, of which 13,616 square miles are water. The whole of this area is at a considerable height above sea-level, the altitude of the greater part being between 3,500 and 4,000 feet.

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Climate.

Climatic conditions are not uniform throughout the Protectorate, but, with the exceptions mentioned below, the temperaure is moderate and varies slightly throughout the year. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 83° F., and the mean minimum 63° F. On the Ruwenzori Range there is extreme cold, with perpetual snow, while it is also cold on the higher slopes of Elgon.

The highest " absolute maximum " registered was 100° F. at Budini, and the lowest " absolute minimum " 41·1° F. at Kabale. The annual and daily range at four representative stations in the Protectorate is illustrated in the following table :—

	January.		*July.*	
	Absolute Max.	Absolute Min.	Absolute Max.	Absolute Min.
	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.
Entebbe	85·3	57·7	80·3	57·0
Mbale	98·0	51·9	85·0	56·0
Kabale	85·0	41·1	81·8	42·0
Hoima	90·0	52·0	83·0	57·0

The mean daily range of temperature in each month at these same stations is :—

	Entebbe.	*Mbale.*	*Kabale.*	*Hoima.*
	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.
January	17·1	30·5	26·8	25·7
February	16·3	27·9	25·8	24·8
March	15·0	24·5	23·7	21·9
April	13·9	22·6	23·8	20·2
May	12·6	18·7	20·9	18·5
June	13·8	20·7	26·5	19·4
July	14·4	18·9	27·0	17·0
August	15·1	18·9	27·0	18·4
September	15·9	21·2	25·5	19·5
October	16·4	24·0	24·1	19·8
November	16·8	25·2	24·8	21·3
December	16·0	26·9	24·5	22·6

The total rainfall for the year was 6 per cent. below normal, January, February, March and September being unusually dry.

In the north the total rainfall was generally above normal; Arua was 15 per cent., Gulu 17 per cent. and Ngetta 4 per cent. above normal; Mubende, due to heavy rains during the last three months of the year, was 14 per cent. above normal. With few exceptions the total rainfall for the remainder of the Protectorate was below normal; Kampala was 3 per cent., Entebbe 14 per cent., Masaka 6 per cent., Jinja 13 per cent., Mbarara 35 per cent. and Kabale 16 per cent. below normal.

The highest fall for the year was 70·41 ins. at Kalangala, the lowest 29·41 ins. at Mwirasandu. The greatest fall recorded in 24 hours was 4·35 ins. on the 30th April at Moroto.

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History.

The peoples of Uganda make their earliest appearance in authentic history in the latter part of the nineteenth century when European explorers first arrived in the country. Uganda appears to have been untouched by outside influences prior to the penetration of Arab traders to the southern end of Lake Victoria in the early nineteenth century; and even the slave trade had hardly affected it when the first Europeans, Speke and Grant, reached it in 1862 from the south in their search for the sources of the Nile. In response to the famous appeal for missionaries launched by H. M. Stanley (who visited Buganda in 1875), English missionaries came to Uganda in 1877 and were soon followed by French Roman Catholics. Both denominations, as well as proselytizing Arab Moslems, had gained many adherents by the time of the death of Mutesa (the " Kabaka " or native King of Buganda) and the accession of his son, Mwanga, in 1884.

The murder, by Mwanga's orders, of Bishop Hannington, who in defiance of native superstition attempted to enter the country from the east, precipitated a systematic persecution of all the new religions, and reprisals, which involved the country in " religious " wars for the next seven years.

For a time it was uncertain whether Uganda would come under the British or German sphere of influence in Africa, but in 1886 Germany renounced her claims, and Captain Lugard (now the Right Honourable Lord Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.), on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, concluded a treaty in 1890 with Mwanga, giving the British the right to intervention in the internal affairs of Buganda. Captain Lugard succeeded, not without having to overcome the gravest difficulties, in pacifying the country, but in 1892 the Company found themselves unable to bear the expense of administering Uganda any longer. Sir Gerald Portal, sent by the British Government to report on the advisability of establishing a Protectorate, hoisted the British flag in Kampala in March, 1893, but had to leave the country shortly afterwards on account of ill health. A British Protectorate was declared on 27th August, 1894. Three years later Mwanga instigated a rebellion, and when this was suppressed he fled the country, being succeeded by his infant son Daudi Chwa (the present Kabaka) under the guidance of three Regents. Soon afterwards a discontented section of the Sudanese troops maintained in Uganda mutinied and were joined by Mwanga and Kabarega, Mukama (hereditary paramount chief) of Bunyoro, who had consistently hindered British administration. After a year's campaigning they were defeated and deported, and since 1899 the country has been peaceful. Its political organization is dealt with in the next chapter.

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The year 1901 saw the completion of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria, without which the subsequent development of the Protectorate would never have been possible. The growing of cotton, now the staple industry, was started in 1903; and the Busoga and the Port Bell Railways and a great part of the country's present fine system of motor roads were constructed to provide cheap transport for this product. Sleeping sickness (trypanosomiasis) ravaged the islands and shores of Lake Victoria from 1902 onwards, causing hundreds of thousands of deaths and necessitating the removal of the population from the affected areas. The islands have since been repopulated, and as a result of the precautions taken the disease has not recurred on the Lake. Some 191,600 of the people of Uganda served in the Great War, five battalions of the 4th King's African Rifles being raised in the Protectorate, while 117,819 men were recruited to maintain the personnel of the Carrier Corps.

After the Armistice, and the succeeding economic difficulties, the country made rapid progress, despite the famine, rinderpest, and influenza visitations of 1919 and the dislocation of trade consequent upon the change of currency necessitated in 1920 by the fluctuations of the Indian exchange.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

When the first European travellers arrived in Uganda they found among the Bantu races, and notably among the Baganda, developed political organizations of a sort above the average of African indigenous civilizations. There existed within the principal Bantu tribes a central monarchy and government machinery of a nature superficially resembling the feudal system. British administration was based to a great extent on these existing organizations, and, upon the pacification of the country following the capture of Mwanga and Kabarega, it devolved upon Sir H. H. Johnston, as Her Majesty's Special Commissioner, to make arrangements which defined the functions of the Native Governments of Buganda, Toro, and Ankole, and their relations with the suzerain Power. Agreements to this effect were formally concluded between 1900 and 1902, while a similar agreement with the Native Government of Bunyoro was concluded during 1933.

From the time of the earlier agreements the work of extending British administration over the more primitive peoples of the Protectorate went steadily ahead, and was made easier, in the Eastern Province, by the enterprise and co-operation of Baganda chiefs and agents. Apart from the murder of the British Sub-Commissioner in Ankole in 1905, which rendered necessary the suspension of the Ankole Agreement for a time, the years of administrative expansion were without any serious incident, and the population has continued to acquiesce in European rule.

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From its establishment the Protectorate was administered by a Commissioner until 1907, when Sir H. Hesketh Bell was appointed the first Governor. In 1921, Executive and Legislative Councils were established, the latter containing nominated non-official members among a majority of official members.

Since 1926, when the Rudolf Province was formally transferred to Kenya Colony, the Protectorate has been divided into four Provinces—Buganda, Eastern, Western, and Northern. The Buganda Province is on an entirely different footing from the remainder, since, under the terms of the Uganda Agreement of 1900, the Kabaka exercises direct rule over his own nationals " to whom he shall administer justice through the Lukiko, or Native Council, and through others of his officers in the manner approved by Her Majesty's Government." The Lukiko is constituted as follows :—

The Kabaka's three Ministers (Katikiro or Prime Minister, Omulamuzi or Chief Justice, and Omuwanika or Treasurer) ;

The twenty county chiefs or their lieutenants;

Three notables from each county, selected by the Kabaka; and six other persons of importance in the country, appointed by the Kabaka.

All chiefs are appointed by the Kabaka and his Ministers with the approval of His Majesty's representative, and the Kabaka and his Lukiko, with the consent of the Governor, have the power to make laws governing his nationals in Buganda.

In the other three Provinces, Native Administrations are recognized which are constituted to a greater or lesser degree, in accordance with the degree of advancement attained by the tribes concerned, on the model of Buganda. A Native Administration exists in each district or tribal area of the Eastern, Western, and Northern Provinces, the Councils being composed of the county chiefs and their sub-chiefs who may for routine purposes be represented by their subordinate chiefs. In these Provinces the Paramount Chief, where such an office exists, is controlled and advised in the exercise of his authority by the Provincial Administration. The Councils have no legislative powers except the power, subject to the Governor's pleasure, to alter by resolution Native Law and to fix penalties for its breach. Except in regard to the judicial functions of Native Courts and to routine matters of administration, the Native Administrations in these Provinces are, in fact, advisory bodies only. They are permanently in session for the purpose of dealing with magisterial and routine matters, and submit to the District Commissioner, or the Paramount Chief, if any, from time to time, their views on such subjects as :—

(*a*) Proposed alterations to tribal customary law;

(*b*) matters affecting the expenditure of Native Administration funds for the benefit of the tribes;

(*c*) agricultural and veterinary development and labour questions;

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(*d*) food crops and famine;

(*e*) other matters affecting the tribe upon which they may from time to time be consulted by the District Commissioner.

As regards finance, estimates are compiled annually for all Native Administrations and submitted to the Governor for approval. The totals of the Native Administration Estimates for the year under review are given below, together with a comparison with the totals of the Protectorate Estimates :—

	Native Administration Estimates, 1934.	*Protectorate Estimates, 1934.*	*Native Administration Estimates as percentage of Protectorate Estimates.*
	Totals.	*Totals.*	
	£	£	
Revenue ...	326,366	1,362,960	23·95
Expenditure ...	352,161	1,360,394	25·89

The main items of native administration revenue are poll tax rebate; refund of " busulu " (a tax levied in lieu of tribal obligation, formerly exacted by chiefs and in most districts collected with the poll tax for the sake of convenience); luwalo commutation (the amount payable by certain classes of persons in lieu of unpaid compulsory labour on native public works); together with the fines and fees imposed by Native Courts. All Native Administration accounts are audited by the Protectorate Auditor. The Native Administrations themselves contribute a certain sum annually from their funds towards the cost of audit.

III.—POPULATION.

Racial Distribution.

The African peoples of the Protectorate, numbering 3,536,267 according to the census of 1931, are divisible into three racial groups—Bantu, Nilotic, and Hamitic. The most numerous are the Bantu, comprising the Baganda, Banyoro, Batoro, Banyankole, Basoga, and other smaller tribes or sections of tribes who inhabit all that part of the country south and west of the Victoria Nile, and certain districts in the Eastern Province. To the north and north-west are the principal Nilotic tribes—the Lango, the Acholi, and the Alur, and the unclassified Lugbara and Madi; the Teso people of the Eastern Province constitute the most important units among the Hamitic tribes; the others are scattered over a wide area in that part of the Protectorate adjacent to Kenya, from the Sudan boundary in the extreme north-east to Mount Elgon. Mention should also be made of the interesting Bahima and the allied tribes of the Western Province. From the former are derived the ruling families of Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro, and Ankole.

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Vital Statistics.

General Native Population.

The birth, death, still-birth, infantile and maternal mortality rates are set out in Table A.

The population has been calculated from the census figure of 1931 with the addition of births and subtraction of deaths in each subsequent year. As no satisfactory estimate of migration can be made available, this factor has been disregarded. Births and deaths are registered by the chiefs, and it is considered that these returns now attain a fair degree of accuracy. The population of Karamoja in the Eastern Province has been omitted, as no returns are rendered from that district.

Yearly increase or decrease of Provincial Population Totals per thousand People.

	1929.	*1930.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Buganda Province	+34	+ 4	+ 0·4	+ 1·7	+3·1
Eastern Province	+47	−14	+11·5	+12	+3·5
Western Province	+47	+54	+10·6	+11	+8·6
Northern Province	+65	+11	+15·4	+15	+8·2

Births and deaths.—For the whole Protectorate the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 19,456, and the population increased by 5·4 per thousand. The corresponding figures for 1933 were 35,249 and 10·0.

Still-births.—Fewer still-births were registered in 1934 than in the previous years, but it is probable that not all were recorded.

Infantile Mortality.—For the Protectorate this was 188 per thousand live births. In the Gulu, Chua, and the West Nile districts very high rates were recorded, and it is probable that a number of deaths in children over one year are included in the returns. In Buganda, except for a small rise in 1933, the rate has been gradually falling, and in 1934 it was at the satisfactory figure of 90·92 per thousand.

Maternal Mortality.—Partly owing to a rise from 35·27 to 50·40 per thousand births in the West Nile district, the rate has increased from 11·81 to 13·48. There can be little doubt that in many of the more backward districts the ecbolic drug so frequently administered to women in child-birth is responsible for a large number both of maternal deaths and of still-births. This custom is said to be on the decline in Buganda, and it is significant that in that Province the maternal mortality rate is as low as 7·81.

European and Asiatic Population.

The estimated population is: Europeans, 1,959; Asiatics, 14,086.

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666 FIFTH

The following were the causes of death :—

Europeans.

Blackwater fever	5
Cancer	2
Pneumonia	2
Accident	1
Erysipelas	1
Typhus	1
Gastro-enteritis	1
Peritonitis	1
Senility	1
Myocarditis	1
Unknown	1
	17

Asiatics.

Blackwater fever	28
Pneumonia	26
Malaria	17
Heart failure	10
Child-birth	9
Tuberculosis	9
Anaemia	5
Nephritis	5
Infantile diarrhoea	4
Accident	3
Premature birth	3
Bright's disease	1
Bronchitis	1
Convulsions	1
Gangrene	1
Malnutrition	1
Meningitis	1
Pleurisy	1
Septic gingivitis	1
Stomach disorder	1
Stomatitis	1
Venereal disease	1
Asthma	1
Cerebral haemorrhage	1
Heart disease	1
Intestinal obstruction	1
Natural causes	1
Senility	1
	136

Table " A."

RETURN OF BIRTH, DEATH, STILL-BIRTH, INFANTILE MORTALITY AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES FOR THE AFRICAN POPULATION OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS.

	Birth-rate per 1,000 *Population.*					
	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Province—						
Buganda	19·78	19·70	19·70	19·25	20·23	20·67
Eastern	26·44	30·28	31·17	30·66	32·20	26·47
Western	38·28	34·55	33·95	27·92	26·13	26·33
Northern	32·12	33·97	32·73	34·58	33·83	31·25
Uganda Protectorate.	28·13	29·19	29·18	28·11	28·39	26·05

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—	*Death-rate per* 1,000 *Population.*					
	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Province—						
Buganda... ...	18·47	20·77	19·46	18·84	18·62	17·51
Eastern	—	24·26	23·62	19·27	20·22	22·94
Western	—	21·69	21·87	17·41	15·18	17·77
Northern ...	—	20·49	21·37	19·32	18·49	23·10
Uganda Protectorate.	—	22·06	21·75	18·30	18·43	20·58

—	*Stillbirth rate per* 1,000 *Births and Stillbirths.*					
	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Province—						
Buganda ...	6·65	3·45	4·29	5·37	3·87	3·61
Eastern	—	4·24	4·77	4·96	4·76	4·81
Western	—	0·37	3·83	2·95	2·79	2·68
Northern ...	—	4·83	5·04	4·26	4·19	4·57
Uganda Protectorate.	—	4·06	4·53	4·46	4·09	4·08

—	*Infantile Mortality rate per* 1,000 *Births.*					
	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Province—						
Buganda... ...	112·86	128·16	118·21	99·60	105·59	90·92
Eastern	264·72	223·55	198·13	158·96	163·33	191·54
Western	290·57	256·57	243·08	194·81	143·88	170·01
Northern ...	220·28	259·22	258·54	223·33	206·14	271·89
Uganda Protectorate.	232·75	223·65	209·71	173·19	160·64	188·53

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666 FIFTH A

—	*Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 Births and Stillbirths.*					
	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Province—						
Buganda ...	—	10·23	9·07	9·23	9·75	7·81
Eastern	—	15·33	13·38	12·28	11·91	12·81
Western	—	14·83	12·35	9·15	8·12	12·51
Northern ...	—	20·74	22·39	13·87	15·66	19·26
Uganda Protectorate.	—	15·74	14·60	11·56	11·81	13·48

IV.—HEALTH.

The following table compares the year under review with previous years :—

	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
New cases	642,349	661,658	684,835	743,719	831,240
Cases admitted as in-patients to hospitals and dispensaries.	29,063	28,525	24,072	30,185	33,200
Total attendances	2,762,948	2,842,769	3,016,851	3,045,074	3,209,315
Surgical operations	2,799	3,850	3,514	4,908	4,796

The above figures include non-Africans, who represent 1·3 per cent. of the new cases and 3·7 per cent. of the in-patients.

The following table shows the number of cases (including examinations) seen at station hospitals and at dispensaries :—

	New Cases.	*Re-attendances.*
Hospitals	368,149	774,187
Dispensaries	613,006	1,453,973

Total attendances 3,209,315.

The principal causes of death in hospitals during the last five years were :—

	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Total deaths in Hospital ...	1,313	1,236	1,264	1,357	1,550
Deaths from :—					
Pneumonia	313	274	279	285	356
Accidents	137	116	115	133	143
Plague	50	19	40	52	29
Syphilis	69	48	41	48	55
Dysentery	21	37	26	25	28
Malaria	80	81	50	57	107
Tuberculosis	44	56	66	66	89
Cancer	6	13	4	8	17
Child-birth	40	44	28	66	67

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Epidemic, endemic and infectious diseases.—This group accounted for 28 per cent. of the total number of new cases, and for 32 per cent. of all the deaths occurring in hospital. Patients suffering from malaria formed 25·8 per cent. of this group and 7·2 per cent. of all new cases, while the rate of those who sought treatment for this condition was 16·8 per thousand population.

Blackwater fever.—There were 144 cases with 39 deaths, including nine Africans with three deaths.

Trypanosomiasis.—The incidence and mortality from trypanosomiasis for the past nine years was as follows:—

Year.	*Reported deaths.*	*New cases proved microscopically.*	*Suspected.*
1926	123	372	—
1927	79	283	213
1928	67	656	368
1929	78	1,572	1,777
1930	51	638	89
1931	117	471	42
1932	85	512	24
1933	109	648	45
1934	127	714	59

The distribution of new cases in 1933 and 1934 was:—

	1933.	1934.
West Nile	495	615
Gulu	9	22
Madi	22	21
Chua	23	24
Lake Edward-George area	130	81
Lake Victoria area	4	—
Kigezi	—	1
Source of infection uncertain	10	9

All cases were of the *T. gambiense* type. Of the 127 deaths, 115 occurred in the districts (85 in the West Nile). The correctness of this number must be accepted with reserve as the cause of death rests on the opinion of the chiefs.

The continued occurrence of fresh cases in the West Nile caused some anxiety, and investigations were undertaken, as a result of which certain measures to reduce the incidence of fly and the contact between fly and man were instituted.

Plague.—977 cases with 937 deaths were reported, compared with 858 cases and 833 deaths in 1933. 346 cases occurred in the Eastern Province, 399 in Buganda, and 232 in the Lango district of the Northern Province. The remainder of the Northern and the whole of the Western Province were free of the disease.

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

Typhus.—103 cases were reported from Kigezi. In April it was made compulsory to use a disinfestor which had been invented to kill lice, the vector of the disease, harboured by the skins which are the principal clothing of the people of this district. Subsequent to the use of this apparatus becoming general, only fifteen cases occurred. If the population continues to use this disinfestor regularly, it is believed that typhus will die out and that the risk of its spread to other parts of the Protectorate will be eliminated.

Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.—743 cases with 289 deaths were reported, mainly from Ankole and Kigezi. The epidemic appeared to be dying out at the end of the year.

Dysentery.—3,617 cases were treated. The number of cases of amoebic dysentery, principally reported from Lango and Gulu, was more than double that of last year, and it is probable that this disease is much more widespread than has hitherto been realized.

Influenza.—13,666 with 28 deaths in hospital were reported. There was a severe epidemic in Teso and mild epidemics in the West Nile, Bugwere, and Bombo.

Leprosy.—While 1,577 cases attended Government hospitals, lepers came for treatment so irregularly that it was considered that improvement in their condition could not be expected. Leper colonies have been instituted by the Church Missionary Society and the Franciscan Sisters, and it is probable that the best method of dealing with this disease lies in the extension of these colonies.

Typhoid fever.—Fifty-five Africans, sixteen of whom died, were diagnosed as suffering from typhoid fever. Forty-two cases were treated in Kampala, and it is probable that a number of them were infected in the township. Until a more satisfactory conservancy method than that of the bucket system is instituted, typhoid may be expected to occur.

Tuberculosis.—While the number of cases of tuberculosis, principally laryngeal and pulmonary, shows an increase every year, there is no reason to suppose that the disease is increasing in frequency. The standard of knowledge of the African in charge of out-patients is rising and he is now better able to recognize the symptoms of this disease and to bring suspicious cases to the notice of the visiting medical officer for diagnosis.

Syphilis and Yaws.—While the number of cases of each of these two diseases increased, the incidence, compared with other ailments, fell slightly, the respective figures for 1933 and 1934 being 16·4 per cent. and 15·8 per cent. 131,197 cases were treated, but it was reported generally by medical officers that few sufferers persevere with treatment to the standard of cure.

Anthrax.—Sixty-five cases due to the eating of infected meat were treated in the Masaka and Ankole districts.

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Helminthic diseases.—Antylostomiasis is almost universal and is the greatest factor in causing the anaemia and debility which is so common in Uganda. Ascaris and tape-worm also occur with great frequency, the latter particularly in Ankole and Toro. Cases of dracontiasis and schistosomiasis, the former only in the Northern Province, were also treated.

General diseases.—There were 62,870 cases in this group compared with 51,470 in the previous year. 149 cases of cancer were diagnosed.

Affections of the nervous system and organs of sense.—71,416 cases compared with 65,714 cases were reported. This number includes 42,663 sufferers from some form of eye disease, which is common in the Protectorate and often leads to disastrous results.

Affections of the circulatory system.—1,923 cases with 38 deaths were recorded.

Affections of the respiratory system.—98,269 cases received treatment compared with 93,314 in 1933. There were 374 deaths as against 312. Pneumonia alone, a most fatal disease among Africans, accounts for 356 deaths or 22·9 per cent. of all deaths in hospital.

Disease of the digestive system.—The number increased from 93,866 to 104,379.

Disease of the genito-urinary system.—There were 3,911 cases, of whom 1,706 were women.

Puerperal state and diseases of infancy.—The table below shows the number of cases in the last five years :—

	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Women who attended for ante-natal supervision.	2,753	3,760	7,254	12,110	12,828
No. of attendances for anti-natal supervision.	—	—	—	—	33,107
Women who attended for conditions connected with the puerperal state.	997	993	1,356	2,050	2,064
Women admitted to hospital for childbirth.	472	620	786	853	1,101
Babies born in hospital	472	591	758	822	979
Post-natal supervision and diseases of infancy excluding still-births.	841	878	1,390	2,206	3,029

Considerable extension of maternity and child welfare work took place during 1934, and in many districts clinics devoted to ante-natal and post natal treatment were in being. The increase in the number of healthy babies attending these clinics shows that mothers are beginning to realize the importance of the general supervision and care of infants. There can be little doubt that infant welfare work will before long reduce the heavy infant mortality.

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666 FIFTH AV

Affections of the skin and cellular tissues.—There were 127,257 cases, compared with 111,413 during the previous year. Scabies accounted for 41,795 and ulcers for 49,996 of this total. It is hoped that as a result of the campaign in favour of better housing and greater personal cleanliness the incidence of scabies will decline, and that the liability of the underfed African to ulcerating sores will diminish as a more balanced diet becomes customary.

Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion.—There were 3,839 cases—an increase of 656.

Malformations.—Eleven cases were recorded.

Diseases of old age.—Sixty-four cases of senility were seen.

Affections produced by external causes.—There were 98,971 cases treated, as against 88,572 in 1933. Of these, nearly 3,000 were due to the bites, kicks, etc., by animals. The majority of these were in Lango.

Non-Native Population.

Treatment at Government hospitals was sought by 3,135 Europeans and 7,783 Asiatics chiefly for malaria, respiratory infections and injuries.

Provision for Treatment.

In the Protectorate there are four Government hospitals for Europeans with a total capacity of thirty-four beds, nine hospitals for Asiatics with fifty-six beds, and twenty-three for Africans with 1,250 beds. There were 87 sub-dispensaries, many of which provide beds to which serious cases can be admitted.

The Church Missionary Society maintains hospitals for Europeans, Asiatics, and Africans at Namirembe (Kampala), Fort Portal, and Kigezi, and a hospital for Asiatics and Africans at Ngora in Teso district. The Mill Hill Mission maintains a hospital for Asiatics and Africans at Nsambya (Kampala), and an African hospital at Nkokonjeru in Mengo district. Both Missions provide leper colonies and hospitals in the Protectorate. Those maintained by the Church Missionary Society are at Ngora and Lake Bunyoni, whilst the Mill Hill Mission maintain one leper hospital and colony at Nyenga and a second colony at Buluba in Busoga district.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

As already mentioned, ante-natal and post-natal welfare is considered to be of great importance to the future of the Protectorate, and attention is paid to the rising generation, not only to infants but also to children of school age. At the schools, children are medically examined and their ailments treated, while an effort has been made to improve the insanitary conditions too often obtaining in the buildings and latrines.

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As in past years, the Church Missionary Society maintained the Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School and its dependent centres, whilst the Mill Hill Mission maintained the Nsambya Maternity Training School and a number of centres scattered throughout the Protectorate. During the year, thirteen girls from these two training establishments obtained the certificates of the Midwives Board.

The number of women admitted for child-birth to the various institutions is given below :—

Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School and Centres	1,452
Nsambya Maternity Training School and Centres	1,264
Government Hospitals and Centres	1,101
	3,817

This figure represents 4·1 per cent. of the total births recorded in the Protectorate during the year.

Medical examination of 965 school boys and girls was carrial out.

Preventive Measures.

Malaria.—A considerable new area of anti-malarial swamp planting with eucalyptus and cassia trees was successfully undertaken, and routine anti-mosquito measures were enforced in all townships.

Yellow fever.—As a case of this disease occurred in the Sudan comparatively near the Uganda border, measures directed towards the elimination of *Aedes aegypti*, the mosquito which carries the disease, were introduced for the greater control of the breeding of this species in townships.

Smallpox.—There were 83,464 vaccinations performed during the year, and no cases of smallpox occurred.

Plague.—Efforts were made during the year towards the improvement of rural sanitation which is considered to be the most important factor in the eventual eradication of plague, and addresses were frequently given on this subject, while posters dealing with rats and fleas were put up in dispensaries, and in saza and gombolola headquarters. It is believed that in the not very distant future the slow but sure improvement of housing conditions of the people, together with the provision of rat-proof granaries and cleaner compounds, will result in severe outbreaks of plague becoming of rare occurrence.

Infant Welfare and Public Health Exhibition.

The first exhibition of this kind in Uganda was held in Kampala from 28th to 30th May, and was highly successful. More than 75,000 persons visited the various sections, which contrasted present

conditions of housing, butchery, food storage, and wells with model methods. In addition there were exhibits of diseased meat, tsetse fly and mosquito control, prevention of plague, and display of native foods with their food values, and of helminths, their life history, control and treatment. For the Infant Welfare Exhibition, Uganda secured second place in the competition for the Imperial Baby Week Challenge Shield.

V.—HOUSING.

Among the native population the type of dwelling varies with the district and directly with the affluence of the occupier. The local peasant and labouring classes are usually content with mud and wattle, grass-roofed huts, generally of the round, dome-shaped type. These huts may last from two to six years and in some districts even longer, with occasional repairs and re-thatching. The interior is often divided into two or more rooms, either with partition walls or bark-cloth curtains. Windows are rare and the means of ventilation is usually the single door, although sometimes an air space is left between the top of the walls and the roof.

Those natives who have some education or position, e.g., chiefs, clerks, and others who find employment in more or less skilled occupations, and certain of the more advanced cattle-owners and agriculturists, usually live in well-built mud and wattle houses of the rectangular, ridge-pole, type, containing two or three, or even more rooms. These are in the main grass-roofed, but more and more natives are now using corrugated iron sheeting for roofs. This type of hut is becoming more common, and natives are encouraged to adopt it by the Provincial Administration and Native Administrations; in the Busoga district, for example, the dome-shaped hut is rarely seen. The type of hut now finding favour is constructed with windows and at least one door, and the kitchen is commonly in a separate building. Some of the wealthier natives employ brick or dressed stone for the walls and proper timbering for the roof.

Except in Nilotic areas native dwellings are not usually clustered together in villages, and where a village occurs the huts are usually widely scattered over a considerable area, being divided one from the other by cultivated plots. Ordinarily the dwellings are dispersed throughout the fertile parts of a district in groups of a few huts.

Immediately surrounding each hut is a clear space, usually kept clean by sweeping and weeding, in which are situated such outhouses and stores as are maintained. In many districts pit-latrines are dug at a little distance from the principal dwelling. Under the Township Rules, natives living within township boundaries are obliged to maintain an adequate standard of sanitation in their dwellings and compounds.

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On the whole, African housing remains unsatisfactory and only years of practical example and precept, together with improved economic conditions, can be expected to effect any improvement.

During the year type plans of buildings for housing Government African staff were re-examined and new ones were prepared. Accommodation built during the year conformed to these plans and it is intended that, as funds become available, the unsatisfactory houses erected in the past should be replaced. Particular attention was paid to the question of ventilation which has usually been dependent on the diffusion of fresh air through the roof thatch.

Under the Masters' and Servants' Ordinance, all employers of labour, whether Government or not, must house their labour satisfactorily and also see that sanitary arrangements are adequate, unless the labourers have their own homes, or are able to obtain proper lodging, near by.

Towards the end of the year a schedule of instructions, together with plans of buildings and lay-outs approved by the Medical Department, requiring that housing provided for labour should conform to a certain minimum standard was issued by the Administration to all ginnery owners. By the close of the year, there was evidence that the ginners were making an effort to comply with the standards laid down.

The Railway houses its permanent labour in "landies" generally constructed of concrete blocks with cement floors. These "landies" consist of a varying number of units and have verandahs running the whole length of the building, but there are partitions between each unit.

Government labour working at headquarters of districts is, where necessary, housed in labour camps, the buildings of which are of a temporary nature. Apart from some township camps for Government labourers, there has been no attempt to house African Government employees apart from those employed in institutions.

In all Government stations the housing for European and Asiatic employees is reasonably good.

The Asiatic bazaars still require constant supervision. One of the main evils is congestion due to overcrowding and overbuilding of plots, and these conditions are aggravated by lack of suitable drainage schemes and regulations, and by the absence in most places of an adequate and convenient water-supply. As a result of constant supervision there was some improvement in the general cleanliness of the bazaars.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

There are indications of the existence in the Protectorate of a wide range of minerals including tin ore, gold, salt, iron, copper,

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666 FIFTH AV

silver, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, tantalum, bismuth, manganese, rare earth minerals and petroleum. Of these, tin ore and gold alone have, so far, been found in quantities justifying organized production and export.

Conditions, in particular the climate and the necessity for close supervision in the interests of native cultivators, render Uganda more generally suitable for exploitation by substantial companies and syndicates, but during 1934 there was some addition to the number of small workers engaged in the development of mineral resources.

The quantity of tin ore produced showed an increase over the figure for 1933 with a somewhat higher value owing to a further improvement in the world price of the metal.

Exports in long tons were as follows :—

	Quantity.	*Value.*
		£
1933	389	57,981
1934	437	72,234

Of the latter quantity some 301 tons were the produce of the Mwirasandu Mine.

The search for gold was stimulated by the high price obtaining, and investigation of promising indications in Ankole, Budama, Kigezi and Chua districts proceeded with some activity, the more productive alluvial deposits being met with in Ankole and Kigezi. Exports and values were as follows :—

	Unrefined gold.	*Yielding ascertained*		*Ascertained value.*	
	Troy ozs.	*Fine gold. Troy ozs.*	*Fine silver. Troy ozs.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
				£	£
1933 ...	1,261	1,167	55	7,361	4
1934 ...	6,373	5,842	383	40,126	35

Work on the copper prospect at Kilembe (Ruwenzori) was continued. The world copper position however offers little inducement for expediting a commencement of production.

Labour employed on prospecting and mining usually operates on a 30-day ticket. Employers suffer from the native disposition to work for only a few months on end and this absence of continuity renders training difficult.

The production of salt is a native industry and the output is entirely absorbed in the local native market. The untreated salt is not palatable to Europeans but is much appreciated by the natives.

Operations at the Katwe and Kasenyi salt lakes and at the Kibiro hot springs are in charge of the Native Governments of Toro and Bunyoro respectively. Distribution from Katwe, which is by far the largest source of supply, is greatly facilitated by the joining up of Katwe to the Protectorate road system by a motorable road.

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The Protectorate is rich in iron ore, but only insignificant quantities are smelted by native iron-workers. Brick-clay, laterite and other common building materials are excavated to meet local requirements, and limestone is available in certain areas.

Agriculture.

With cotton lint and cotton seed exports representing over 80 per cent. of the value of the total exports from the Protectorate, it will will be realized that, cotton being almost entirely a native-grown crop, the agricultural production of the Protectorate is preponderantly in the hands of the native cultivators. Non-native agriculture mainly centres round the production of coffee, tea, and sugar.

Native Agriculture.

Economic Crops.

Cotton is grown throughout the Eastern, Buganda, and Northern Provinces and in the Toro district of the Western Province. Figures of acreage and production during the last few years are given below :—

Season.	*Acres.*	*Production. (Bales of 400 lb.)*	*Value at port of shipment, Mombasa.* £
1927–28	533,004	138,486	2,475,327
1928–29	699,107	204,057	3,312,667
1929–30	663,157	129,122	1,555,344
1930–31	739,690	188,920	1,503,307
1931–32	865,259	207,326	1,584,172
1932–33	1,071,410	294,828	2,682,210
1933–34	1,090,502	285,642	2,927,796
1934–35	1,171,453	240,000*	—

* Estimated.

The crop is peasant-produced and is grown in small plots varying in size from a quarter of an acre to upwards of five acres in areas where ploughing is practised. Seed for planting is requisitioned by Government from the various ginneries and issued, free of charge, to growers. The cotton grown is of the American upland type, which commands a substantial premium over American middling.

Government has established two cotton-selection stations, where improved varieties are produced and tested with a view to subsequent introduction into general cultivation. Marketing facilities are well organized. There are 194 ginneries in the Protectorate and numerous markets at convenient centres. The whole of the crop is exported.

With the extension of railway facilities within the Protectorate, the economic zone for the export of cotton seed has been widened. In 1934, however, prices fell and exports declined considerably.

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Exports of cotton seed during recent years are as under :—

	Tons.	*Value.* £
1929	67,523	424,000
1930	33,578	137,387
1931	45,435	149,224
1932	56,311	168,366
1933	81,271	262,539
1934	35,689	85,947

Dry weather conditions during the 1934-35 season hindered the sowing of the crop, but in spite of the difficult planting season, occasioned by long spells of dry conditions in most areas, the total acreage was 1,171,453 acres as compared with a total of 1,090,502 acres for the previous season. The acreage in respect of the Buganda Province was computed on a new basis, and the total figures do not necessarily indicate an actual increase in plantings. The total acreage was probably the same as that of the two previous seasons.

Heavy rains in August were followed by exceptionally dry weather in September, October and November. The excessive August rains caused some damage, and the drought following was favourable to the increase in numbers of sucking insects, and of these, Lygus caused considerable damage in most areas. Apart from Lygus the crop is comparatively free from insect pests and disease.

Good rains fell in December and crop prospects in some areas improved slightly. In others cloudy weather and sub-normal temperatures effected no improvement. In January dry conditions were again experienced, and the crop in the Eastern Province suffered a slight set-back.

Owing to the adverse growing conditions, the crop condition was below average, and it is expected that total production will be below that of last season. Total production is not expected to exceed 240,000 bales of 400 lb. each net.

Coffee.—Both arabica and robusta are grown in areas climatically suited to the particular species. In Bugishu district some 4,013 acres are under arabica, grown in small plots by peasants. The steps taken in 1931 in this district to organize and control the marketing of the crops, with the object, in time, of encouraging the formation amongst growers of a co-operative selling society, have been amply justified. The carefully organized buying and factory arrangements developed under the measures taken have been reflected in the comparatively high prices received for the coffee marketed. The acreage continues to expand and the demand for seedlings by native coffee-growers shows no signs of any lessening of interest in this crop.

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Arabica coffee is also produced in Ankole district, where it is estimated that there are approximately 3,250 acres under the crop. The whole is grown by peasant cultivators. The crop in this district is still in the early stages of development, but the demand for plants continues. It is estimated that approximately 773 acres were planted in 1934. A small amount of arabica is also grown by the natives of the Toro district. Robusta is grown in small plots throughout Buganda Province and in the Bwamba area of Toro. It is considered that the total acreage under coffee comprises 19,000 acres under robusta and 11,000 under arabica.

In all areas where coffee is grown, Government maintains central and district nurseries where plants from selected seed are raised and issued free of charge to growers.

Exports of coffee from the Protectorate (including non-native production) during 1934 amounted to 154,298 cwt. valued at £293,313, compared with 87,077 cwt. valued at £223,162 for 1932 and with 100,444 cwt. valued at £210,638 during 1933.

It will be seen that there continues to be a notable increase of coffee exports, and this must be largely attributed to native production.

Oil-seeds, Groundnuts and Simsim.—The main areas of production are in the Eastern Province and in the Lango district of the Northern Province. These crops have in the main been grown as food crops but, as a result of the endeavour to widen the range of economic production, a greater interest has been shown in cultivation for export, particularly with regard to groundnuts. Government has been seriously engaged in endeavouring to formulate measures to increase production of such crops. To this end, an important step was taken during 1932 by the passing of the Native Produce Marketing Ordinance, 1932. The object of this Ordinance is to arrange for adequate and proper market facilities, to ensure that the produce is marketed and exported under the best available conditions, and to see that the native growers receive the best possible price for their produce. The following table gives the estimated quantities exported during the last two years :—

	1933.		*1934.*	
	Exports.	*Value.*	*Exports.*	*Value.*
		£		£
Groundnuts	325 Tons.	3,096	288 Tons.	2,583
Simsim seeds	2,659 ,,	30,382	4,375 ,,	14,264
,, oil	2,049 Imp. gal.	219	3,938 Imp. gal.	385

Tobacco.—In Bunyoro district the growing of tobacco by natives is making steady progress. Government controls and supervises the crop throughout all stages of growth, from the establishment of seed beds to the curing, grading, and marketing of the leaf.

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666 FIFTH A

The main proportion of the crop is purchased for local manufacture. Increasing quantities are being exported overseas and every endeavour is being made to build up an export market.

The total Bunyoro crop produced during 1934 amounted to 656 tons for which the growers received £15,319.

The crop has been extended to the West Nile district, and in 1934 production amounted to 140,000 lb.

Exports during 1933 and 1934, including non-native produced tobacco were :—

	1933.		*1934.*	
	Lb.	*Value.* £	Lb.	*Value.* £
Tobacco manufactured	10,385	1,412	10,057	1,309
Tobacco unmanufactured	469,750	16,338	912,346	26,307
Cigarettes	49,890	13,378	64,848	11,737

Food Crops.

The various tribes in the Protectorate fall into two main groups as regards their staple articles of diet, viz., grain eaters and plantain eaters.

The grain crops grown are millets, principally the small millet (*Eleusine coracana*) and sorghum (*Sorghum vulgare*).

Throughout the Eastern and Northern Provinces, where the people are grain eaters, a system of communal food granaries has been organized as a precaution against famine. Each grower contributes annually to these granaries a small proportion of his crop. A reasonable reserve is gradually accumulated, and when this has been done a proportion of the old grain is each year replaced by fresh supplies.

Improved varieties of seed for all food crops are produced on Government experiment stations. In the Eastern Province stocks of such seed are increased, prior to general distribution, on numerous district plots maintained by the Native Administration under the supervision of Government.

Non-native Agriculture.

Land Tenure.

Freehold is not now granted, but Crown land may be leased for agricultural purposes, the normal term being 99 years at a rental of Sh.1/- per acre revisable after the thirty-third and sixty-sixth years. Such leases are arranged by private treaty and are subject to a condition that not less than three-tenths of the area leased shall be brought under proper cultivation within three years of the commencement of the term. Prior to 1916 a limited area was granted in freehold and parcels may occasionally be purchased in the open market. Extensive areas are held by natives under the terms of various treaties, and occasionally leases of small areas to non-natives are effected, but such leases are subject to strict control.

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Markets and Produce.

Non-native planters have in the main confined themselves to crops for export overseas. The local sugar factories, however, are able to supply all local demands and with increasing production have larger surpluses for export. Tea is produced mainly for local consumption but small quantites are exported also.

All produce for export is transported over the Kenya and Uganda Railways to the port of Mombasa, and thence by steamship to final destination.

Labour.

Labour is voluntary and is engaged either by the month or for a contract period of several months. Up to 1923, the local labour supply was generally sufficient without recourse to foreign labour. It has, however, often been necessary to recruit labour from one district to another, usually from outlying districts where it has not yet been possible to establish economic crops. From 1923 to 1927 a shortage of labour was experienced and a considerable amount of foreign labour was admitted, mainly from Belgian Ruanda. The labour supply is usually adequate for present needs. There are Government regulations regarding housing, food, and terms of contract, which have special reference to imported and foreign labour.

European Agriculture.

European planting was first begun seriously a few years prior to the outbreak of the War, and was confined entirely to the production of coffee and para rubber. Indivdual planters opened up estates and were followed by a number of small companies. In the slump of 1921 the whole of the industry was seriously affected by low prices and the companies suffered more severely. Many estates were either abandoned or closed down, but with the return of better prices for primary products some of these were reopened. Latterly there has been a tendency in some cases for the grouping of estates under one management. During 1926-27 there was an influx of a number of new planters taking up land for coffee planting in the Toro district. The present economic depression has seriously affected the planting industry and again many estates have been closed, more particularly those under the cultivation of rubber. There is no tendency for the number of European planters to increase materially and, save for the exceptional increase due to those attracted to the Toro district in 1926-27, the number has remained fairly constant. In 1934, there were 181 estates recorded by the Agricultural Department having 21,796 acres under cultivation.

Although, as stated, European planters at the beginning confined themselves almost entirely to coffee and rubber, latterly they have

andronicus
666 FIFTH

begun to devote their attention to tea and tobacco also. The arabica type of coffee was favoured in the earlier years, but recently the robusta type, with its high-yielding qualites and resistance to disease, has found increasing favour, more particularly at the lower elevations and around the shores of Lake Victoria. Areas under coffee cultivation by Europeans were estimated in 1934 at 6,400 acres coffee arabica (2,379 in the Toro district) and 6,701 acres coffee robusta (5,632 in Buganda Province). Exports have already been shown under the paragraph headed " Coffee ".

A fairly large acreage was originally put under para rubber but, owing to the low prices, very little tapping has taken place for the last three years. In 1934 the acreage is recorded at 9,490. Many planters have closed their rubber areas and no attention is being given to the maintenance of cultivation, but many of these areas could be reopened should tapping again become economic. The exports in 1930 were 6,270 centals valued at £16,814, but declined in 1931 to 1,334 centals valued at £2,291, and in 1932 were nil. In 1933, 356 centals were exported valued at £268, and in 1934, 3,269 centals valued at £7,111.

The climate appears suitable for tea, and exceptionally high yields of fair quality have been realized. With proper organization of manufacture and distribution it appears likely that a small but profitable industry can be built up on existing plantations, the local demand being considerable and likely to increase.

A few planters have experimented with tea production in the Mubende district, and 1931 saw the crop extended to the Mengo district where 634 acres are now planted. The total acreage in 1934 was estimated at 1,220.

A number of planters have successfully grown tobacco for export, but the acreage is small and the quantity produced is not very important.

Asiatic Agriculture.

Speaking generally, Indians have acquired the European estates which have been placed on the market from time to time, and many of the earlier freehold titles have thus changed hands. A notable exception was the enterprise of an important Indian firm in founding and developing a large sugar estate and factory in the Mengo district. The factory has a distillery for the production of alcohol. The same firm has started a new venture with sisal in the Bunyoro district, on a leasehold area of 5,000 acres; 4,800 acres have been planted. There is a second sugar factory in the Busoga district. The production of white sugar in 1934 was 21,497 tons.

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The areas under coffee and rubber are mainly those taken over from previous European owners and in 1934 were estimated at :—

	Acres.
Coffee arabica	45
Coffee robusta	245
Para rubber	1,180

There are records of 35 Indian estates with a total area under cultivation of 17,477 acres.

Live Stock.

The live stock of the Protectorate is almost entirely owned by natives, although there are a few European firms which do dairying on a small scale, and also some settlers who keep a few head for their own personal requirements. The stock of the country is of local native breeds and although from time to time grade and pure-bred stock of European breeds have been introduced as experimental animals it cannot be claimed that definite success has been attained. The adverse climatic and disease conditions have been the principal cause of lack of success, and it is probable that selection of native types and cross breeding is most likely to give satisfactory results at this stage of development of the Protectorate.

The cattle are of two main types, the short-horned zebu humped type and the long-horned humpless Ankole type, with gradations and variations between the two.

The sheep of the country are of the fat tailed haired type and the goats are of the type peculiar to east central Africa with a skin covered with hair of varying lengths. Both the adult sheep and goats kill out at weights ranging from 20-30 lb. of meat. Census figures of stock for 1934 are :—cattle 2,223,517 ; sheep 1,215,907 ; goats 2,290,481.

For various reasons, including the cost of obtaining and maintaining them, horses have not been kept in Uganda to any extent in the past, but a few have recently been imported from Kenya by Europeans, Indians and natives, and on the whole they have done well. Horses have been kept successfully at Mbarara, Masaka, Entebbe, Kampala, Kawolo and Tororo—to mention a few places where conditions are dissimilar.

The importation of poultry from Europe has definitely justified itself and increase has been so satisfactory that it was possible to distribute progeny from the Koja Stock Farm to smaller stock farms, which again have also been able to distribute sittings of eggs and pens of poultry.

Pig-keeping is not yet an industry, although a few missions and settlers keep pigs on a small scale and a few natives are now following their example. In the larger stations there is a definite

andronicus
666 FIF

demand for pork, and provided that the animals are kept in suitable buildings and under hygienic conditions pig-keeping should prove profitable.

The year 1934 has resulted in a good deal of prosperity for cattle owners as a whole. Disease control operated satisfactorily, and measures taken to suppress outbreaks were generally supported with enthusiasm by stock owners. The major epizootic, rinderpest, which was for a long time considered as enzootic throughout almost the whole of the Eastern Province, was reported only from Bugishu where it had been introduced early in the year by illicit movement from the neighbouring territory. The outbreak was quickly suppressed and the Province remained free from infection until some months later when a similar position arose with a spread of disease into Bugwere district. The outbreaks remaining in Ankole at the end of 1933 were all cleared up during the year, as well as those in Kigezi, which had also become infected. Other diseases, including contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, trypanosomiasis, tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax and blackquarter, were reported during the year, but the sum total of deaths is an inconsiderable figure and losses of individual owners were slight, except in one instance where an owner of approximately four hundred cattle lost sixty head from anthrax.

The campaign initiated several years ago of castrating surplus bulls has had good results, and it is unusual to see many entires among stock brought to Kampala market from the Eastern Province for sale for slaughter. Unfortunately the reverse is the case with stock brought from the Western Province, where the large cattle owners are semi-nomadic pastoralists and slaughter many of their male calves. For many years previously the Western Province, and Ankole in particular, was the principal source of the beef supply to Buganda, but cattle traders are now obtaining their requirements more from the Eastern Province, where the cattle show a smaller infestation with cysticercus and tuberculosis infection. The Karamoja district has again this year supplied a large number of cattle for the Kampala and Jinja abattoirs and it is estimated that no less than £8,300 has been put into circulation in that district from the sale of stock. The sum of Sh. 1/- per head, the fee payable for inspection at the places of quarantine in Karamoja, was allocated to the Native Administration of Karamoja and has greatly helped the poor state of its funds. The export of stock from the West Nile district to the Belgian Congo has not developed as it was hoped and totalled only 136 head during the year. Owing to its isolated position and distance by road from the main markets the West Nile is almost without a market, except for a very small demand in Bunyoro, which is now fed mainly from the more accessible district of Lango. During the year, a large number of the Market Masters from the larger native markets in Buganda have been given a course of training in meat inspection and have shown great promise in the

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work. The number of animals slaughtered yearly, throughout the whole Protectorate, is estimated at approximately 100,000 head of cattle and 300,000 sheep and goats. This represents a turnover of no less than £500,000 in either cash or kind.

There is, strictly speaking, no dairying industry. The milk supply to the larger towns is in the hands of native owners of cattle, except in Kampala where three European firms operate. Some of the smaller stations obtain their milk supply from stock farms, maintained either from British or Native Government funds. At a Public Health Exhibition held in Kampala in May the Veterinary Department staged an exhibit showing correct methods of milking and the correct utensils for storing and for carrying milk. There is no doubt but that the milk brought to the larger towns now arrives in more suitable receptacles than formerly and progress in that direction is real. Several demonstration posts for the production of butter and ghee have been maintained on the foothills of Elgon and in Teso district, by means of funds obtained from the Native Administration, and good butter and ghee has been prepared in them. The balance between revenue and expenditure shows a slight debit, but on the whole the continuation of these posts is justified and as soon as the cost of primary produce rises it will be possible to show a profit and to increase the number of posts. Posts have been established only in those areas where there is a fairly dense concentration of cattle within a short radius. The value of the experiment lies in the demonstration to the peasant owner that a cow while in milk is a daily money producer, at very little trouble to himself. The importance of an ample milk dietary for children and for calves is constantly borne in mind.

The hide and skin trade progresses slowly. Prices have generally been low, but buying by grades has been maintained in the larger towns and it is hoped that the practice will spread to the villages where hides and skins are purchased by itinerant traders. In several markets outside large towns demonstrations have been given of the difference in quality of hides, higher prices being paid for those of better quality. The market reports throughout the year showed that there was little demand for " Mombasa's," a term which includes all hides shipped from that port, whether from Kenya or from Uganda, but some improvement in markets during 1935 is expected. The prices of goat skins remained low and there was no sale for sheep skins in Uganda.

Fisheries.

Throughout the Protectorate, fisheries are mainly in native hands, and there is a certain amount of local trade in fresh and dried fish in the districts readily accessible from the shores of the principal lakes. There are restrictions upon fishing in sleeping sickness areas, upon the type of vessel which may be employed, and upon

andronicus
666 FIFT

the mesh of the nets used, but otherwise the industry is not controlled. The control and development of economic fisheries has now been added to the functions of the Game Department.

The chief statistics relating to native fisheries for the year 1934 are given below :—

260 cwt. of fishing-nets valued at £10,000 were imported from overseas;

6,122 fishermen were licensed on Lake Victoria;

49 tons of dried fish were landed, at the Uganda mainland ports from the Sese Islands and Kome, by the Railway steamers;

no dried fish was exported by railway;

$6\frac{3}{10}$ tons of dried fish were exported to the Belgian Congo from Lake Albert;

113 tons of dried fish were imported by Railway steamers from Mwanza, Tanganyika Territory.

Comprehensive statistics of catches have been collected at most of the main landings along the Lake Victoria coast, and local conditions in the Lake Victoria coastal zone, in Lake Nabugabo, at the River Kagera mouth, and in Lake Bunyonyi have been investigated, and much experimental netting undertaken.

Tilapia nigra introduced from Lake Naivasha (Kenya) into Lake Bunyonyi at the end of 1932 were found to have thrived and multiplied exceedingly, and stock was transferred to Lakes Mutanda and Mureyhe in Kigezi, and to Lake Nakivali in Ankole.

In 1932 brown trout were introduced into some of the rivers on the eastern slopes of the Ruwenzori range. Recent investigations have given negative results. If any of the introduced stock survive they are likely to be found only in the more or less inaccessible regions at the 10,000 ft. level.

A non-native company, Lake Albert Resources, Limited, which has not enjoyed a particularly successful year, is gradually developing an organized industry on Lake Albert.

An exclusive permit to operate for a specified period in a sleeping sickness area has been granted another non-native company, Lake Edward, Limited, to exploit the richly-stocked waters of Lake Edward, all native interests being adequately safe-guarded.

VII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Uganda and Kenya form a single unit for purposes of Customs and there is in consequence complete freedom of trade between the territories. A detailed examination of the external trade of Uganda alone is, therefore, a matter of considerable difficulty,

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more particularly as virtually the whole of the import and export trade of both Dependencies passes through Mombasa, the principal port in Kenya. As a result, the combined trade figures represent generally the landed value at Mombasa in the case of imports, and the " f.o.b. Mombasa " value in the case of exports, these being the declared values for purposes of Customs.

As, however, the division of Customs revenue is based on the consumption of dutiable articles in each territory, every endeavour is made to determine the imports into Uganda with the greatest possible accuracy, exports being differentiated as regards the country of origin in accordance with the declaration of shippers. Succeeding paragraphs under the headings of " Imports " and " Exports " deal briefly with the information so obtained.

There was a general improvement in trade throughout the East African territories during the year, Uganda in particular witnessing a marked revival of commercial activity. The advance in cotton prices was the main factor lending support to the trading position, which was also assisted by an increase in the output of the coffee and tobacco industries. The higher level of exports achieved in the preceding year—which had shown an increase of about 56 per cent. on the figure for 1932—was more than maintained, and two successive seasons marked by comparatively prosperous conditions in the field of production gave a distinct stimulus to import business. Despite a tendency to over-stocking at the close of the year, the general tone of business remained satisfactory.

Imports.

The total value of imports into Uganda for consumption in the Protectorate was £1,751,051 as compared with £1,367,049 in 1933, an increase in value of £384,002.

For the reasons given in the first paragraph in this chapter, import figures are of necessity quoted in terms of " ex-ship Mombasa ", the cost of freight and handling through Kenya to Uganda not being included.

Cotton yarns and manufactures continue to constitute the main item of imports into Uganda and imports during the last two years were valued as follows :—

	1933.	1934.
	£	£
Cotton piece-goods	289,429	365,138
Cotton blankets	36,205	44,001
Cotton yarns and manufactures...	12,237	14,060
Total	£337,871	£423,199

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666 FIFTH AVENU

Tobacco.—The value of imports under cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco, was £97,044, as compared with £85,569 during 1933, manufactured tobacco and cigarettes to the value of £65,790 originating in Tanganyika Territory as against a value of £29,537 in 1933.

Other imports.—The following show increases: cement, galvanized sheets, jute sacking, artificial silk tissues, cycles, motor vehicles, tyres and tubes, iron and steel manufactures, industrial and agricultural machinery, and motor spirit. The value of Kenya produce imported for consumption in the Protectorate during the year amounted to £151,648, as compared with £121,291 in 1933, the principal commodites being wheat meal and flour £27,145, maize meal and flour £16,717, tea £18,352, soap (common) £21,622.

Exports.

The total value of the domestic exports of Uganda during 1934 in terms of " f.o.b. value Mombasa " was £3,773,766 as against £3,464,610 in respect of the previous year, representing an increase of £309,156 or 8·92 per cent.

Cotton again predominates, representing, in conjunction with cotton seed, 80 per cent. of the total value of the exports of Uganda produce.

Shipment of lint cotton during 1934 totalled 1,142,568 centals valued at £2,927,796, as compared with 1,179,315 centals in 1933 of a value of £2,682,210, a decrease of 36,747 centals in weight and an increase of £245,586 in value.

The declared value per cental of 100 lb. was £2 11s. 3d. as against £2 5s. 6d. in 1933 and £1 18s. 3d. in 1932.

India continues to be the main market for raw cotton, 792,904 centals, valued at £2,066,062, being consigned to that country in 1934, representing 70·57 per cent. of the total value of this commodity exported.

Cotton seed.—During 1934, 35,689 tons valued at £85,947 were shipped, compared with 81,274 tons valued at £262,539 in 1933, a decrease of 45,585 tons in quantity and £176,592 in value. The whole consignment was shipped to the United Kingdom.

Coffee.—During 1934, 154,298 cwt. of a value of £293,313 were exported, compared with 100,444 cwt. valued at £210,638 in the previous year, an increase of 53,854 cwt. in quantity and an increase in value of £82,675.

Sugar.—Exports of this commodity show an increase from 144,229 cwt., value £128,802 in 1933 to 294,685 cwt., value £240,593 in 1934. There were 240,630 cwt. shipped to the United Kingdom and 52,884 to Tanganyika Territory.

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Other produce.—Exports of tobacco, hides and skins, tin ore and gold bullion show an increase. Exports of cigarettes show an increase in quantity but a decrease in value; groundnuts and ivory have decreased.

The principal Empire countries to which the exports of the Protectorate were consigned are shown below :—

Country.	*Article.*	*Quantity.*		*Value.*
				£
United Kingdom ...	Coffee	cwt.	11,661	23,467
	Sugar	,,	240,630	182,474
	Tobacco (manufactured)	lb.	79,681	3,944
	Tin ore	tons	17	2,500
	Cotton (raw)	centals	88,668	208,586
	Cotton seed	tons	35,689	85,947
	Hides	cwt.	7,890	12,194
	Gold bullion	oz. troy	6,621	36,618
	Other goods	value	—	23,713
				£579,443
Aden	Coffee	cwt.	1,918	3,857
	Sesame seed	tons	20	195
				£4,052
India	Cotton (raw)	centals	792,904	2,066,062
	Ivory (elephant)	cwt.	154	4,088
	Other goods	value	—	131
				£2,070,281
Union of South Africa...	Coffee	cwt.	22,888	40,925
	Groundnuts	tons	107	943
	Other goods	value	—	1
				£41,869
Zanzibar	Coffee	cwt.	234	408
	Cigarettes	lb.	785	172
	Sesame seed	tons	117	1,178
	Ivory (elephant)	cwt.	112	3,137
	Other goods	value	—	88
				£4,983
Canada	Coffee	cwt.	17,518	£33,879
	Other goods	value	—	142
				£34,021
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Coffee	cwt.	13,612	25,404
	Other goods	value	—	2
				£25,406

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666 FIFTH AVENU

Country.		*Article.*	*Quantity.*		*Value.*
					£
Tanganyika Territory.	Mandated	Sugar (refined)	cwt.	52,884	56,917
		Cigarettes	lb.	57,200	11,143
		Tobacco (manufactured) ...	„	10,021	1,304
		„ (unmanufactured)	„	831,712	22,339
		Other goods	value	—	4,908
					£96,611
		Empire total			£2,873,861

Empire percentage of total domestic exports (£3,773,766)=76·15 per cent.

(*Note*:—The foregoing figures relate to "country of consignment" and do not purport to reflect the countries of "ultimate destination". For example, much of the cotton shipped to India is re-exported to Japan, coffee for the United Kingdom is shipped to America, and cotton seed for the United Kingdom to the Continent.)

For more detailed information in regard to imports, exports, sources of supply, countries of destination, etc., reference is invited to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Natives.

Exclusive of agricultural labour the average monthly total of persons in employment amounted to 48,756, showing a decrease of 929 as compared with the previous year. This decrease is accounted for by reduced employment in the manufacturing and industrial trades. Ginneries employed (for 4 to 6 months) an average of 14,418, mines 4,890, coffee estates 5,000 approximately, sugar estates 4,850, and a sisal estate 700.

Many thousands of immigrants from the adjacent territories continue to obtain employment as agricultural labourers to native employers in Buganda and they also supply most of the labour required in the ginneries in Buganda Province. The West Nile district continued to supply the majority of contract labour, and permits to recruit 13,085 were issued during the year. The minimum wage for such labour is Shs. 8/- per month, with a daily ration consisting of 1½ lb. of maize meal or 2 lb. of flour, 4 oz. beans, 2 oz. groundnuts, and a weekly issue of salt.

The wages of unskilled labour ranged from Shs. 4/- to Shs. 20/- a month, the minimum wage being normally augmented by an issue of free rations. Semi-skilled and skilled labour ranged from - to Shs. 150/- per month.

ost of food remained the same at last year, the average cost otectorate for the staple foods being :—bananas 40 cents per sweet potatoes 1½ cents per lb.; maize 1½ cents per kob: beans, and matama about 8½ cents per lb.; simsim 11 cents

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per lb.; cattle £2 12s. 4d. per head; sheep and goats Shs. 7/50 per head; eggs 3 cents each; chickens 42 cents each; and salt 12 cents per lb.

Hours of work vary considerably with different occupations. Government employees average a 46-hour week, industrial labourers about a 48-hour week, and employees in ginneries a 60-hour week. Agricultural labourers are normally employed on task work and their hours of work are approximately 38 to 42 hours a week.

Non-Natives.

Salaries paid to Europeans employed in commercial concerns and on plantations vary between £200 and £750 per annum. The 10 to 15 per cent. cut in salaries which was in operation in 1932 and 1933 has been discontinued by most firms. Free housing and medical attendance are in most cases provided, and occasionally dental treatment.

The cost of board and lodging at hotels remained steady at Shs. 12/- to Shs. 15/- per day. The cost of petrol at Shs. 2/75 per gallon, and of clothing at about 50 to 75 per cent. above London prices, remained approximately the same as in the previous year.

Asiatics engage in commercial and industrial work, the majority being petty shop-keepers, and employees in ginnery factories. There is no wage standard generally applicable to them, and their cost of living is low.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

European education.—European residents in Uganda are encouraged to send their children to be educated in Kenya, and the only school for European children in Uganda is a small kindergarten school in Kampala, which some 25 children attend.

Indian education is supervised by an Indian Advisory Council presided over by the Director of Education. A Government school was started in Kampala in 1932 taking pupils up to the standard of the Cambridge University Junior Examination; a similar school at Jinja was opened in January, 1933, and the new school building was completed in December. There are, in addition, a number of schools in the Protectorate owned by the Indian community and assisted from public funds.

Goan education.—There are two grant-aided kindergarten schools, one in Entebbe and one in Kampala. Older children are generally sent to India for their education, but an arrangement has been made at the Government Indian School, Kampala, to accept Goan pupils from Standard V to the Cambridge University Junior Examination standard.

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666 FIFTH

African education.—The course of education for boys advances through certain definite grades.

The system has its beginning in sub-grade schools, after which, in order, come elementary, lower middle, upper middle, and junior secondary schools, and, finally Makerere College, a Government institution for a higher type of education which is mostly vocational.

In the elementary schools in all areas the medium of instruction in the two lower classes is the tribal vernacular. In the Nilotic districts Swahili is being introduced gradually as a medium of instruction in the last two years of the elementary course. In the Bantu districts (except in the Buganda Province and the Busoga distict of the Eastern Province, where Luganda is used throughout the elementary stage), Swahili is taught as a subject. English is the medium of instruction in all middle and junior secondary schools.

Elementary schools, giving a four years' course in the three R's, hygiene, agriculture, handwork, etc., are controlled and financed by the district boards, which represent all local interests, and are assisted by the Native Administration funds, and, in some cases, by Government grants. Next is the middle and junior secondary stage of six years' duration, at the end of which pupils may take the leaving certificate examination which forms the entrance examination for Makerere College. The College provides vocational courses for medical, veterinary, survey and agricultural probationers for the African Civil Service, and also for schoolmasters. Matriculation classes (three years) have been opened for students who require general higher education. The students taking this course have given an undertaking to enter a vocational course after passing the matriculation examination. This course is attracting students from neighbouring territories.

There are also central schools to which those boys who are not likely to benefit by higher education are encouraged to go. These schools cover the elementary and lower middle syllabus in a vernacular medium and English is taught in the last three years as a subject. In addition, there are special schools, which include technical, agricultural and normal schools.

Girls' education follows the same form as boys' up to middle standard, and culminates in two mission-built colleges which will provide a finishing education adapted to local needs for daughters of the better classes. The curriculum includes handwork, needlework, child welfare, etc.

Agricultural Education.

In a country whose prosperity depends upon agriculture, nature study and its relations to the everyday life of the village necessarily

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form an important part of the syllabus of the elementary school. Each school has its garden, and courses of instruction for elementary teachers are held periodically at the Government experimental stations, the work being apportioned between the farm, the model school garden, and the lecture room.

Since 1933, the training of youths in practical farming on a small scale has progressed favourably : a number of small holdings have been established at the Government plantations, the course of training lasting for two years.

Farm schools, on somewhat similar lines, have been established, with the aid of Government grants, by the Church Missionary Society (in Buganda) and the Verona Fathers Mission (in the Northern Province). Makerere College, in conjunction with the Agricultural Department, provides a five-year course for the training of African Agricultural Assistants.

Fees.

The scales of fees payable by natives vary greatly in accordance with the grade of education offered and the nature of the different schools, but may be summarized as under :—

Day Schools.

Sub-grade schools : usually no charge. Elementary schools : from 12s. to £2 per annum. Central Schools : from 12s. to £1 16s. per annum. Lower middle schools : from 12s. to £2 8s. per annum. Upper middle schools : from 12s. to £2 8s. per annum.

Boarding Schools.

Lower middle schools : from £3 10s. to £17 per annum. Upper middle schools : from £3 10s. to £21 per annum. Junior secondary schools : from £3 to £21 10s. per annum.

Makerere College : £15 per annum.

Government technical schools : £7 10s. per annum.

The fees in boarding schools are ordinarily inclusive, food, clothing, bedding, and scholastic materials being provided. In day schools, neither food nor clothing is provided ; and in the majority of schools of the Church Missionary Society pupils are expected to provide their own books and writing paper.

Government expenditure on education in 1934 was estimated to be £73,160 (exclusive of grants from the Native Governments) ; of this amount, £34,850 was paid in grants to Missions.

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The contributions to District Boards of Education from Native Administration funds and Central Government during 1934 were applied as follows :—

EXPENDITURE ON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (Boys and Girls), 1934.

—	*Buganda Province.*	*Eastern Province.*	*Western Province.*	*Northern Province.*	*Total amount spent on elementary education by Native Governments.*
By District Boards.—	£	£	£	£	£
From Native Government Funds and Education Rates.	4,500	8,742	2,034	3,528	—
Total from Native Government Funds and Education Rates.	4,500	8,742	2,034	3,528	18,804
By Central Government.—					
(*a*) Grants of assistance to District Boards in respect of elementary education.	158	150	453	57	818
(*b*) Expenditure on normal schools (Grades A and C).	5,813	1,552	579	1,011	8,955
(*c*) Government elementary schools.	165	77	—	—	242
(*d*) Block grants to central schools.	1,400	1,000	425	1,550	4,375
(*e*) Jeanes Teachers' Training	—	28	15	38	81
Total from Central Government	7,536	2,807	1,472	2,656	14,471
Grand Total Central and Native Governments and Education Rates.	£12,036	£11,549	£3,506	£6,184	£33,275

In two districts, Bunyoro and Toro, an education cess of one shilling per annum is levied on all native taxpayers, and the proceeds are included in the amount voted to the local District Boards.

Welfare Institutions.

There are no orphanages or similar philanthropic institutions in Uganda. The family tie is a very strong one amongst Africans, and such institutions are unnecessary. In rare cases, when there is no representative of the family or clan to look after them, orphans and the aged and infirm have been cared for by the missions.

Welfare work is carried on by all the Mission Societies, but there are no special institutions except the maternity centres and training schools for midwives and nurses. Particulars in regard to these will be found in Chapter IV of this Report.

Recreations and Games.

Recreations and games are controlled and encouraged by such bodies as the Native Athletic Association and the Uganda Football Association. Games and athletics take a prominent place in the

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activities of all schools. Boy Scout and Girl Guide Associations have been formed, and both these movements enjoy an ever-increasing popularity. There are 83 registered Scout Troops, 8 Girl Guide and 3 Ranger Companies, and 2 Brownie Packs in the Protectorate.

Music, Art, and Drama.

Singing is taught in most schools and there are church choir schools in connexion with most of the churches in the larger centres. The Cathedral choir at Namirembe, Church Missionary Society, and the choirs at the Roman Catholic seminaries are famous throughout the Protectorate.

Apart from the ordinary school lessons in drawing, little attempt is made to give instruction in the graphic arts, and there is no society to encourage the development of local art.

There is no doubt that the African has an inborn dramatic instinct : for he delights in giving impromptu plays and concerts ; his sense of mimicry is highly developed, and when acting he does not suffer from self-consciousness. It has been the custom for many years for all the important schools to have plays on speech days or at the end of the last term in the year. Two alfresco plays were included in the speech day activites at King's College, Budo, where the head of a dry valley formed a natural theatre for the performances. Also at the Busoga College Speech Day, Jinja, an open air performance was given on the terrace, consisting of the dramatization of carols and local native songs.

Girls' schools favour nativity plays. The best example of this is at the Church Missionary Society's middle school at Gayaza where open air plays are performed ; also at Nkokonjeru (Mill Hill Mission) the Little Sisters of St. Francis gave a most successful performance at night of a play based on the legend of the fourth wise man. All the dresses and stage equipment were carefully prepared by the pupils and formed part of the previous term's scheme of handwork.

Shakespearean plays are admittedly difficult for natives to learn, but the Mill Hill Mission seminary at Nyenga is becoming famous for its rendering, in English, of such plays.

The instinct for dramatization is made use of in the teaching of the junior classes of elementary schools, and such methods are encouraged in the normal schools.

NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR GRADE A ELEMENTARY TEACHERS.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Government.*	*Total.*
Schools	3	7	1	11
European Teachers	4	7	1	12
African Teachers	8	16	5	29
Scholars (Men)	59	115	58	232
Scholars (Women)	42	75	—	117

andronicus
666 FIFTH

Normal Schools for Grade C Elementary (Sub-Grade) Teachers.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Government.*	*Total.*
Schools	16	14	—	30
European Teachers	7	7	—	14
African Teachers	30	27	—	57
Scholars (Men)	391	552	—	943
Scholars (Women)	115	—	—	115

Elementary Aided Schools.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Government.*	*Mohammedan and Non-Mission.*	*Total.*
Schools	114	95	4	5	218
European Teachers ...	9	47	—	—	56
African Teachers ...	462	373	10	18	863
Adults	92	117	—	—	209
Boys	7,524	9,340	170	210	17,244
Girls	2,761	2,018	—	—	4,779

Elementary Non-Aided (Sub-Grade) Schools.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Mohammedan and Non-Mission.*	*Total.*
Schools	2,700	3,194	14	5,908
European Teachers ...	—	44	—	44
African Teachers ...	3,504	3,779	34	7,317
Adults	3,360	11,060	—	14,420
Boys	65,450	62,040	592	128,082
Girls	40,071	47,674	—	87,745

Special Schools.

	Protestant.	*Roman Catholic.*	*Private.*	*Total.*
Schools	39	33	1	73
European Teachers	23	64	—	87
African Teachers	58	46	7	111
Adults	139	338	—	477
Boys	680	380	86	1,146
Girls	912	356	—	1,268

Technical.

Schools.	*Number in Training.*
Protestant	27
Roman Catholic	319
Government	160
Total ...	506

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INDIAN.

Schools	35
Boys	889
Girls	569
Teachers	84

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

At the end of 1934 there were 1,907 miles of main roads built and maintained by the Protectorate Government. These are classified as follows :—

		Gross Load.
First class ...	1,024 miles ...	For 4-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 7 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 9 tons.
Second class ...	599 miles ...	For 4-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 5 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 7 tons.
Third class ...	284 miles ...	For 4-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 2½ tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 4½ tons.

The average cost of maintaining these roads was £18·75 a mile. In addition there were 5,260 miles of roads, built and maintained by the Native Administrations, generally capable of carrying a gross load of 2½ tons on pneumatic tyres.

There is a Central Registration Bureau at Police Headquarters, Kampala, in which are recorded particulars of all motor vehicles and motor drivers. There are also special sections of police dealing with the control of traffic and the inspection of public service vehicles.

During the year 4,383 motor vehicles were licensed for use, Of these, 1,564 were motor-cars, 1,813 motor-lorries, 798 motor-cycles, 188 omnibuses and 20 trailers. The number of vehicles licensed in the names of Africans was 725. The number of licensed drivers was 5,095, 1,228 being Europeans, 1,308 Asiatics and 2,559 Africans.

Railways.

There are 330 route miles of railways in Uganda, under the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, affording direct communication between Mombasa, Soroti, Jinja,

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

Kampala, Port Bell, and intermediate stations, while the total track mileage, including loops and industrial sidings, is 359 miles.

The main line enters the Protectorate at Tororo and proceeds by way of Mbulamuti to Jinja, and thence across the Nile Bridge to Kampala (886 miles from Mombasa). From Tororo a branch line, with a bi-weekly passenger service, runs north-west to Soroti, serving Mbale *en route*, and taps the most productive area in the Protectorate. Another line connects the main line at Mbulamuti with Namasagali, from which port the Lake Kioga flotilla is operated. A third line affords direct communication between Kampala and Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The total traffic (inwards and outwards) at Kampala and Jinja during the last five years is shown in the following statement:—

	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
*Kampala	66,636	49,527	53,525	61,303	52,791
Jinja	24,076	19,661	14,996	17,333	19,557

* The main line to Kampala was only opened at the beginning of 1931.

The outwards traffic for the year 1934 at the principal stations in Uganda, excluding the lake ports, is reflected in the following return:—

	Passengers.	*Parcels and Luggage.*	*Livestock.*	*General Merchandise.*	*Totals.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Kampala ...	12,342	1,851	43	84,881	99,117
Jinja ...	3,069	452	7	18,539	22,067
Soroti ...	905	229	3,211	13,917	18,262
Mbale ...	607	141	—	18,871	19,619
Kumi ...	160	10	—	3,262	3,432
Nsinze ...	858	39	5	25,717	26,619

Water Transport.

A steamer service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert is maintained by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours administration. On Lake Victoria, steamers call at regular intervals at Port Bell, Entebbe, Bukakata, and Busungwe, and from the last-named port an auxiliary service is available to Nyakanyasi on the Kagera River.

Steamers on Lake Kioga leave Namasagali and call at Kelle, Bugondo, Sangai, Lalli, Atura, Kachung, and Masindi Port, whence a motor transport service, also maintained by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, affords a connexion with Butiaba on Lake Albert. From Butiaba there is a steamer service to Kasenyi and Mahagi in the Belgian Congo, and Pakwach, thence by transhipment to Mutir, Rhino Camp, Obongi, Ogujebbe, Laropi and Nimule. From the last-mentioned port there is a road to Juba in the Sudan, which is in direct communication with Khartoum.

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The following table is a comparison of traffic (outward and inward) at ports on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert during the last five years :—

	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Lake Victoria—	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Sese Island ports ...	163	421	407	829	2,241
Other Uganda ports* ...	81,515	16,755	16,922	21,375	15,859
Lake Kioga—					
Namasagali	26,596	32,362	22,969	31,523	28,879
Other ports	1,096	1,824	1,367	1,678	1,310
Lake Albert—					
Butiaba	10,109	11,017	6,510	7,502	9,209

* Does not include traffic handled at Jinja pier, or traffic handled at Port Bell since 1930.

The decrease in traffic on Lake Victoria is due to the opening of the railway extension from Jinja to Kampala in 1931.

Omnibuses.

It is possible to travel by motor omnibus from Kampala, the commercial centre, to most of the principal towns in the country. These motor omnibuses are almost entirely owned by Asiatics and Africans, and exist primarily for their convenience, although also generally carrying on a parcel carriers' trade. Rates are very low, the average charge being 5 cents a mile.

During the year, 188 omnibuses were registered, an increase of 49 on the previous year. Of this total, nine were owned by the Kenya-Uganda Railway and nine by natives.

There has in recent years been a marked improvement in the type of omnibus used for passenger traffic. All public service vehicles must be inspected and receive a certificate of mechanical fitness from a Government inspector before a licence can be obtained and an insurance policy against third party risks is obligatory.

Posts.

The scheme under which the postal and telegraph services of Uganda and Kenya were amalgamated with those of Tanganyika in 1933 continued to work smoothly and satisfactorily. The two years during which the amalgamation has now been in operation have established conclusively that it has been a success, both financially and in every other respect.

The Trans-African weekly air mail service which is operated by Imperial Airways, Limited, was maintained with creditable regularity, notwithstanding the fact that the accelerated " summer " service which was introduced in April and which reduced the time occupied between Uganda and England from seven days to six,

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666 FIFTH AV

was maintained unaltered throughout the winter months. Towards the end of the year the Company had completed arrangements for a duplication of the service early in January and this has since been effected. The extension of the England-India-Malaya air service to Australia has reduced the transit time for air mails from Uganda to Australia to 12 days.

The number and weight of air mail letter packets posted in Uganda amounted to 91,182 and 2,280 lb. respectively. Inward air correspondence amounted to 64,350 items weighing 1,840 lb. Approximately 22 per cent. of the Protectorate's total overseas letter mail correspondence was conveyed by air.

The air parcel service is still restricted to Great Britain and certain Empire countries on the southern section of the route. During the year, 514 air parcels were posted in the Protectorate and 394 received.

The air mail money order service hitherto limited to Great Britain was extended to India as from 1st October. During the year, 378 air mail money orders of a value of £3,053 were issued. The number of air mail orders paid was 12 and the value, £58.

The various overseas surface transport mail services were fairly regular during the year. Sixty-three mails were despatched to, and fifty-one mails received from, Great Britain, the average time in transit between Mombasa and London being approximately 19 days.

Internal mail services extended to all parts of the Protectorate and were satisfactorily maintained. The policy of replacing native runners by mechanical transport is being steadily pursued.

The estimated total number of letters, postcards, newspapers and other packets dealt with during the year was 2,341,846. Although correspondence posted in the Protectorate showed an increase, there was a falling off in correspondence received from abroad.

The number of parcels handled, inclusive of air mail and cash-on-delivery parcels, increased from 34,785 to 37,327 as compared with 1933. The number of cash-on-delivery parcels dealt with was 4,489 having a value of £11,126.

Money orders issued during the year numbered 18,721 to a value of £109,294. Those paid numbered 10,177 and amounted to £50,127. There was a small decline in the volume of this class of business.

British postal orders issued and paid during the year amounted to 26,887 in number and £15,114 in value. These figures are an improvement on the previous year.

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Telegraphs and Telephones.

The number of inland telegrams dealt with was 121,547, an increase of 14 per cent. on the previous year. External telegrams numbered 19,647, of which telegrams to and from Great Britain amounted to 6,721.

The internal telegraph and telephone system consists of 1,591 miles of pole route and a wire mileage of 4,464. All administrative centres, with the exception of a few outying stations in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, are connected by telegraph. There are telephone exchanges connected by trunk lines at Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja, Mbale, Iganga and Tororo. A new exchange with trunk facilities was erected at Masaka during the year and was opened for use early in 1935.

The Kampala Wireless Station situated on Kololo Hill gave satisfactory service throughout the year. Though primarily provided for air service purposes, the station can, when necessary, be utilized in connexion with the internal telegraph service and for communication with neighbouring territories. The erection of a wireless station at Arua which was commenced in 1933 was completed and brought into use in March, 1934. The station is intended for internal telegraph traffic only.

Communication with places outside the Protectorate was satisfactorily maintained through the cable system and the Kenya radio service, both operated by Cable and Wireless, Limited.

In addition, a Government land-line service was maintained to administrations in southern Africa and the Belgian Congo.

Air Transport.

The weekly Cape-to-Cairo air service (duplicated at the beginning of 1935) operated by Imperial Airways, Limited, to which reference has already been made, is also available for the conveyance of passengers, mail, and freight. Entebbe is a regular call on this service.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Kampala and Jinja; and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), with branches at Kampala and Jinja. There is also the Post Office Savings Bank. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Protectorate.

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

Savings Bank.

A Savings bank was established on 1st October, 1907, under the control of the Treasury, but was transferred to the Post Office on 1st July, 1926. The numbers of European, Asiatic, and native depositors, and trust accounts, at the end of 1934 were 230, 1,387, 4,550 and 33 respectively, the total number of depositors having increased during the year from 4,794 to 6,200. The value of deposits made in the same period showed an increase, being £64,242 in 1934 as compared with £43,668 in 1933. A further sum of £22,214 was added to invested funds of the Savings Bank.

Currency.

Prior to 1920, rupee currency was in circulation in Uganda, but in that year florin currency was substituted, and this in its turn was in 1922 displaced by the shilling currency which is now in use. The florin currency and notes were demonetized at the end of 1931. The following coins and notes of the shilling currency are in circulation :—

Coin :—

Sh. 1, which is legal tender for an unlimited amount.
50 cents (= 6d.), which is legal tender for an amount up to 20s.
10 cents = 1·2d.
5 cents = 0·6d.
1 cent = 0·12d.
} which are legal tender up to 1s.

Notes :—

Shs. 10,000 ; 1,000 ; 200 ; 100 ; 20 ; 10 ; 5.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial standards of weights and measures have been adopted and copies of these standards, verified by the Board of Trade in England, are maintained as the Protectorate standards, the wardens of the standards being the Chief Secretary and the Treasurer. The Commissioner of Police is *ex officio* Inspector of Weights and Measures, all other European police officers acting as deputies.

A Weights and Measures Ordinance is in force and certain sections prohibit the use of weights and measures other than standard, or of unstamped weights and measures. The verification and stamping of weights and measures presented for the purpose is undertaken by the police, who hold the secondary standards. Inspections for justness are made from time to time in all cotton-buying posts and important trading centres.

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XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department in 1934 amounted to £204,909, as compared with £193,172 in 1933.

Details of this expenditure are as under :—

MAIN SECTION.

	£	£
Public Works Department personal emoluments	36,008	
Other charges	5,130	
Annually recurrent	54,665	
Extraordinary	36,751	
		135,554

OTHER SECTIONS.

Jinja water supply	2,668	
Kampala water supply	8,691	
Transport Section	18,336	
		29,695

LOAN WORKS.

Kampala water supply construction ...	1,774	
Western Province road construction ...	9,927	
Water-drilling scheme	6,929	
Colonial Development Fund	766	
		19,396

MISCELLANEOUS.

Works for other departments ...	9,638	
Works for Native Governments ...	10,332	
Works for private individuals ...	294	
		20,264
		£204,909

Major works which were financed from the funds voted in respect of Public Works Extraordinary included a district office (uncompleted) at Kampala, a mental hospital (native section) at Mulago, a native hospital at Gulu, and an additional dormitory at Makerere College.

andronicus 666 FIFTH

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

High Court.

The High Court of Uganda was established by the Uganda Order in Council of 11th August, 1902. There are two Judges, a Chief Justice, and a Puisne Judge. Ordinarily the High Court sits at Kampala, but it may sit at any place within the Protectorate when for any reason it considers it necessary to do so.

The High Court has full jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters; it is a Court of Admiralty, with power to exercise Admiralty jurisdiction in matters arising upon any of the Lakes, and it has jurisdiction in divorce. When a sentence of death has been passed by the High Court, a copy of the record is sent to the Governor in Council and the sentence is not carried out unless it has been confirmed by the Governor.

The constitution of the High Court and the powers of the Registrar and District Registrars are laid down in the Courts Ordinance and the Civil Procedure Rules. The Courts Ordinance confers upon the High Court the power to exercise general supervision over all Courts subordinate to itself, to inspect their records, and to give advice and instruction as may be necessary. An appeal lies from the judgments and order of the High Court to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa holds four ordinary sessions in each year, the sessions being held at Nairobi, Kampala, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Zanzibar in turn.

British Courts.

The Governor is authorized to confer special power upon Magistrates in Special Districts to try natives for the offences of murder, manslaughter, rape, and certain other offences. Special District Courts try such offences with the aid of assessors, and trials are conducted in the manner prescribed for the trial of offences before the High Court.

There are District and Additional District (Subordinate) Courts throughout the Protectorate, whose powers vary according to the powers of the Magistrate presiding over them. In criminal matters, Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third class may, when the accused is a non-native, pass the following sentences, namely:—

Subordinate Courts of the first class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. Fine not exceeding £300. Corporal punishment.
Subordinate Courts of the second class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. Fine not exceeding £75. Corporal punishment.

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Subordinate Courts of the third class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. Fine not exceeding £15.

Subordinate Courts of the first, second and third class have extended jurisdiction over natives, that is, over any native of Africa not of European or Asiatic extraction, the term "native" for this purpose including Arabs and Somalis and any Baluchi born in Africa.

Although Subordinate Courts possess extended jurisdiction over natives they may not try natives accused of treason, instigating invasion, concealment of treason, murder, manslaughter, rape or attempts to commit or abet the commission of these offences.

No sentence, exceeding six months' imprisonment or twelve strokes, imposed on a native by any Subordinate Court can be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding £50 can be levied, until the record has been transmitted to the High Court and the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court.

The probationary system, as understood in England, is not applicable to the Protectorate, as the machinery necessary for its general adoption and satisfactory working does not exist in Uganda. Under section 295 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Court may, if the circumstances appear to warrant such a course, release a person convicted of an offence punishable with not more than three years' imprisonment, against whom no previous conviction is proved, on his entering into a bond to appear and receive sentence if required, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. The only practical use to which this section can be put is where the convicted person is a juvenile and the Court can rely upon his parent or parents to exercise supervision over a youthful offender.

The following table gives particulars of the criminal and civil jurisdiction of British Courts for the last six years:—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	*Discharged for want of evidence.*	*Convicted.*	*Acquitted.*	*Found insane.*	*Total number of persons.*	*Total number of cases.*
1929 ...	614	8,649	459	2	9,724	7,833
1930 ...	585	7,544	565	1	8,695	6,795
1931 ...	225	7,036	1,047	3	8,311	6,712
1932 ...	348	7,445	807	8	8,608	5,926
1933 ...	759	6,232	539	4	7,534	6,221
1934 ...	677	5,545	350	2	6,574	5,637*

* Includes 111 cases tried by the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction. Includes 71 cases involving juveniles.

andronicus p
666 FIFTH AV

CIVIL.

Year.	Amounts of £15 and under.	Amounts above £15 to £50.	Amounts above £50 to £150.	Amounts above £150.	Value stated.	Total.
1929 ...	1,668	677	272	75	16	2,708
1930 ...	1,891	866	318	88	21	3,184
1931 ...	1,971	306	306	83	21	2,687
1932 ...	1,506	654	204	56	25	2,445
1933 ...	1,341	505	172	42	25	2,085
1934 ...	1,052	370	105	28	15	1,570*

* Includes 136 cases tried by the High Court in its original civil jurisdiction.

The cases dealt with by the High Court of Appeal, etc., compared with the last five years are shown below :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Criminal appeals	82	103	77	122	159	137
Civil appeals	12	18	22	24	21	10
Criminal revisions	38	81	102	106	149	98
Civil revisions	—	7	1	4	30	15
Confirmation of death sentences...	6	7	17	16	14	8
Confirmation of sentence	—	—	283	334	206	264
Miscellaneous appeals	—	—	3	2	—	—
Miscellaneons revisions	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total ...	138	216	505	608	580	532

NATIVE COURTS.

Native Courts exist in every district. Certain classes of cases are excepted from their jurisdiction: cases in which a person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death has resulted, offences committed by natives in any place declared to be a township, civil and criminal cases in which any of the parties are regularly employed in Government service, offences which are punishable as breaches of any special law, e.g., arms, forest, fiscal, mining, etc.

The powers of the different classes of Native Courts are limited by various enactments. For instance, the powers accorded to a District Native Court may enable it to award imprisonment for two years and fine Shs. 1,000/- and 24 strokes of the cane. In civil cases the limits of jurisdiction of a District Native Court are any number of cattle with Shs. 1,000/-. There is an appeal from all decisions of a District Native Court to a District Court. There is an appeal thence to the High Court.

In the Buganda Province of the Protectorate the Court of the Lukiko at Mengo has full jurisdiction in all cases in which all parties are natives of the Protectorate, except in cases in which a person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death had resulted, and breaches of special laws such as arms, forest, and fiscal are withdrawn.

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There is an appeal to the High Court from the Court of the Lukiko in criminal matters where a sentence of imprisonment exceeding five years, or of fine exceeding £100, or of whipping over 24 strokes, has been passed, and in civil matters in cases where the amount or value of the subject matter of the suit exceeds £100. The Provincial Commissioner, Buganda, is empowered to revise all the proceedings of the Court of the Lukiko. The High Court may exercise any of the powers vested in the Provincial Commissioner. There is an appeal to the High Court in any original case, civil or criminal, tried before the Court of the Lukiko in which the accused, the complainant, or any of the parties are not natives of Buganda.

Police.

A Protectorate Police Force is maintained, constituted under the Police Ordinance which decrees that it " shall act as a Police in and throughout the Protectorate for preserving the peace and preventing crime, and apprehending offenders against the peace, and as a military force when called upon to discharge military duties ".

This Force has a personnel consisting of 31 European Officers and Inspectors, 8 Asiatic Sub-Inspectors, and 1,022 enlisted African rank and file, under the command of a Commissioner. The European Officers and Inspectors are normally recruited in the United Kingdom, all other ranks being appointed locally by the Commissioner. The normal period of engagement for Asiatic and African ranks is three years, extended by like periods to complete 12 years, and thereafter by a period or periods to 21 years' service.

A division of the Force is assigned to each of 18 Magisterial districts into which the Protectorate is divided. Of these divisions, eight are commanded by a Superintendent of Police, aided, in the more important districts, by one or more subordinate European officers; the remaining divisions being under the control of the Civil District Officer.

A Criminal Investigation Department is maintained, attached to which is a Finger Print Bureau carrying at present over 67,934 finger print files. This department, which controls the supervision of habitual criminals, undertakes certain duties in connexion with immigration and inspection of weights and measures, and passport control duties.

There is a training school for police in Kampala for the instruction of recruits in police duties generally, including the use of arms, first-aid, traffic control and local languages. The normal period of instruction is six months. Refresher and promotional courses are also held here, and there is an elementary vernacular

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666 FIFTH AVE

school for the children of policemen and prison warders. A magazine in Swahili entitled "Habari za Uganda Police na Prisons", published monthly, was introduced into the Force in 1931, primarily as an educational medium for the benefit of the African ranks. The circulation of this magazine during the year has increased from 1,050 to 1,250 copies a month. A division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas was formed within the Force in 1932 and now has a membership of 24, including five Africans, under a Superintendent, who is the Deputy Commissioner of Police. The Commissioner of Police was during the year appointed District Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas for the Protectorate.

At the Central Registration Bureau, firearms to the number of 3,116 were registered, consisting of 1,099 rifles, 1,554 shot guns, 389 pistols and revolvers, 55 muzzle loaders and 19 miscellaneous guns.

The number of cases reported to the police during the year was 7,072, and persons proceeded against on charges of crime numbered 6,192, as against 7,739 and 7,473, respectively, in the previous year.

Police are also maintained by the various Native Administrations, and serve as warders in the Native Administration prisons in addition to performing ordinary police duties. The instructional courses for Chiefs' Police inaugurated in 1933 with the object of increasing their efficiency were maintained at the Protectorate Police Training Depot during the year with beneficial results.

Prisons.

The Protectorate Government maintains a Central Prison and 16 district prisons. The Central Prison which is situated near Port Bell, seven miles from Kampala, is only partly built; when completed, it will provide accommodation for about 1,000 prisoners, a large proportion of whom will be accommodated on the cellular system. The completed portions include the general administration block and workshops and the special section for the segregation of young prisoners, females, Asiatics and Europeans, and the punishment and condemned cells and the hospital. The accommodation capacity in association wards in this prison is based on the scale of 40 square feet floor space per inmate. The portion so far completed provides for 540 prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes housed at this prison during 1934 was 934. Pending completion of the scheme, the majority of the long-term African prisoners are accommodated at night in various workshops and common rooms and in a number of temporary mud and wattle association wards.

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The 16 district jails provide accommodation for the local short-term prisoners, remands and debtors. Of these, two only are built of permanent material and designed originally as prisons. Four others are buildings adapted for use as prisons and the remainder are mud and wattle structures. The standard accommodation in these district prisons is based on the scale of 28 square feet per prisoner.

The Commissioner of Prisons is responsible for the general administration and control of the prison service. The European Prison Staff consists of one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent and three head jailors normally recruited from the Home Prison Service. All these are allocated to the Central Prison. The district jails are administered by the local Superintendent of Police or, where there is no such local officer, by the civil officer in charge of the station. The subordinate warder staff is composed of Africans who before being posted for duty undergo a six months' course of instruction.

No reformatory for the treatment of juveniles at present exists but a small building of a temporary nature has been erected in the vicinity of, but well separated from, the main Central Prison. Here they are well cared for and receive an elementary education and instruction in husbandry and carpentry, while every effort is made to improve their physical and moral character. Convicted prisoners are primarily employed on the production of prison food crops, the cutting of fuel for public institutions, the maintenance of prison and police buildings, and general clearing and anti-malarial work in and around Government stations. At the Central Prison the main industries are tailoring, carpentry, mat and basket work. During the year there has been considerable improvement in the quality and quantity of articles manufactured on behalf of the Government and the Native Administrations. Practically all the uniforms required for the native personnel of these administrations and the Protectorate Police Force, amounting to several thousands per annum, are manufactured in this prison as well as a large quantity of furniture and other miscellaneous articles.

The number of prisoners admitted to Protectorate Prisons during the year was 5,543, the daily average number of inmates being 1,859. All executions are now carried out at the Central Prison and amounted this year to 23. The general health of the prison population has been satisfactory. The number of deaths during the year was 32 being 1·72 per cent. of the daily average prison population, the main causes of death being pneumonia, pulmonary phthisis and influenza.

Short-term prisoners sentenced by Native Courts in certain districts are imprisoned at the headquarters of the county chiefs and subordinate (Gombolola chiefs). Central Native Administration

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666 FIFTH AVE

prisons, for the accommodation of long-term prisoners sentenced by Native Courts, exist in Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro and Ankole. Native Administration prisons are, on the whole, satisfactory and the health and discipline of prisoners are good. The offences for which a large proportion of the prisoners are sentenced by Native Courts throughout the Protectorate cannot properly be classed as criminal, consisting as they do of such misdemeanours as failing to obey the lawful order of a chief or failing to pay the compensation recognized by native custom for illicit intercourse with women; many, again, are sentenced for petty assaults and similar minor offences. The admission of offenders of this class to the Protectorate prisons is undesirable in that it means that unsophisticated natives of a non-criminal type are inevitably brought into close association with a definitely criminal class.

Payment of Fines.

It is provided by section 288 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1930, that, at the discretion of the Court, it may be ordered that fines shall be paid by instalments at such times and in such amounts as the Court may deem fit.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

The following are the more important Ordinances enacted in 1934:—

The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934, which repeals the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, makes provision for the levy of a non-native poll tax which, in substitution for the flat rate of Shs. 30/- per annum obtaining under the provisions of the latter Ordinance, is payable at a rate graduated according to the taxpayer's income.

The Export of Timber Ordinance, 1934, which makes provision for the inspection, grading and marking of Uganda timber before exportation.

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1934, which regulates the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale and use of opium and other dangerous drugs.

The Post Office Ordinance, 1934, which replaces the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, as applied to Uganda provides for the establishment and regulation of Post Offices and the conveyance of mails.

The Weights and Measures (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934, which amends the Weights and Measures Ordinance to enable Administrative and Agricultural officers to supplement the activities of Inspectors of Weights and Measures and to

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facilitate the imposition of imprisonment as a penalty on conviction of fraud or of attempt to defraud in the use of weights and measures.

The Tea Ordinance, 1932, makes provision for the control of the production of tea in the Protectorate and gives legislative effect to a scheme recommended by the Conference of East African Governors and approved by the Secretary of State to restrict the planting of Tea in East Africa in accordance with the requirements of an International Restriction Scheme.

The Preservation of Archaeological Objects Ordinance, 1934, which provides for the preservation of objects of archaeological and Palaeontological interest by prohibition of excavations or surface operations in the search for such objects except under permit.

The Companies (Tax on Nominal Capital) Ordinance, 1934, which imposes a tax of Shs. 5/- for every Shs. 1,000/- of the nominal capital of companies becoming incorporated in the Protectorate.

The Minimum Wages Ordinance, 1934, which empowers the Governor in Council to fix by order the minimum wage to be paid to employees where the wages paid to employees in any particular occupation or trade are unreasonably low.

Subsidiary Legislation.

The following are the more important Rules made in 1934 :—

The Cotton (Zone) Rules, 1934, which provide the method by which minimum prices when fixed shall be promulgated within zones.

The Cotton Zone (No. 2) Rules, 1934, which amend the Cotton Zone Rules, 1933—

(*a*) to provide for variations in the fee payable for a motor vehicle carrying cotton within a cotton zone according as to whether the motor vehicle is or is not licensed under the Uganda Traffic Ordinance ;

(*b*) to reinforce prohibition against the employment of a motor vehicle in more than one cotton zone ; and

(*c*) to provide that the cost of destruction of cotton seed, when of no economic value, shall be chargeable to the middleman instead of, as hitherto, to the cotton ginner.

The Distress for Rent (Bailiffs) Rules, 1934, which were made under section 6 of the Distress for Rent (Bailiffs) Ordinance, 1933, regulate conditions for the appointment of, and the duration of certificates granted to, bailiffs and prescribe for the fees, charges and expenses of bailiffs in and incidental to distress.

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646 FIFTH

The Export of Timber Rules, 1934, made under section 14 of the Export of Timber Ordinance, prescribe the standard grades of sawn timber and logs for export and the forms of certificates of export.

The Immigration Rules, 1934, were made under section 8 of the Immigration Restriction Removal of Undesirable Ordinance in replacement of pre-existing Rules. The Rules govern entry into the Protectorate and provide for the removal therefrom of persons who under, or by virtue of, the Ordinance are liable to such removal.

Industrial Legislation.

The following legislation in regard to employment in industrial undertakings, compensation for accidents, and provision for sickness is in force :—

(i) *The Factories Ordinance* and *the Factories Rules* provide for the proper control and inspection of factory sites and plant and for the safety of employees.

(ii) *The Employment of Children Ordinance*, 1930, and *The Employment of Children Rules*, 1931, prohibit the employment of children under twelve years of age in factories or workshops, and prescribe conditions for the employment of children between twelve and fourteen. The Employment of Women Ordinance, 1931, prohibits the employment of women during the night in industrial undertakings.

(iii) *The Mining Ordinance* provides for due payment of wages to mining employees and for the payment of compensation to employees injured in mining operations, and the Masters and Servants Ordinance requires employees to provide proper housing and medical attention for their employees.

(iv) *The Minimum Wages Ordinance*, 1934, which empowers the fixing of a minimum wage for employees where the wages paid to employees in any particular occupation or trade are unreasonably low.

(v) *The Factories (First Aid) Rules*, 1933, requires compulsorily the provision and maintenance of adequate first aid outfits in all factories.

No legislation was enacted in 1934 relating to compensation for accidents, or provision for sickness or old age.

Native Laws.

The Busulu and Envujo (Amendment) Law, 1934, amends section 4 of the Busulu and Envujo Law, 1927, to permit the commutation by a money payment of the services which a resident on mailo land is required to render to the land holder.

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XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Protectorate account showed a surplus balance amounting to £946,553 at the end of 1933, and this, together with the Reserve Fund of £464,963, provided a total surplus of £1,411,516. The Estimates for the year provided for an excess of Revenue over Expenditure of £2,566 and a transfer to Reserve of £12,000. The financial outlook was changed by a substantial increase of revenue, particularly under Customs and Excise, following a good cotton crop which brought about a general improvement in trading conditions, and the result of the year's working was a surplus of £166,005 and a payment of £31,000 into the Reserve Fund.

The following table shows the results of the last five years:—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus Balance and Reserve Fund.*
	£	£	£
1930	1,412,242	1,643,293*	1,087,946
1931	1,399,912	1,451,563	1,036,295
1932	1,402,528	1,298,895*	1,139,928
1933	1,350,070	1,275,593	1,214,405
1934	1,527,672	1,330,561*	1,411,516

* Excludes payments to the Reserve Fund.

The estimated revenue for the year was £1,362,960, and the actual receipts amounted to £1,527,672: there was thus an increase of £164,712. The Heads under which the principal increases occurred were:—

	£
Customs	63,964
Licences, Excise, etc.	46,056
Fees of Court, etc.	9,197
Interest	4,387
Miscellaneous Receipts	33,691
Posts and Telegraphs	3,188

The amount appropriated for the service of the year was £1,360,394, and the actual expenditure amounted to £1,361,667. There was thus an increase on the expenditure estimates of £1,273.

Debt.

The following table shows the position in regard to loans at the end of 1933:—

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666 FIFTH AVEN

Designation and amount of Loan.	*Balance outstanding on 31st December, 1933.*	*Remarks.*
	£	
Uganda Government 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1951–1971. £2,000,000 issued at £96 per cent. raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1932.	2,000,000	Contributions to a Sinking Fund at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum plus contributions to a Supplementary Sinking Fund at 0·407 per cent. on the Protectorate share of the Loan (£1,117,095) will commence on the 1st September, 1935.
Uganda Government 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1955–1965. £235,600 issued at £97 10s. 0d. per cent., raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1932.	235,600	Contributions to a Sinking Fund at the rate of 2·017 per cent. per annum will commence on the 15th August, 1936.

These Loans were raised to meet the cost of railways, roads, water-supply and other public works for the development of the Protectorate and for the repayment of loans made by His Majesty's Government to the Government of Uganda.

Assets.

The Protectorate surplus at the end of the year amounted to £1,411,516; of this sum £847,261 was invested, £373,395 held in cash and deposits at short call, and £52,702 as stores. In addition £194,031 held in cash and deposits at short call represents unexpended balances of loan funds and sundry deposits. The high proportion of cash and short-term deposits to long-term investments is due to the favourable rates of interest available locally.

The main heads of taxation and their yield.

The main sources of revenue from taxation, and yield of each, were :—

	£
(*a*) Customs and Excise duties	393,694
(*b*) Licences to purchase, store, gin and bale cotton	13,699
(*c*) Cotton tax	111,106
(*d*) Motor and carriage licences	27,681
(*e*) Stamp duties	8,715
(*f*) Trading licences	18,822
(*g*) Poll taxes, native	535,698
(*h*) Poll taxes, non-native	26,561

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(*a*) Customs and Excise duties.—Revenue is derived from Customs chiefly from import duties on spirits, tobacco, cotton yarns and manufactures, oils, fats and resin manufactures. (See also section below headed "Customs Tariff." Revenue from Excise is levied on sugar, and on tea, cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, other than cigarettes.

(*b*) Licences to purchase, store, gin and bale cotton.—Ginning licences are issued at a fee of £50 in the Eastern and Buganda Provinces and £25 in the Northern and Western Provinces. These licences include the right to purchase, store, and bale cotton, but a fee of £50 is charged for this privilege to any non-holder of a ginning licence.

(*c*) The tax on the export of cotton is calculated according to the closing price on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange for June American "middling" future on a certain date in the middle of December of the previous year. This price was 5·26d. in December, 1933, and in accordance with the ordinance a tax of two cents per pound was made on cotton exported during 1934.

(*d*) Motor and Carriage licences.—The basis of taxation is tare weight, and the fees vary from £2 to £15 for a motor-car, and from £8 to £40 for a commercial vehicle. An additional fee is charged for public service vehicles and for trailers.

(*e*) Stamp duties.—These are payable on various documents, etc., under the terms of an Ordinance enacted in 1915. (See also section below headed "Excise and Stamp Duties".)

(*f*) Trading licences.—Non-native.—A licence to cover wholesale and retail trading costs £15, and for retail trading only £7 10s. Licences for each additional trading store costs £5 and £3 15s. respectively.

Native.—A licence to cover wholesale and retail trading costs £1 4s. and for each additional store £1 4s. Hawkers' licences are £6 for non-natives and £3 for natives.

(*g*) and (*h*).—These are dealt with separately in a later section of this chapter headed "Poll Tax".

Other important sources of revenue, which do not strictly come under the heading of taxation, and the yield from each, are as under:—

	£
Forestry fees	12,489
Inoculation of cattle	8,468
Registration of bicycles	16,874
Land rents	25,659
Sale of ivory	9,558

andronicus pu
666 FIFTH AV

Customs Tariff.

Under the terms of the Congo Basin Treaties, equality of treatment in respect of imported goods irrespective of origin is ensured, and the grant of Imperial preference is therefore inadmissible. Goods declared as in transit are allowed to be imported and forwarded under Customs control on payment of expenses of administration (6d. per package).

For purposes of Customs, Kenya and Uganda form a single unit and by agreement with the Tanganyika Territory Government a common tariff has been accepted by the three territories, the free and unrestricited movement within the territories of both imported goods and local products being thus secured. The common tariff, however, includes a small number of " suspended duties " which are of a protective nature and may be imposed by Proclamation, either in part or in full, in any or all of the territories.

The general duty rating under the Common Tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on the landed value at the port of entry, building materials, artisans' tools, and vehicles and parts being admitted at lower ratings. Exemption from duty is allowed on drugs and medicines, packing materials, disinfectants, germicides and vermin killers, machinery, and many articles necessary for road construction, sanitation, irrigation and drainage purposes, and for the agricultural, industrial and educational development of the territories.

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance of the 24th October, 1934, introduced the following alterations in duty ratings. This enactment (*a*), varied the duty rates applicable to certain textile goods and to bicycles, and (*b*), extended the scope of certain tariff exemptions.

With regard to (*a*), the adjustment made were as follows :—

Article.	*New rates of duty.*	*Rates of duty replaced.*
Blankets	Each Sh. 0/30 or 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*	Each Sh. 0/25 or 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Cardigans, jerseys, pullovers.	Each Sh. 0/35 or 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*	Each Sh. 0/30 or 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Shirts	Each Sh. 0/35 or 2) per cent. *ad valorem.*	Each Sh. 0/30 or 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Unbleached cotton piece-goods.	Sh. 0/10 per square yard or 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*	Sh. 0/09 per square yard or 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Other cotton piece-goods.	Sh. 0/12 per square yard or 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*	Sh. 0/10 per square yard or 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Artificial silk piece-goods.	Sh. 0/20 per square yard or 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*	Sh. 0/15 per square yard or 20 per cent. *ad valorem*
Silk piece-goods ...		20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Bicycles and tricycles, n.e.e.	Each Sh. 12/– or 20 per cent. *ad valorem*	Sh. 8/– or 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

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Article.	*New rates of duty.*	*Rates of duty replaced.*
Bicycles and tricycles, parts—Frames with front fork.	Each Sh. 6/- or 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*	20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Bicycles and tricycles, Frames without front forks.	Each Sh. 4/- or 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*	,, ,,
Bicycles and tricycles, front forks.	Each Sh. 1/25 or 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*	,, ,,
Bicycles and tricycles, backstays.	Each Sh. 0/75 or 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*	,, ,,
Bicycles and tricycles, handlebars.	Each Sh. 1/50 or 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*	,, ,,
Bicycles and tricycles, saddles.	Each Sh. 1/- or 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*	,, ,,
Bicycles and tricycles, rims.	Each Sh. 0/40 or 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*	,, ,,
Bicycles and tricycles, chains.	Each Sh. 0/40 or 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*	,, ,,

With regard to (*b*), exemption from duty was extended to: (i) Mineral mixtures for stock feeding under Tariff item No. 19; (ii) Trailers used as attachments to motor and steam road and farm tractors under Tariff item 62; and (iii) batching oil and ingredients thereof for use in manufacture of rope, twine, sacking and similar material under Tariff item 100.

The Customs revenue accruing to the Protectorate in 1934 amounted to £367,520.

Excise Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise Duties between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is covered by the Excise Agreements Ordinance, 1931, and the rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows:—

	Sh.
Sugar	1·00 per cwt.
Tea	0·10 per lb.
Cigarettes	0·75 per lb.
Manufactured tobacco ...	0·50 per lb.
Beer	40·00 per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

The Excise revenue accruing to the Protectorate in 1934 amounted to £26,101.

Stamp Duties.

The present stamp law in Uganda is contained in the Stamp Ordinance of 1915. This Ordinance appears to have been based largely on the Indian Stamp Act of 1889. The Indian Act of 1889 may be said to follow closely the English Stamp Act.

The Stamp Ordinance in Uganda provides that any instrument, whether executed or not, and whether previously stamped or not, may be brought to a District Commissioner or the revenue authority for an adjudication as to the proper duty chargeable. The fee for adjudication shall not exceed Shs. 10/- nor be less than Sh. 1/-.

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666 FIFTH A

Poll Tax.

There is no hut tax in the Protectorate. A poll tax is levied both on natives and non-natives. The amount of native poll tax, which also in some instances includes "tribute", a tax collected on behalf of certain Native Administrations, varies from Shs. 5/- to £1 1s. annually per adult male of the population, and is assessed according to the average ability of the natives of the district to pay. In most cases a district is further subdivided into counties for this purpose. The tax is collected under the supervision of Administrative Officers, by native chiefs, and a rebate based on a percentage of the collection is paid to the Native Administrations for this service, together with the "tribute". The following table shows the rates at present in force, the gross yield, and the net yield after deducting payment of rebate and "tribute":—

District.	*Rate.*	*Gross yield.*	*Gross yield per province.*	*Rebate and tribute paid.*	*Net yield.*
	Shs.	£	£	£	£
Buganda Kingdom—					
Mengo	15	61,463			
Entebbe	15	26,742			
Masaka	15	22,370			
	10				
Mubende	15	20,573			
	10				
		———	131,148	23,957	107,191
Eastern Province—					
Busoga	21	91,902			
Bugwere	18	37,342			
Bugishu	18	33,509			
Budama	18	26,851			
Teso	18	60,748			
Karamoja	5	4,651			
		———	255,003	72,319	182,684
Northern Province—					
Bunyoro	10	11,842			
Gulu	14	12,287			
	8				
Chua	8	7,382			
West Nile	8	15,895			
Lango	18	41,462			
		———	88,868	22,932	65,936
Western Province—					
Toro	21				
	12				
	10	15,971			
	6				
Ankole	21				
	12	29,816			
Kigezi	16				
	7	14,892			
		———	60,679	21,802	38,877
Totals			535,698	141,010	394,688

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The old form of non-native poll tax, which up to the end of 1933 was at a fixed rate of £1 10s. 0d. (payable by males only), was superseded by a poll tax with effect from 1st January, 1934, graduated according to the income of the taxpayer. This tax applies to both males and females, but persons under the age of eighteen years and females whose taxable income does not exceed £150 per annum are exempt. Where the taxable income does not exceed £200 the minimum tax of £2 applies, and the maximum amount payable is £500 where the taxable income is £10,000 or more.

XVI.—GAME.

Prior to 1924, the Uganda Government had tried many and various schemes to mitigate the damage to native cultivation arising from uncontrolled herds of elephants. Private enterprise had been enlisted and undoubtedly many elephants were killed, but as the profit made by the hunter was eventually dependent upon the weight of ivory obtained, all shooting was reduced to an attempt to get ivory, the interests of the cultivator inevitably ranking low. Various District Officers attempted to deal with the problem by arming ex-King's African Rifles and ex-Police askaris, but the indiscriminate shooting which resulted tended to split the big herds into smaller groups, each one based on a patch of forest or swamp, to emerge at night and raid the unfortunate peasants' food crops. Towards the end of 1924 the Protectorate Government began an attempt at dealing systematically with garden marauders, and what was then called the Elephant Control Department came into being.

To make certain that elephants in future would be shot according to their deserts and not, as hitherto, in accordance with the profit their ivory would yield, the Government made all members of its Control Department whole-time employees, on a fixed salary which was not influenced in any way by the amount of shooting they did. The only test of efficiency for one and all, European and native alike, was to what extent damage by elephant to cultivation was lessened. The new policy put a premium on knowledge of elephant habits, and it was soon found that when the herds were dealt with by a European and intelligently trained native staff, taught to select their quarry according to its marauding proclivities, only to very limited amount of killing was necessary. As time goes on, the natives appreciate more and more the success of the Game Department policy, and now-a-days the once frequently voiced and very understandable demand for the destruction of all elephants is rarely heard.

It is quite usual now for European rangers or native game guards, on arrival at a gombolola chief's headquarters, to be told that, though there are lots of elephants about, there is no damage being done. The natives have realized that a high degree of safety has been conferred upon them by the systematic killing off of marauders,

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

and that their crops suffer practically no harm from the ordinary placid elephant herd, even though the screaming and trumpeting is alarming.

Combined with eradication of mischievous animals goes preservation of the good, and the control policy such as is exercised in Uganda does not damage the tusker class of elephant.

The year 1934 shows an increase in revenue from the sale of licences, and though not extensive it is nevertheless welcome. The figure still remains below normal. Nearly 50 per cent. of the game and special elephant licences, and fully 75 per cent. of the bird licences taken out were issued to Africans and Asiatics. For a variety of reasons the existing low price for ivory has evidently come to stay, and little improvement is to be expected in the number of special licences taken out, unless elephant hunting can be made more attractive. Owing to unforeseen difficulties a scheme to popularize elephant hunting has unfortunately had to be postponed till next year. The game licence-rates for non-natives are now :—

	£
Visitor's full (valid for one year from date of issue)	50
Visitor's (14 day)	15
Resident's full (valid as above)	5
Resident's (14 day)	2
One elephant	10
Two elephants	20
One bull giraffe	15

Bird licences at Shs.10 per annum are eagerly sought after by the natives, but it cannot be said that bird shooting for sport is prevalent among them.

The outstanding accomplishment of the year has been the successful reduction, with a loss of at least five hundred animals, of the vast elephant herds in the extensive uninhabited regions in Buruli and North Bulemezi in the Mengo district. These elephants, now totalling some 4,500 or more, have been allowed to breed unchecked for the last 10 years, and there was an increasing tendency for the huge herds to thrust further and further south into populous Buganda. Owing to the skilful and expeditious conduct of the operations organized and directed by an expert game ranger, the elephants had been severely punished and driven back with considerably reduced numbers before they had time to realize what was happening, so no abnormal damage to cultivation resulted.

The total elephant wastage for the year is approximatel, 2,100, a stupendous figure, but without question very necessary. There are still some 20,000 elephants in Uganda.

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The boundaries of Bunyoro and Gulu Game Reserve have been altered slightly in order (*a*) to exclude a native settlement and (*b*) to conform to newly-recorded physical features revealed by an aerial survey.

The effect is a reduction in the area of the reserve of less than 40 square miles.

The Lake George Game Reserve, which in 1932 was extended south and west through uninhabited country to afford protection to the game on one side of the new motor road connecting Mbarara and Fort Portal, now provides the tourist driving along this road with a view of buffalo and elephant in their natural surroundings more as a general rule than as an exception.

The game situation is generally satisfactory, and rinderpest has been practically absent except for very limited periods on the periods on the south-eastern and south-western borders and then only in restricted localities. In south Ankole an epizootic which died down as suddenly as it flared up was responsible for high mortality amongst the wild ungulates, particularly buffaloes, eland and bush-pig.

In parts of the Protectorate the wild ungulates are increasing.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE FOR 1935

CONTENTS

Chapter.		*Page.*
I.	Geography, Climate, and History	2
II.	Government	5
III.	Population	7
IV.	Health	9
V.	Housing	16
VI.	Production	17
VII.	Commerce	27
VIII.	Wages and Cost of Living	30
IX.	Education and Welfare Institutions	32
X.	Communications and Transport	36
XI.	Banking, Currency, and Weights and Measures	41
XII.	Public Works	42
XIII.	Justice, Police, and Prisons	43
XIV.	Legislation	49
XV.	Public Finance and Taxation	51
XVI.	Game	56
	Bibliographical Note	58
	Map.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate extends from about parallel 1° south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Albert Nile (Bahr el Jebel) at Nimule. On the east its boundary extends from Mount Zulia on the Sudan border along the Turkana Escarpment to the crater of Mount Elgon (14,178 feet) and thence runs along the Malawa and the Sio rivers into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria. The outstanding features on the western side are the Nile-Congo watershed, Lake Albert, the River Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 feet), and Lake Edward.

The area of the Protectorate is approximately 94,204 square miles, of which 13,616 square miles are water. The whole of this is at a considerable height above sea-level, the altitude of the greater part being between 3,500 and 4,000 feet.

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Climate.

Climatic conditions are not uniform, but, with the exceptions mentioned below, the temperature is moderate and varies only slightly throughout the year. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 83° F., and the mean minimum 63° F. On the Ruwenzori Range there is extreme cold, with perpetual snow, while it is also cold on the higher slopes of Elgon.

The highest " absolute maximum " registered was 100° F. at Budini, and the lowest " absolute minimum " 41° F. at Kabale. The annual and daily range at four representative stations in the Protectorate is illustrated in the following table :—

	January.		*July.*	
	Absolute Max.	Absolute Min.	Absolute Max.	Absolute Min.
	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.
Entebbe	84·8	59·5	79·7	58·6
Mbale	97·9	53·9	85·5	57·8
Kabale	82·2	43·5	78·0	41·0
Hoima	94·0	56·0	86·0	54·0

The mean daily range of temperature in each month at these same stations was :—

	Entebbe.	*Mbale.*	*Kabale.*	*Hoima.*
	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.
January	19·3	33·9	30·0	29·3
February	14·4	24·6	22·6	23·3
March	13·6	25·5	2 ·6	22·4
April	13·6	21·8	20·0	21·4
May	13·3	17·7	16·6	19·3
June	13·1	18·0	16·1	20·2
July	15·5	21·3	29·2	23·1
August	15·8	23·3	25·6	22·3
September	17·1	—	24·2	22·1
October	15·8	23·7	21·6	20·9
November	15·6	26·2	18·3	22·4
December	15·4	25·1	19·5	22·8

The total rainfall for the year was 1 per cent. above normal, January and July being unusually dry and February and June wet.

The highest fall for the year was 97·06 ins. at Nagoje, between Kampala and Jinja, the lowest 31·59 ins., at Mwirasandu. The greatest fall recorded in 24 hours was 6·26 ins. on 13th November at Entebbe.

History.

The peoples of Uganda make their earliest appearance in authentic history in the latter part of the nineteenth century when European explorers first arrived in the country. Uganda appears to have been untouched by ouside influences prior to the penetration of Arab traders to the southern end of Lake Victoria in the early nineteenth century; and even the slave trade had hardly affected it when the first Europeans, Speke and Grant, reached it in 1862 from the south in their search for the sources o the Nile. In

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response to the famous appeal for missionaries launched by H. M. Stanley (who visited Buganda in 1875), English missionaries came to Uganda in 1877 and were soon followed by French Roman Catholics. Both denominations, as well as proselytizing Arab Moslems, had gained many adherents by the time of the death of Mutesa (the " Kabaka " or native King of Buganda) and the accession of his son Mwanga, in 1884.

The murder, by Mwanga's orders, of Bishop Hannington, who in defiance of native superstition attempted to enter the country from the east, precipitated a systematic persecution of all the new religions, and reprisals, which involved the country in " religious " wars for the next seven years.

For a time it was uncertain whether Uganda would come under the British or German sphere of influence in Africa, but in 1886 Germany renounced her claims, and Captain Lugard (now the Right Honourable Lord Lugard, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.), on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, concluded a treaty in 1890 with Mwanga, giving the British the right to intervention in the internal affairs of Buganda. Captain Lugard succeeded, not without having to overcome the gravest difficulties, in pacifying the country, but in 1892 the Company found themselves unable to bear the expense of administering Uganda any longer. Sir Gerald Portal, sent by the British Government to report on the advisability of establishing a Protectorate, hoisted the British flag in Kampala in March, 1893, but had to leave the country shortly afterwards on account of ill health. A British Protectorate was assumed on 18th June, 1894. Three years later Mwanga instigated a rebellion, and when this was suppressed he fled the country, being succeeded by his infant son Daudi Chwa (the present Kabaka) under the guidance of three Regents. Soon afterwards a discontended section of the Sudanese troops maintained in Uganda mutinied and were joined by Mwanga and Kabarega, Mukama (hereditary paramount chief) of Bunyoro, who had consistently hindered British administration. After a year's compaigning they were defeated and deported, and since 1899 the country has been peaceful. Its political organization is dealt with in the next chapter.

The year 1901 saw the completion of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria, without which the subsequent development of the Protectorate would never have been possible. The growing of cotton, now the staple industry, was started in 1903; and the Busoga and the Port Bell Railways and a great part of the country's present fine system of motor roads were constructed to provide cheap transport for this product. Sleeping sickness (trypanosomiasis) ravaged the islands and shores of Lake Victoria from 1902 onwards, causing hundreds of thousands of deaths and necessitating the removal of the population from the affected areas. The islands have since been repopulated, and as a result of the precautions taken the disease has not recurred on the Lake. Some

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194,000 of the people of Uganda served in the Great War, five battalions of the 4th King's African Rifles being raised in the Protectorate, while 178,000 men were recruited to maintain the personnel of the Carrier Corps.

After the Armistice, and the succeeding economic difficulties, the country made rapid progress, despite the famine, rinderpest, and influenza visitations of 1919 and the dislocation of trade consequent upon the changes of currency necessitated between 1920 and 1921 by the fluctuations of the Indian exchange.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

When the first European travellers arrived in Uganda they found among the Bantu races, and notably among the Baganda, developed political organizations of a sort above the average of African indigenous civilizations. There existed within the principal Bantu tribes a central monarchy and government machinery of a nature superficially resembling the feudal system. British administration was based to a great extent on these existing organizations, and, upon the pacification of the country following the capture of Mwanga and Kabarega, it devolved upon Sir H. H. Johnston, as Her Majesty's Special Commissioner, to make arrangements which defined the functions of the Native Governments of Buganda, Toro, and Ankole, and their relations with the suzerain Power. Agreements to this effect were formally concluded between 1900 and 1902, while a similar agreement with the Native Government of Bunyoro was concluded during 1933.

From the time of the earlier agreements the work of extending British administration over the more primitive peoples of the Protectorate went steadily ahead, and was made easier, in the Eastern Province, by the enterprise and co-operation of Baganda chiefs and agents. Apart from the murder of the British Sub-Commissioner in Ankole in 1905, which rendered necessary the suspension of the Ankole Agreement for a time, the years of administrative expansion were without any serious incident, and the population has continued to acquiesce in European rule.

From its establishment the Protectorate was administered by a Commissioner until 1907, when Sir H. Hesketh Bell was appointed the first Governor. In 1921, Executive and Legislative Councils were established, the latter containing nominated non-official members among a majority of official members.

Since 1926, when the Rudolf Province was formally transferred to Kenya Colony, the Protectorate has been divided into four Provinces—Buganda, Eastern, Western, and Northern. The Buganda Province is on an entirely different footing from the remainder, since, under the terms of the Uganda Agreement of 1900, the Kabaka exercises direct rule over his own nationals " to whom

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he shall administer justice through the Lukiko, or Native Council, and through others of his officers in the manner approved by Her Majesty's Government ". The Lukiko is constituted as follows:—

The Kabaka's three Ministers (Katikiro or Prime Minister, Omulamuzi or Chief Justice, and Omuwanika or Treasurer);

The twenty county chiefs or their lieutenants;

Three notables from each county, selected by the Kabaka; and six other persons of importance in Buganda, appointed by the Kabaka.

All chiefs are appointed by the Kabaka and his Ministers with the approval of His Majesty's representative, and the Kabaka and his Lukiko, with the consent of the Governor, have the power to make laws governing his nationals in Buganda.

In the other three Provinces, Native Administrations are recognized whose stage of development varies considerably, in accordance with the degree of advancement attained by the tribes concerned; generally speaking, these are on the model of Buganda. A Native Administration exists in each district or tribal area of the Eastern, Western, and Northern Provinces, the Councils being composed of the county chiefs and their sub-chiefs who may for routine purposes be represented by their subordinate chiefs. In these Provinces the Paramount Chief, where such an office exists, is controlled and advised in the exercise of his authority by the Provincial Administration. The Councils have no legislative powers except the power, subject to the Governor's pleasure, to alter by resolution Native Law and to fix penalties for its breach. Except in regard to the judicial functions of Native Courts and to routine matters of administration, the Native Administrations in these Provinces are, in fact, advisory bodies only. They are permanently in session for the purpose of dealing with magisterial and routine matters, and submit to the District Commissioner, or the Paramount Chief, if any, from time to time, their views on such subjects as:—

(*a*) Proposed alterations to tribal customary law;

(*b*) matters affecting the expenditure of Native Administration funds for the benefit of the tribes;

(*c*) agricultural and veterinary development and labour questions;

(*d*) food crops and famine;

(*e*) other matters affecting the tribe upon which they may from time to time be consulted by the District Commissioner.

As regards finance, estimates are compiled annually for all Native Administrations and submitted to the Governor for approval. The totals of the Native Administration Estimates for the year under review are given below, together with a comparison with the totals of the Protectorate Estimates:—

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666 FIFTH

		Native Administration Estimates, 1935.	*Protectorate Estimates, 1935.*	*Native Administration Estimates as percentage of Protectorate Estimates.*
		Totals.	*Totals.*	
		£	£	
Revenue	...	354,377	1,436,332	24·67
Expenditure	...	381,101	1,435,935	26·54

It should be noted that the expenditure estimates include both recurrent and extraordinary expenditure; and that the estimated excess of expenditure over revenue reflected in the above figures is due to the inclusion of provision for extraordinary works.

The main items of native administration revenue are poll tax rebate; refund of " busulu " (a tax levied in lieu of tribal obligation, formerly exacted by chiefs and in most districts collected with the poll tax for the sake of convenience); luwalo commutation (the amount payable by certain classes of persons in lieu of unpaid compulsory labour on native public works); together with the fines and fees imposed by Native Courts. All Native Administration accounts are audited by the Protectorate Auditor. The Native Administrations themselves contribute a certain sum annually from their funds towards the cost of audit.

III.—POPULATION.

Racial Distribution.

The African peoples of the Protectorate, numbering 3,536,267 according to the census of 1931, are divisible into three racial groups—Bantu, Nilotic, and Hamitic. The most numerous are the Bantu, comprising the Baganda, Banyoro, Batoro, Banyankole, Basoga, and other smaller tribes or sections of tribes who inhabit all that part of the country south and west of the Victoria Nile, and certain districts in the Eastern Province. To the north and north-west are the principal Nilotic tribes—the Lango, the Acholi, and the Alur, and the Lugbara and Madi; the Teso people of the Eastern Province constitute the most important units among the Hamitic tribes; the others are scattered over a wide area in that part of the Protectorate adjacent to Kenya, from the Sudan boundary in the extreme north-east to Mount Elgon. Mention should also be made of the interesting Bahima and the allied peoples of the Western Province. The ruling families of Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro, and Ankole are descended from the same stock as the former.

Vital Statistics.

General Native Population.

The birth-rates and death-rates are set out in Table A below.

The population has been calculated from the census figure of 1931 with the addition of births and subtraction of deaths in each subsequent year. As no satisfactory estimate of migration can

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be made, this factor has been disregarded. Births and deaths are registered by the chiefs, and it is considered that these returns now attain a fair degree of accuracy. The population of Karamoja in the Eastern Province has been omitted as no returns are rendered from that district.

Yearly increase or decrease of Provincial Population: Totals per thousand People.

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Buganda Province	+ 0·4	+ 1·7	+3·1	+ 3·4
Eastern Province	+11·5	+12·0	+3·5	+ 1·5
Western Province	+10·6	+11·0	+8·6	+ 6·3
Northern Province	+15·4	+15·0	+8·2	+14·2

Births and deaths.—For the whole Protectorate, the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 20,654 and the population increased by 5·8 per thousand. The corresponding figures for 1934 were 19,465, and 5·4. The figures for each Province show a close similarity during the last two years. More than half the total increase was recorded in the Northern Province, inhabited mainly by the virile Nilotic tribes. Three districts, Mengo, Bugwere and Teso, returned more deaths than births. In the first, this is probably due to deaths among the immigrant labour who yearly invade the district, principally from Ruanda. It is gratifying to be able to record that for the first time since 1915 Bunyoro showed an increase of population.

Still-births.—During 1935, 4,144 still-births were registered compared with 3,949 in 1934. This figure is of little value, however, as it is certain that only a proportion of still-births are reported to the chiefs.

Infantile mortality.—For the whole Protectorate the rate was 165·88 per thousand live births. With the exception of a rise in 1934, this rate has been gradually falling since 1926, when registration was first introduced. In that year it was 276. The rates in Busoga (227), Bugishu (207), Toro (223), Chua (283), and the West Nile (279) are still very high; but those in Mengo (83), Entebbe (62), Masaka (76) and Teso (97) approach the standard of European countries.

Maternal mortality.—Though this was lower than in 1934, the figure per thousand—10·60—is still very high, but it is probable that little reliance can be placed on the records of many districts. The rate in Gulu was 3·0, for example, and that in Chua 16·41. As both these districts are inhabited mainly by Acholi it seems improbable that there was such a great difference in the rate.

European and Asiatic population.

The estimated population is: Europeans, 1,994; Asiatics, 14,860.

During 1935, there were 134 deaths, 9 Europeans and 125 Asiatics.

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Table " A ".

RETURN OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR THE AFRICAN POPULATION OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS :—

Province.	*Birth-rate per* 1,000 *Population.*					
	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Buganda... ...	19·70	19·70	19·25	20·23	20·67	21·71
Eastern	30·28	31·17	30·66	32·20	26·47	26·13
Western	34·55	33·95	27·92	26·13	26·33	25·05
Northern ...	33·97	32·73	34·58	33·83	31·25	33·40
Uganda Protectorate.	28·13	29·19	29·18	28·11	26·05	26·43

Province.	*Death-rate per* 1,000 *Population.*					
	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Buganda ...	20·77	19·46	18·84	18·62	17·51	18·29
Eastern	24·26	23·62	19·27	20·22	22·94	24·48
Western	21·69	21·87	17·41	15·18	17·77	18·73
Northern ...	20·49	21·37	19·32	18·49	23·10	19·31
Uganda Protectorate.	22·06	21·75	18·30	18·43	20·58	20·66

IV.—HEALTH.

The following table compares the figures in respect of the year under review with those of previous years :—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
New cases	661,658	684,835	743,719	831,240	906,486
Cases admitted as in-patients to hospitals and dispensaries.	28,525	24,072	30,185	33,200	33,805
Number of in-patient days	495,343	439,639	493,481	462,802	464,673
Total attendances	2,842,769	3,016,851	3,045,074	3,209,315	3,139,985
Surgical operations	3,850	3,514	4,908	4,796	4,443

The above figures include non-Africans, who represent 1·17 per cent. of the new cases, and 3·90 per cent. of the in-patients.

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The following table shows the number of cases (including examinations) seen at station hospitals and at dispensaries.

	New Cases.	*Re-attendances.*
Hospitals...	382,478	682,336
Dispensaries	652,060	1,423,111

Total attendances 3,139,985.

The principal causes of death in hospitals during the last five years were :—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Pneumonia	274	279	285	356	346
Accidents	116	115	133	143	173
Plague	19	40	52	29	41
Syphilis	48	41	48	55	43
Dysentery	37	26	25	28	48
Malaria	81	50	57	107	116
Tuberculosis	56	66	66	89	62
Cerebro spinal meningitis ...	22	15	14	43	76
Cancer	13	4	8	17	26
Child-birth	44	28	66	67	78
Total deaths in Hospital ...	1,236	1,264	1,357	1,550	1,724

Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases.—This group accounted for 28 per cent. of the total number of new cases, and for 31·4 per cent. of the total number of deaths occurring in hospital. Patients suffering from malaria formed 25·5 per cent. of this group, and 6·9 per cent. of all new cases. There were 3,910 cases admitted to hospital, and of these 116 or 2·9 per cent. died.

Blackwater fever.—There were 158 cases with 41 deaths; eight Europeans, all of whom recovered, are included in this total. There were six cases and no deaths among Africans. Up to the end of 1934 there had been 41 cases, with six deaths, among local Africans.

Trypanosomiasis.—The incidence and mortality from trypanosomiasis for the past nine years has been as follows :—

	Reported deaths.	*New cases proved microscopically.*	*Suspected cases.*
1927	79	285	213
1928	67	656	368
1929	78	1,572	1,777
1930	51	638	89
1931	117	471	42
1932	85	512	24
1933	109	648	45
1934	127	714	59
1935	72	635	40

The distribution of new cases in 1934 and 1935 was :—

	1934.	*1935.*
West Nile	615	568
Gulu	22	16
Madi	21	13
Chua	24	14
Lakes Edward-George area	81	64
Kigezi	1	—
Source of infection uncertain	9	—

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666 FIFTH AV

There were no further cases of infection with *T. rhodesiense;* the measures to control immigration from infected areas of Tanganyika Territory must, however, still remain in force if the risk of introduction of the infection is to be reduced to a minimum. Of the 72 deaths, 19 occurred in hospital and the remainder in the districts.

Plague.—During 1935, 2,010 cases, with 1,870 deaths, as compared with 977 cases, with 937 deaths, in 1934, were reported. 806 cases occurred in the Eastern Province, 740 in Buganda, and 465 in the Lango district of the Northern Province. The remainder of the Northern Provinces and the whole of the Western Province were free of the disease.

Typhus.—Only five cases, all of which occurred in the first four months of the year, were reported; and it is evident that the universal use of the disinfestor mentioned in the Report of last year has been successful in controlling the disease.

Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.—1,318 cases, with 469 deaths, were reported, as compared with 743 cases and 289 deaths in 1934. 1,265 of the cases occurred in the Western Province. The epidemic was at its worst in August and September.

Dysentery.—During the year, 4,434 cases, including 1,407 cases of amoebic dysentery, were treated. The amoebic type of the disease has been a serious problem this year, particularly in Arua, Lira, Mbale, and Jinja, where several cases occurred among Europeans. Carriers among domestic servants were discovered in Arua and Mbale.

Leprosy.—1,445 cases attended Government hospitals, but their attendance was so spasmodic that improvement could not be expected. Leper colonies at Nyenga, in Mengo, and Buluba, in Busoga, have been instituted by the Franciscan Sisters, and at Bunyonyi, in Kigezi, and Ongino and Kumi, in Teso, by the Church Missionary Society.

Typhoid fever.—Fifty-six cases were diagnosed during the year, twelve with four deaths among Asiatics, and the remainder among Africans, there being no cases among Europeans. Thirty of the cases occurred in Kampala.

Tuberculosis.—There was a decrease from 1,007 to 827 in the number of cases treated in 1935. Investigations into the type of tubercle bacillus found in cases of phthisis were undertaken at the Veterinary Laboratory, Entebbe, and, out of 141 sufferers from the disease, four persons, all of whom either tended or owned cattle, were found to be infected with the bovine type of the bacillus.

Syphilis and yaws.—During the year, 137,076 cases of these two diseases were treated. This was nearly 6,000 more than in the previous year. The number of cases of syphilis was lower, but the number of cases of yaws increased by more than 7,500. In

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Buganda, syphilis predominates as a diagnosis while in the Northern Province yaws is more common. In the other Provinces, the two diseases appear to be of almost equal incidence.

Anthrax.—Twenty-one cases occurred in Ankole, while five cases were reported from Masaka and five from Bugishu. All were due to eating infected meat.

Smallpox.—Since a negligible proportion of the population was protected by vaccination, an intensive vaccination campaign was advocated early in 1935, but in the absence of any apparent imminent danger of an epidemic of smallpox, considerable apathy was encountered, except in the Northern Province where practically the entire population of the West Nile, Madi and Gulu districts were vaccinated under the supervision of a sanitary inspector. Two cases of smallpox were discovered during the year, one in April in an African pilgrim returned from Mecca and one in December in a child who had recently arrived from India. Fortunately, no epidemic followed the case in April; but early in 1936, cases of smallpox occurred among contacts of the Indian child. In each case, all contacts were isolated and vaccinated, and vaccinators were posted on the roads leading out of Kampala, to vaccinate all persons entering or leaving the town.

General diseases.—There were 61,053 cases including 118 cases of cancer.

Affections of the nervous system and organs of sense.—There were 70,319 cases in 1935, as compared with 71,416 in the previous year. 5,970 cases of trachoma were diagnosed, and this disease, which causes a great deal of blindness in the country, appears to be increasing in frequency. Treatment is prolonged and irksome, and few sufferers persevere with it until cured.

Affections of the circulatory system.—5,127 cases, with 57 deaths, were treated.

Affections of the respiratory system.—Ninety-nine thousand three hundred and eighty-one cases, with 371 deaths, were recorded. Pneumonia was responsible for 3,346 cases and 346 deaths. The death-rate in hospitals from this disease was 23·36 per cent.

Diseases of the digestive system.—Cases seen numbered 106,446. Included in this total were 2,274 cases of ankylostomiasis, 3,278 of taeniasis, and 1,567 of ascariasis. Many more persons than the numbers recorded were treated for helminthic infestations, as it is the custom at most hospitals to examine the stools of all in-patients and to treat those in whom helminths are found. Ankylostomiasis is, in fact, extremely common, and causes a considerable amount of anaemia and debility.

Diseases of the genito-urinary system.—There were 4,115 cases, including 1,952 women.

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Puerperal state.—The table below gives the number of cases in the last five years:—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Women who attended for ante-natal supervision.	3,760	7,254	12,110	12,828	18,864
No. of attendances of women for ante-natal supervision.	—	—	—	33,107	47,472
Women who attended for conditions connected with the puerperal state.	993	1,359	2,050	2,064	2,976
Women admitted to hospital for childbirth.	620	786	853	1,101	1,502
Babies born in hospital	591	758	822	979	1,358
Number of infants brought up for supervision.	878	1,390	2,206	3,029	12,672

There was a very great increase in the number of women who attended for ante-natal supervision during 1935. The following table compares the results of pregnancy in women who had attended hospitals for supervision and in those who had not so attended.

	Women who had attended for supervision.	*Women who had not attended.*
Number	2,006	352
Pregnancy resulting in:—		
(*a*) Miscarriage	149	69
(*b*) Still-birth...	69	50
(*c*) Living child	1,788	233
Percentage resulting in living child	89·1	66·2

These figures provide a striking proof of the value of supervision.

The number of infants shown above is that of healthy or relatively healthy children brought up to see that their general progress is satisfactory, and who at the most require treatment for minor ailments such as constipation or stomachic disturbances. Children brought up for serious illnesses are shown on the general sick returns only.

Affections of the skin and cellular tissues.—There were 125,930 cases, compared with 127,257 in 1934. Scabies accounted for 38,642, and ulcers for 49,861 of this number. There was a decrease of about 3,000 in the number of cases of scabies.

Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion.—The number of cases treated was 3,937.

Affections produced by external causes.—One hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-four cases, with 178 deaths, as compared with 98,971 cases and 146 deaths in 1934, were returned. Although 311 persons were bitten by snakes, only two died.

Non-Native Populations.

At Government hospitals, 2,911 Europeans and 7,696 Asiatics were treated. The principal diseases were malaria, injuries, and affections of the respiratory tract.

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Provision for Treatment.

In the Protectorate, there are European hospitals at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja and Mbale with a total of 34 beds; Asiatic hospitals at Entebbe, Kampala, Masaka, Jinja, Mbale, Soroti, Lira, Masindi and Butiaba, with 56 beds; and 23 hospitals with 1,246 beds for Africans. There are 88 country dispensaries many of which provide beds so that serious cases can be admitted.

The Church Missionary Society maintains hospitals for Europeans, Asiatics and Africans at Namirembe (Kampala), Fort Portal and Kabale, and a hospital for Asiatics and Africans at Ngora in Teso district. The Mill Hill Mission maintains a hospital for Asiatics and Africans at Nsambya (Kampala), and at Nkokonjeru in Mengo district. The Church Missionary Society has established leper colonies at Bunyonyi, in Kigezi, and at Kumi and Ongino, in Teso, while the Franciscan Sisters (Mill Hill Mission) have colonies at Nyenga in Mengo district and Buluba in Busoga district.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Great attention is paid by the Medical Department to ante-natal and post-natal welfare and to the supervision of school children. The ante-natal and post-natal work in Government institutions has been mentioned above. As in past years, the Church Missionary Society maintained the Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School, and its dependent centres; while the Mill Hill Mission maintained the Nsambya Maternity training School, and a number of centres scattered throughout the Protectorate. During the year, 15 girls from these two training establishments obtained the certificate of the Midwives Board.

The number of women admitted for child-birth to the various institutions was :—

Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School and Centres	1,585
Nsambya Maternity Training School and Centres	1,580
Government Hospitals and Centres	1,502
	4,667

This figure represents 4·7 per cent. of the total births recorded in the Protectorate during the year.

The sanitary condition of schools received a considerable amount of attention during the year, as owing to the desire of the young African for education, and the inadequacy of funds to erect buildings in sufficient numbers, there is considerable overcrowding. Proper latrine accommodation is often completely lacking at schools. In certain districts routine inspection of school children was carried out, treatment being given where necessary by the examining officer. It was found that there was a great deal of preventable disease among the children and, both by propaganda and treatment in child welfare and school clinics, every endeavour is being made to raise the standard of health of the coming generation.

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666 FIFTH

Preventive Measures.

Malaria.—Anti-malarial planting of swamps was continued in Toro, Soroti and Lira, and 182 acres of new planting were established. At Mbale, beds of cassia and eucalyptus were prepared to plant an area near the railway station in 1936. Routine anti-mosquito measures were enforced in all townships.

Yellow fever.—During 1934 and 1935, 16 persons, out of 564 whose serum was tested, were found to have protective properties for yellow fever, proving that they had had the disease at some period during their lives. These persons came principally from the West Nile, Chua, Gulu, Bunyoro, Toro and Kigezi, but one was resident in Lango and one in Bugwere. These results make it possible that yellow fever of the rural type has been endemic over a wide area of Uganda in the recent past and, as no persons with protection have yet been discovered in Kenya or Tanganyika Territory, Uganda appears to be the easterly limit of the endemic area. As the vector of the disease, *Aedes aegypti*, is known to be present in most stations in Uganda, an intensive campaign to eliminate the breeding places of this mosquito is being put into operation.

Trypanosomiasis.—The situation on the Koich river system caused considerable anxiety. Two experiments, one on this river and the other at Terego in the West Nile district, where there was a new outbreak, were in progress at the end of the year. On the Koich river blocks of bush were cut off from each other by large clearings and the flies in these blocks were caught by hand. At the beginning in August, each of the six boys engaged in one such block captured about a 100 flies a day, but by the end of the year the number had dwindled to 20. It is hoped that hand catching will either eliminate tsetse from the block altogether, or else reduce it to such small numbers that the fly will not be able to maintain itself. At Terego, the experiment of protecting the population at risk by the injection of two grammes of *Bayer 205* is being tried. The method is based upon recent work carried out at the Human Trypanosomiasis Institute at Entebbe on the prophylactic use of this drug. It is hoped that, by sterilizing the peripheral blood of all members of the population, re-infection of the fly will be prevented, so that when the present infected fly die out a clean population in contact with clean fly will be left.

Plague.—It had been hoped that the control measures suggested by Sir Edward Thornton when he visited the country in 1930 had been successful in reducing the plague menace to a relatively minor problem, but it is now evident that the decline in the number of cases was not associated with control measures but was due to the fall in an epidemic wave. The ascending portion of the next wave has now apparently been reached, and the most alarming feature of the outbreak has been the large area over which

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sporadic cases have been found. In Busoga, where 505 cases occurred in 1935, 490 rats were found dead as the result of cyanogassing 4,311 huts at a cost of Shs.7,680/-, an average of 0·11 rat to a building. As plague continued to increase during the year, the Native Administration ordered that all huts and granaries were to be unroofed under the direct instruction of the Muruka chiefs. There were 13,976 huts dealt with, and 170,684 rats killed, an average of over 12 rats to a hut. As a result of this measure, there was an immediate decline in the number of cases. It is noteworthy that in one area the chiefs on their own initiative took off the thatch and burnt it. It is believed that the most hopeful method of eradicating plague in the affected areas lies in the improvement of rural sanitation, and the replacement of the present hut by better houses in which the rat finds no harbourage and his contact with man is reduced to a minimum.

Mbale Welfare Exhibition.

This, the second Exhibition of this type held in the Protectorate, was open from 13th November to 19th November. The site decided upon was at Nakaloke, five miles from Mbale, the headquarters of the Saza chief of Mbale county, and the nucleus of the exhibition was a permanent model native village, which remains as an example of hygienic housing to the local populace. Associated with this village was a model agricultural holding. This ambitious project was only possible with the help of the Native Administration, who afforded considerable financial aid. Model shops, a native eating-house, market, butchers' shops, slaughter house and dwelling houses with latrines and kitchens attached, were erected in permanent materials; while model huts built in *pisé de terre* and wattel and daub for the peasant who can afford nothing more expensive were shown. All the temporary buildings were thatched by the " step " method, which reduces harbourage for rats to a minimum. There was also a model granary, incinerator, well, and labour camp. In addition, there were veterinary, bacteriological and entomological exhibits, which attracted large crowds. A baby show, at which nearly 650 babies competed for prizes, was held on the first three days. It was estimated that between 30,000 and 40,000 persons visited the exhibition. It was very satisfactory to find that by the time the exhibition opened all the permanent buildings had been leased by Africans at a rental which will ensure a reasonable return on the capital expended.

V.—HOUSING.

It is considered that one of the main ways by which disease in Uganda may be prevented is by improvement in the housing conditions of the people. The principal improvements desired are increased ventilation, increased lighting, increased height of the walls, and the provisions of latrines for each household. The

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666 FIFTH AVE

Asiatic bazaars continue to require careful supervision, particularly with regard to over-building on plots and overcrowding of dwellings. Strict compliance with building rules is, however, insisted upon where new houses are concerned, and close supervision of the minor as well as the major townships was continued.

The considerable slum area in Jinja, lying between the bazaar and the lake shore, received special attention during 1935. Most of the occupants of the hovels in this locality are immigrants from other parts of the Protectorate or from adjoining territories. They have now been given 12 months' notice to evacuate the area, and two rehousing schemes were under consideration at the end of the year.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

There are indications of the existence in the Protectorate of a wide range of minerals including tin ore, gold, salt, iron, copper, silver, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, tantalum, bismuth, manganese, rare earth minerals, and petroleum. Of these, tin ore and gold alone have been found, so far, in quantities justifying organized production and export.

Conditions, in particular the climate and the necessity for close supervision of native interests, render Uganda more suitable generally for exploitation by substantial companies and syndicates, but the efforts of a number of small workers with local knowledge have met with some encouragement.

The quantity of tin ore produced showed an increase over the figures for 1934 : the total value did not, however, increase in the same proportion owing to a lower average of the world price for the metal.

Exports in long tons were as follows :—

	Quantity.	*Value.*
		£
1934	437	72,234
1935	552	86,027

Of the latter quantity some 332 tons were the produce of the Mwirasandu Mine.

Ankole and Kigezi districts continue to afford the most promising indications of gold, and all but a fraction of the year's production comes from alluvials in these two districts. The outputs from Budama and Chua districts were 270 and 2 troy oz. respectively.

Exports and values were as follows :—

	Unrefined gold.	*Yielding ascertained.*		*Ascertained value.*	
	Troy oz.	*Fine gold. Troy oz.*	*Fine silver. Troy oz.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
				£	£
1934	6,373	5,842	383	40,126	35
1935	6,329	5,651	346	39,978	43

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Work on the copper prospect at Kilembe (Ruwenzori) was continued and a more intensive prospecting programme is now being initiated.

Labourers employed on prospecting and mining usually operate on a 30-day ticket. Employers suffer from the native disposition to work for only a few months on end and this absence of continuity renders training difficult.

The production of salt is a native industry and the output is entirely absorbed in the local native market. The untreated salt is not palatable to Europeans but is much appreciated by natives.

Operations at the Katwe and Kasenyi salt lakes and at the Kibiro hot springs are in charge of the Native Governments of Toro and Bunyoro respectively. Distribution from Katwe, which is by far the largest source of supply is greatly facilitated by the joining of Katwe to the Protectorate road system.

	1934.	*1935.*
	Long tons.	*Long tons.*
Production from Katwe and Kasenyi	2,206	1,349
Production from Kibiro	230	216

The Protectorate is rich in iron ore, but only insignificant quantities are smelted by natives. Brick-clay, laterite and other common building materials are excavated to meet local requirements and limestone is available in certain areas.

Agriculture.

With cotton lint and cotton seed exports representing over 80 per cent. of the value of the total exports from the Protectorate, it will be realized that, cotton being almost entirely a native-grown crop, the agricultural production of the Protectorate is preponderantly in the hands of the native cultivators. Non-native agriculture is mainly concerned with the production of coffee, tea and sugar.

Native Agriculture.

Economic Crops.

Cotton.—Cotton is grown throughout the Eastern, Buganda, and Northern Provinces and in the Toro district of the Western Province. Figures of acreage and production during the last few years are given below :—

Season.	*Acres.*	*Production. (Bales of 400 lb.)*	*Value at port of shipment, Mombasa.*
			£
1927–28	533,004	138,486	2,475,327
1928–29	699,107	204,057	3,312,667
1929–30	663,157	129,122	1,555,344
1930–31	739,690	188,920	1,503,307
1931–32	865,259	207,326	1,584,172
1932–33	1,071,410	294,828	2,682,210
1933–34	1,090,502	285,642	2,927,796
1934–35	1,171,453	253,242	2,822,739
1935–36	1,366,974	305,000*	—

* Estimated.

The crop is peasant-produced and is grown in small plots varying in size from a quarter of an acre to upwards of five acres in areas where ploughing is practised. Seed for planting is requisitioned by Government from the various ginneries and issued, free of charge, to growers. The cotton grown is of the American upland type, which commands a substantial premium over American middling.

Government has established two cotton-selection stations, where improved varieties are produced and tested with a view to subsequent introduction into general cultivation. Marketing facilities are well organized. There are 194 ginneries in the Protectorate and numerous markets at convenient centres. The whole of the crop is exported.

With the extension of railway facilities within the Protectorate, the economic zone for the export of cotton seed has been widened.

Exports of cotton seed during recent years are as under :—

	Tons.	*Value.* £
1929	67,523	424,000
1930	33,578	137,387
1931	45,435	149,224
1932	56,311	168,366
1933	81,271	262,539
1934	35,689	85,947
1935	50,685	135,779

The 1935-36 planting season was again beset with difficulty. The heavy rains which fell during May and June were followed by conditions of semi-drought during July and August. Weather conditions during September were, however, favourable and effected a considerable improvement in crop prospects. The total acreage planted was approximately 1,366,974, as compared with 1,185,599 for 1934-35. Although there is an apparent increase in acreage, it is estimated that the actual acreage was the same as that of last season: the acreage for Buganda was computed on a new basis and the indications are that acreages in the past have been under-estimated.

The condition of the crop improved during October and at the end of November warranted an estimate of approximately 305,000 bales. Rainfall during December and January was abnormally heavy and effected an improvement for the late-sown crop, particularly in Buganda, where the crop was unusually late. Wet conditions continued throughout February, and although rain caused some damage to earlier pickings, the grade of the crop can be considered satisfactory. Total production is expected to reach the estimate of 305,000 bales of 400 lb. each.

Coffee.—Both *arabica* and *robusta* are grown in areas climatically suited to the particular species. In Bugishu district some 5,027 acres are under *arabica*, grown in small plots by peasants. The steps taken in 1931 in this district to organize and control the

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marketing of the crops, with the object, in time, of encouraging the formation amongst growers of a co-operative selling society, have resulted in the production of coffee of excellent quality. The carefully organized buying and factory arrangement developed under the measures taken have been reflected in the comparatively high prices received for the coffee marketed. The acreage continues to expand and the demand for seedlings by native coffee-growers shows no signs of any lessening of interest in this crop.

Arabica coffee is also produced in Ankole district, where it is estimated that there are approximately 3,791 acres under the crop. The whole is grown by peasant cultivators. The crop in this district is still in the early stages of development, but the demand for plants continues. It is estimated that approximately 541 acres were planted in 1935. A small amount of *arabica* is also grown by the natives of the Toro district. *Robusta* is grown in small plots throughout Buganda Province and in the Bwamba area of Toro. It is considered that the total acreage under coffee comprises 19,000 acres under *robusta* and 11,000 under *arabica*.

In all areas where coffee is grown, Government maintains central and district nurseries where plants from selected seed are raised and issued free of charge to growers.

Exports of coffee from the Protectorate (including non-native production) during 1935 amounted to 125,706 cwt. valued at £230,976, compared with 154,298 cwt. valued at £293,313 for 1934, and with 100,444 cwt. valued at £210,638 during 1933.

Oil-seeds, Groundnuts and Simsim.—The main areas of production are in the Eastern Province and in the Lango district of the Northern Province. These crops have in the main been grown as food crops but, as a result of the endeavour to widen the range of economic production, a greater interest has been shown in cultivation for export, particularly with regard to groundnuts. Government has been endeavouring to formulate measures to increase production of such crops. To this end, an important step was taken during 1932 by the passing of the Native Produce Marketing Ordinance, 1932. The object of this Ordinance is to arrange for adequate and proper market facilities, to ensure that the produce is marketed and exported under the best available conditions, and to see that the native growers receive the best possible price for their produce. The following table gives the estimated quantities exported during the last two years :—

	1934.		*1935.*	
	Exports.	*Value.*	*Exports.*	*Value.*
		£		£
Groundnuts	288 Tons.	2,583	1,370 Tons.	16,460
Simsim seeds	1,375 ,,	14,264	1,620 ,,	17,629
,, oil	3,938 Imp. gal.	385	6,200 Imp. gal.	753

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Tobacco —In Bunyoro district the growing of tobacco by natives is making steady progress. Government controls and supervises the crop throughout all stages of growth, from the establishment of seed beds to the curing, grading, and marketing of the leaf.

Most of the crop is purchased for local manufacture. Increasing quantities are being exported overseas, and every endeavour is being made to build up an export market.

The total Bunyoro crop produced during 1935 amounted to 368 tons, for which the growers received £8,661.

The crop has been extended to the West Nile district, and in 1935 production amounted to 88,821 lb.

Exports during 1935 and 1934, including non-native produced tobacco, were :—

	1934.		*1935.*	
	Lb.	*Value.* £	Lb.	*Value.* £
Tobacco manufactured	10,057	1,309	9,012	1,352
Tobacco unmanufactured	912,346	26,307	479,220	15,705
Cigarettes	64,848	11,737	110,916	13,649

Food Crops.

The various tribes in the Protectorate fall into two main groups as regards their staple articles of diet, viz., grain eaters and plantain eaters.

The grain crops grown are millets, principally the small millet (*Eleusine coracana*) and sorghum (*Sorghum vulgare*).

Throughout the Eastern and Northern Provinces, where the people are grain eaters, a system of communal food granaries has been organized as a precaution against famine. Each grower contributes annually to these granaries a small proportion of his crop. A reasonable reserve is gradually accumulated, and when this has been done a proportion of the old grain is each year replaced by fresh supplies.

Improved varieties of seed for all food crops are produced on Government experiment stations. In the Eastern Province stocks of such seed are increased, prior to general distribution, on numerous district plots maintained by the Native Administrations under the supervision of Government.

NON-NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

Land Tenure.

Freehold is not now granted, but Crown land may be leased for agricultural purposes, the normal term being 99 years at a rental of Sh.1/- per acre, revisable after the thirty-third and sixty-sixth years. Such leases are arranged by private treaty and are subject to a condition that not less than three-tenths of the area leased shall be brought under proper cultivation within three

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years of the commencement of the term. Prior to 1916 a limited area was granted in freehold and parcels may occasionally be purchased in the open market. Extensive areas are held by natives under the terms of various treaties, and occasionally leases of small areas to non-natives are effected. Such leases are subject to strict control.

Markets and Produce.

Non-native planters have in the main confined themselves to crops for export overseas. The local sugar factories, however, are able to supply all present local demands. Tea is produced mainly for local consumption but small quantities are exported also.

All produce for export is transported over the Kenya and Uganda Railways to the port of Mombasa, and thence by steamship to final destination.

Labour.

Labour is engaged either by the month or for a contract period of several months. Up to 1923, the local labour supply was generally sufficient, and no foreign labour was required. It has, however, often been necessary to recruit labour from one district for another, usually from outlying districts where it has not yet been possible to establish widespread economic crops. From 1923 to 1927, a shortage of labour was experienced and a considerable amount of foreign labour was admitted, mainly from Belgian Ruanda. The labour supply is usually adequate for present needs. There are Government regulations regarding housing, food, and terms of contract, which have special reference to imported and foreign labour.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

European planting was first begun seriously a few years prior to the outbreak of the War, and was confined entirely to the production of coffee and Para rubber. Individual planters opened up estates and were followed by a number of small companies. In the slump of 1921, the whole of the industry was seriously affected by low prices and the companies suffered more severely. Many estates were either abandoned or closed down, but with the return of better prices for primary products some of these were reopened. Latterly there has been a tendency in some cases for the grouping of estates under one management. During 1926-27 there was an influx of a number of new planters taking up land for coffee planting in the Toro district. The recent economic depression seriously affected the planting industry and again many estates have been closed, more particularly those under the cultivation of rubber. There is no tendency for the number of European planters to increase materially and, save for the exceptional increase due to those attracted to the Toro district in 1926-27, the number has remained fairly constant. In 1935, there were 223 estates recorded by the Agricultural Department having 22,564 acres under cultivation.

Although, as stated, European planters at the beginning confined themselves almost entirely to coffee and rubber, latterly they have begun to devote their attention to tea and tobacco also. The *arabica* type of coffee was favoured in the earlier years, but recently the *robusta* type, with its high-yielding qualities and resistance to disease, has found increasing favour, more particularly at the lower elevations and around the shores of Lake Victoria. Areas under coffee cultivation by Europeans were estimated in 1935 at 6,154 acres *arabica* coffee (2,421 in the Toro district) and 6,774 acres *robusta* coffee (5,659 in Buganda Province). Exports have already been shown under the paragraph headed " Coffee."

A fairly large acreage was originally put under Para rubber but, owing to the low prices, very little tapping took place for several years. In 1935 the acreage was recorded at 9,932. Many planters closed their rubber areas and no attention was given to the maintenance of cultivation, but many estates have recommenced tapping. The exports in 1930 were 6,270 centals valued at £16,814, but declined in 1931 to 1,334 centals valued at £2,291, and in 1932 were nil. In 1933, 356 centals were exported valued at £268; in 1934, 3,269 centals valued at £7,111; and in 1935, 8,314 centals valued at £20,394.

The climate appears suitable for tea, and exceptionally high yields of fair quality have been realized. With proper organization of manufacture and distribution it appears likely that a small but profitable industry can be built up on existing plantations, the local demand being considerable and likely to increase. The total acreage in 1935 was estimated at 1,620.

A number of planters have successfully grown tobacco for export, but the acreage is small and the quantity produced is not very important.

Asiatic Agriculture.

Speaking generally, Indians have aquired the European estates which have been placed on the market from time to time, and many of the earlier freehold titles have thus changed hands. A notable exception was the enterprise of an important Indian firm in founding and developing a large sugar estate and factory in the Mengo district. The factory has a distillery for the production of alcohol which is utilized both as a motor fuel and as methylated spirit. The same firm has started a new venture with sisal in the Bunyoro district, on a leasehold area of 5,000 acres; 4,800 acres have been planted. There is a second sugar factory in the Busoga district. The production of white sugar in 1935 was 25,394 tons.

The areas under coffee and rubber are mainly those taken over from previous European owners and in 1935 was estimated at :—

	Acres.
Coffee *arabica*	213
Coffee *robusta*	556
Para rubber	1,905

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There are records of 58 Indian estates with a total area under cultivation of 21,306 acres.

Live Stock.

The live stock of the Protectorate is almost entirely owned by natives, although there are a few European firms engaged in dairying on a small scale, and also some settlers who keep a few head for their own personal requirements. The stock of the country consists almost wholly of native breeds and, although from time to time grade and pure bred stock of European breeds have been introduced for experimental purposes, it cannot be claimed that success in their utilization has been attained. The adverse climatic and disease conditions have been the principal cause of their lack of success, and it is probable that the selection of satisfactory native types and cross-breeding are more likely to give favourable results at this stage of the Protectorate's development.

The cattle of the Protectorate are derived from two strains, the Zebu, small, well covered, short-horned animals with a well marked hump, and the Ankole, which are much larger animals with long horns, a straight back, and long legs, representing a somewhat lanky flat-sided type. The breeds which now persist in the various districts are either one of these strains in a pure or nearly pure state, or races of cross-breeds which have been fixed as types by years of inter-breeding. The cross-bred cattle differ in size from the original parent stock, but maintain to some extent the dominant characteristics of one of the parent breeds.

The sheep of the country are of the fat-tailed, haired type; and the goats are of the type peculiar to eastern central Africa whose skins are covered with hair of varying lengths. Adult sheep and goats afford from 20-30 lb. of meat when killed.

Census figures of stock for 1935 are:—cattle 2,032,339; sheep 1,009,326; goats 2,187,538. The above figures do not include those of the West Nile district, where in 1934 there were 145,313 cattle, 43,109 sheep and 148,388 goats.

For various reasons, including the cost of obtaining and maintaining them, few horses have been kept in Uganda in the past, but their numbers have recently been increased by the importation of a small number of ponies from Kenya, which appear to be thriving.

The importation of poultry from Europe has justified itself, and breeding has been so satisfactory that it has been possible to distribute progeny from the Koja stock farm to smaller stock farms which, again, have been able to distribute sittings of eggs and pens of poultry.

Pig-keeping is not yet an industry, although a few missions and settlers keep small herds of pigs and some natives are now following their example. In the larger stations there is a demand

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for pork and, provided that the animals are kept in suitable buildings and under hygienic conditions, pig-keeping should prove profitable.

During the year, as a result of the ever increasing consumption of meat by the native population and the maintenance of well controlled stock routes, there has been a steady increase in the movement of cattle from outlying areas to the marketing centres. This has brought new prosperity to many of the cattle-owning peoples, who, formerly, found great difficulty in obtaining sufficient cash for their ordinary needs. Karamoja alone exported over 6,000 head of cattle to Jinja and Kampala during the year, the district benefiting to the extent of approximately £12,000. This improvement of the slaughter trade is not only gratifying because of its immediate economic benefits, but also because the growing demand for local stock for the meat markets must result in a general improvement of the herds as the castration of surplus bulls, for sale eventually as fat bullocks, and the weeding out of barren cows, take effect.

The training of market masters in meat inspection continues; and it would appear that there is a steady improvement in the meat offered for sale at outlying centres, as a result not only of the inspections carried out by these trained men but also of the fact that the native consumer is becoming more critical in his purchases.

As regards disease, the situation during 1935 was satisfactory. Although rinderpest appeared in both the eastern and north-western areas of the Protectorate, yet, by careful control, the disease was never allowed to assume epizootic proportions and there was little or no interference with the normal internal cattle trade. Outbreaks of rinderpest occurred early in the year in the Bugwere, Bugishu and Teso districts, but, by immunization and quarantine, the disease was stamped out by early March. One focus of the outbreak, on the Kenya-Bugishu border, was eliminated in March by quarantine measures alone. During October, rinderpest appeared in Karamoja and again in Teso, but, although there was still infection persisting in Teso at the end of the year, the Karamoja slaughter trade was not interrupted to any marked extent. In the West Madi area, which adjoins the Sudan, infection was observed in a small herd of cattle during the month of November. The origin of this outbreak was traced to the presence of rinderpest among buffalo in the area. Other diseases, such as contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax and blackquarter, were reported during the year but the consequent death-rate was not heavy. Trypanosomiasis is, unfortunately, widespread in the Western Province, but, although its presence prevents the free movement of stock, it seldom causes heavy losses. During the year rabies was definitely diagnosed in the

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West Nile district, for the first time in Uganda, from the brain of a dog. No cases were seen in livestock, a few dogs only being affected.

There is, strictly speaking, no dairying industry. Except in Kampala (where European firms operate), the milk supply to the larger towns is in the hands of native cattle-owners. Some of the smaller stations obtain their milk supply from stock farms, maintained either from British or Native Government funds. The future of ghee and butter production as a native industry must still be regarded as indeterminate.

The hide and skin trade did not show to advantage during 1935. Dealings in shade-dried hides suffered a sharp decline towards the end of the year, following upon adverse criticism from buyers, directed in particular against the serious damage to hides resulting from careless preparation. On the other hand, the trade in sun-dried hides became brisker towards the end of the year, but no general increase in quality can be recorded. Practices designed to make hides weightier at the time of sale—as, for example, imperfect drying or treatment with foreign matter—have been on the increase. Hides to the weight of 14,076 cwt., valued at £26,197, were exported, as compared with 16,036 cwt., valued at £27,295, in 1934. The skin trade was again disappointing, the total output being 132,797 skins, valued at £4,642.

Fisheries.

Throughout the Protectorate, fisheries are mainly in native hands, and there is a certain amount of local trade in fresh and dried fish in the districts readily accessible from the shores of the principal lakes. This native fishing industry is developing steadily and satisfactorily. There are restrictions upon fishing in sleeping sickness areas, upon the type of vessel which may be employed, upon the mesh of the nets used, and the size at which certain species may legally be taken; but otherwise the industry is not controlled. The development and control of economic fisheries has now been added to the functions of the Game Department, and every endeavour is being made to assist and expand the activities of what should be a profitable industry.

The chief statistics relating to native fisheries for the year 1935 are given below:—

268 cwt. of fishing-nets valued at £10,359 were imported from overseas;

7,604 half-yearly licences were issued on the Victoria Nyanza.

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Comprehensive statistics of catches have been collected at most of the main landings along the Lake Victoria coast; local conditions in various localities, particularly in the River Nile—downstream from the Murchison Falls—and in Lake Albert, have been investigated; and experimental netting has been continued as opportunity offered.

Lake Albert Resources Limited, the non-native fishing company operating in Lake Albert, went into voluntary liquidation early in the year.

VII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Uganda and Kenya form a single unit for purposes of Customs and there is, in consequence, complete freedom of trade between the territories. A detailed examination of the external trade of Uganda alone is, therefore, a matter of considerable difficulty; more particularly as virtually the whole of the import and export trade of both dependencies passes through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. As a result, the combined trade figures represent generally the landed value at Mombasa in the case of imports, and the " f.o.b. Mombasa " value in the case of exports, these being the declared values for purposes of Customs.

As, however, the division of Customs revenue is based on the consumption of dutiable articles in each territory, every endeavour is made to determine the imports into Uganda with the greatest possible accuracy, exports being differentiated as regards the country of origin in accordance with the declaration of shippers. Succeeding paragraphs under the heading of Import and Exports deal briefly with the information so obtained.

The trade improvement commented upon in the Report for the year 1934 can be stated to have been maintained during the year 1935 in spite of the fact that, as a result of a decrease in cotton and coffee exports, Uganda's export trade has suffered a slight decline. Imports, however, have advanced from £1,751,051 in 1934 to £1,783,417 in 1935 and trade prospects for the forthcoming year on the indications of cotton crop exports may be regarded as encouraging provided that speculative over-stocking of imports is avoided.

Imports.

The total value of imports into Uganda in 1935 for consumption in the Protectorate was £1,783,417 as compared with £1,751,051 in 1934, an increase in value of £32,366.

For the reasons given in the first paragraph in this chapter, import figures are of necessity quoted in terms of " ex-ship Mombasa ", the cost of freight and handling through Kenya to Uganda not being included.

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Cotton yarns and manufactures continue to form the main item of imports into Uganda; and imports of these commodities during the last two years were valued as follows:—

	1934.	*1935.*
	£	£
Cotton piece-goods	365,138	346,059
Cotton blankets	44,001	35,146
Cotton yarns and manufactures... ...	14,060	13,500
Total	£423,199	£394,705

Tobacco.—The value of imports of cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco, was £70,705, as compared with £97,044 during 1934. Manufactured tobacco and cigarettes originating in Tanganyika Territory were valued at £41,506, as compared with a value of £65,790 in 1934.

Other imports.—The following show increases: certain foodstuffs, galvanized sheets, cycles, motor vehicles, iron and steel manufactures, industrial and agricultural machinery, kerosene, and motor spirit. The value of Kenya produce imported for consumption in the Protectorate during the year was £167,356, as compared with £151,648 in 1934, the principal commodities being wheat meal and flour, £25,365; maize meal and flour, £10,207; tea, £18,713; soap (common), £22,323.

Exports.

The total value of domestic exports of Uganda during 1935 in terms of "f.o.b. value Mombasa" was £3,630,529 as against £3,773,766 in respect of the previous year, representing a decrease of £143,237 or 3·8 per cent.

Cotton again predominates, representing, in conjunction with cotton seed, 81 per cent. of the total value of the exports of Uganda produce.

The lint cotton shipped during 1935 totalled 1,012,968 centals, valued at £2,822,739, as compared with 1,142,568 centals of a value of £2,927,796 in 1934, a decrease in weight of 129,600 centals and in value of £105,057.

The declared value per cental of 100 lb. was £2 15s. 8d. in 1935, £2 11s. 3d. in 1934, and £2 5s. 6d. in 1933.

India continues to be the main customer for raw cotton, 926,488 centals, valued at £2,610,686, being consigned to that country in 1935. India therefore received, for home consumption and re-export, 91·5 per cent. of the exports of this commodity; the value of this share represented 92·5 per cent. of the total value.

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Cotton seed.—During 1935, 50,685 tons valued at £135,779 were shipped, as compared with 35,689 tons valued at £85,947 in 1934: an increase of 14,996 tons in quantity and £49,832 in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom totalled 49,018 tons, valued at £131,281.

Coffee.—During 1935, 125,706 cwt. of a value of £230,976 were exported, as compared with 154,298 cwt., valued at £293,313, in the previous year: a decrease of 28,592 cwt. in quantity and of £62,337 in value.

Sugar.—Exports of this commodity showed a decrease from 294,685 cwt., valued at £240,593, in 1934, to 253,951 cwt., valued at £168,358, in 1935; 150,836 cwt. were shipped to the United Kingdom, and 94,929 cwt. to Tanganyika Territory.

Sisal.—This commodity appears for the first time among exports from the Protectorate. During the year, 552 tons of fibre and 22 tons of tow, valued at £8,455 and £291 respectively, were exported.

Other produce.—Exports of cigarettes, hides and skins, ivory, tin ore, rubber, sesame seed and groundnuts showed an increase. Decreases are recorded in tobacco, timber and gold bullion.

The principal countries of the Empire to which the exports of the Protectorate were consigned are shown below:—

Country.	*Article.*	*Quantity.*		*Value.*
				£
United Kingdom ...	Coffee	cwt.	8,331	17,995
	Sugar	,,	150,836	89,962
	Tea	,,	331	1,855
	Tin ore	tons	39	5,265
	Cotton (raw)	centals	39,892	103,522
	Cotton seed	tons	49,018	131,281
	Groundnuts	tons	750	9,000
	Hides	cwt.	5,623	9,391
	Rubber (raw)	centals	8,314	20,394
	Gold bullion	oz. troy	6,012	34,905
	Other goods	value	—	17,938
				£441,508
Aden	Coffee	cwt.	5,459	10,525
	Sesame seed	tons	196	2,394
				£12,919
India	Cotton (raw)	centals	926,488	2,610,686
	Ivory (elephant)	cwt.	171	5,199
	Other goods	value	—	50
				£2,615,935

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Country.	*Article.*	*Quantity.*		*Value.*
				£
Union of South Africa...	Coffee	cwt.	26,898	47,985
	Groundnuts	tons	457	5,484
	Other goods	value	—	29
				£53,498
Zanzibar	Cigarettes	lb.	905	190
	Ivory (elephant)	cwt.	181	5,722
	Other goods	value	—	131
				£6,043
Canada	Coffee	cwt.	16,068	£31,226
	Other goods	value	—	20
				£31,246
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Coffee	cwt.	19,126	32,954
	Other goods	value	—	3
				£32,957
Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	Sugar (refined)	cwt.	94,929	74,097
	Cigarettes	lb.	63,273	11,349
	Tobacco (manufactured) ...	,,	9,012	1,352
	,, (unmanufactured)	,,	369,221	10,491
	Other goods	value	—	11,287
				£108,576

Empire percentage of total domestic exports : £3,630,529=91·75 per cent.

(*Note*:—The foregoing figures relate to "country of consignment" and do not purport to reflect the countries of "ultimate destination". For example, much of the cotton shipped to India is re-exported to Japan; coffee for America is shipped to the United Kingdom, as is cotton seed for the Continent.)

For more detailed information in regard to imports, exports, sources of supply, countries of destination, etc., reference is invited to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Natives.

Excluding those engaged in agriculture on their own behalf, or employed casually on small-holdings, the average monthly total of persons in employment amounted to 45,756, showing a decrease of 3,000 as compared with 1934. The decrease is attributable to reductions in the number of persons employed by the Government, except in the Public Works Department, and by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. Cotton ginneries employed (four to six months) an average of 15,000 workers; mines, 8,250,

coffee estates, approximately 5,000; sugar estates, 7,000; and a sisal estate, 1,400. It may be noted that the mines, sugar estates and the sisal plantation have practically doubled the number of labourers employed since last year.

Banyaruanda and Barundi from the Belgian Mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi enter the Protectorate each year in substantial numbers seeking work. At a rough estimate about 15,000 arrived in 1935, and, in addition, about 5,000 labourers of other tribes from Tanganyika. All these immigrants find employment: the Baganda engage large numbers as agricultural labourers; and they also work at the ginneries in the Buganda Province, on plantations, and in mines. The numbers of contract natives recruited were West Nile natives, 13,414, Banyaruanda, 7,600, and 800 others, a total of 21,814.

The average monthly wages paid to natives varied very considerably in different localities and, even where casual labour is concerned, there is no standard scale applicable to all industries. In the cotton industry, unskilled labourers were paid from Shs.6/29 to Shs.13/-, without rations, and from Shs.6/29 to Shs.10/-, with rations; in the mining industry, the corresponding minima were Shs.4/48 and Shs.5/- and the maxima Shs.8/99 and Shs 7/18. On coffee plantations, the wages for unskilled labour were Shs.8/-, with rations, and Shs.10/-, without rations; on sugar estates, Shs.8/- to Shs.10/-, with rations, and Shs.12/- to Shs.15/-, without rations. Untrained domestic servants receive from Shs.8/- to Shs.10/- a month. Experienced house boys are paid at rates varying between Shs.30/- and Shs.80/- and cooks at rates between Shs.25/- and Shs.100/-. The wages of motor drivers vary between Shs.25/- and Shs.100/-; of carpenters and masons, between Shs.25/- and Shs.70/-; of shop assistants, between Shs.20/- and Shs.60/- with a commission averaging about 25 per cent. in addition; and of clerks, between Shs.25/- and Shs.240/-.

Rations on an approved scale are issued to contract labourers under their terms of employment. An experiment is proceeding with a revised dietary scale on more generous lines in connexion with road construction by Government on the Fort Portal-Bwamba road.

There has been little alteration in the levels of food prices since 1935. The average cost throughout the Protectorate of the staple foods was :—bananas, 43 cents a bunch (increase of 3 cents); sweet potatoes, 1½ cents per lb.; maize cobs, 1½ cents each; wimbi, beans and mtama, 5½ cents, 7¼ cents and 6 cents per lb. respectively (decrease of almost 3 cents); simsim, 10 cents per lb. (decrease of 1 cent); cattle, £2 11s. 11d. a head (decrease of 5d.); sheep and goats, from Shs.7/- to Shs.7/55 a head; eggs, 4 cents each; chickens, 42 cents each; and salt, 12 cents per lb.

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Hours of work vary according to occupations. Government employees, industrial labourers and employees of the building trade perform, on an average, 46 to 48 hours a week; employees in mines, 54 hours, and employees in ginneries, for a few months yearly, 60 hours a week. Agricultural labourers are normally engaged on task work, which occupies them from 36 to 42 hours a week.

Non-Natives.

The salaries paid to Europeans employed in commercial concerns and on plantations vary between £200 and £750 per annum. Free housing and medical attendance are in most cases provided, and sometimes free dental treatment.

The cost of board and lodging is from Shs.14/- to Shs.17/- a day, and from Shs. 180/- a month. The cost of petrol has fallen 15 cents a gallon to Shs.2/60. The prices of clothing remain at about 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. above London prices.

Asiatics are engaged primarily in commercial and industrial work. The majority belongs to the small shopkeeping class, but a considerable number finds employment in cotton ginneries. There is no average standard of wages generally applicable to them, and their cost of living is low.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

European education.—Education of a higher standard is provided in Kenya or overseas. Certain Government travelling concessions are made to pupils attending school in Kenya. The only school for European children in Uganda is a small kindergarten school in Kampala, which some 30 children attend.

Indian education is supervised by an Indian Advisory Council presided over by the Director of Education. A Government school was started in Kampala in 1932 taking pupils up to the standard of the Cambridge University Junior Examination; a similar school at Jinja was opened in January, 1933. There are, in addition, 33 schools in the Protectorate owned by the Indian community and assisted from public funds.

Goan education.—There are two grant-aided Junior schools, one in Entebbe and one in Kampala.

Older Asiatic children are generally sent to India for their education, but an arrangement has been made at the Government Indian School, Kampala, to accept pupils from Standard V to the Cambridge University Junior Examination standard.

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666 FIFTH AVE

African education.—The system of education for boys begins in sub-grade schools, after which, in order of gradation upwards, come elementary, lower middle, upper middle, and junior secondary schools, and, finally Makerere College, a Government institution for a higher type of education which is mostly vocational.

In the elementary schools in all areas the medium of instruction in the two lower classes is the tribal vernacular. In the Nilotic districts Swahili is being introduced gradually as a medium of instruction in the last two years of the elementary course. In the Bantu districts (except in the Buganda Province and the Busoga district of the Eastern Province, where Luganda is used throughout the elementary stage), Swahili is taught as a subject. English is the medium of instruction in all middle and junior secondary schools.

Elementary schools, giving a four years' course in the three R's, hygiene, agriculture, handwork, etc., are controlled and financed by the District Boards, which represent local interests, and are assisted by Native Administration funds, and, in some cases by Government grants. Next is the middle and junior secondary stage of six years' duration, at the end of which pupils may take the leaving certificate examination which forms the entrance examination for Makerere College. The College provides vocational courses for medical, veterinary, engineering, and agricultural probationers for the African Civil Service, and also for schoolmasters. Matriculation classes have been opened for students who require general higher education. The students taking this course have given an undertaking to enter a vocational course after passing the matriculation examination. This course is attracting students from neighbouring territories.

There are also central schools to which those boys who are not likely to benefit by higher education are encouraged to go. These schools cover the elementary and lower middle syllabus in a vernacular medium and English is taught in the last three years as a subject. In addition, there are special schools, which include technical, agricultural and normal schools.

Girls' education follows the same form as boys' up to middle standard. The curriculum includes handwork, needlework, child welfare, etc.

Agricultural Education.

In a country whose prosperity depends upon agriculture, nature study and its relations to the everyday life of the village necessarily form an important part of the syllabus of the elementary school. Each school has its garden, and courses of instruction in economic and food crops for elementary teachers are held periodically at the

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Government experimental [illegible]ns, the work being apportioned between the farm, the model [illegible]l garden, and the lecture room.

Since 1933, the training of youths in practical farming on a small scale has progressed favourably: a number of small holdings have been established at the Government experimental stations, the course of training lasting for two years.

Farm schools, on somewhat similar lines, have been established, with the aid of Government grants, by the Church Missionary Society (in Buganda) and the Verona Fathers Mission (in the Northern Province). Makerere College, in conjunction with the Agricultural Department, provides a five-year course for the training of African Agricultural Assistants.

Fees.

The scales of fees payable by natives vary greatly in accordance with the grade of education offered and the nature of the different schools, but may be summarized as under:—

Day Schools.

Sub-grade schools: usually no charge. Elementary schools: from 12s. to £2 per annum. Central schools: from 12s. to £1 16s. per annum. Lower middle schools: from 12s. to £2 8s. per annum. Upper middle schools: from 12s. to £2 8s. per annum.

Boarding Schools.

Lower middle schools: from £3 10s. to £17 per annum. Upper middle schools: from £3 10s. to £21 per annum. Junior secondary schools: from £3 to £21 10s. per annum. Makerere College: £15 per annum.

Government technical schools: £7 10s. per annum. (During the later years of the courses of instruction, pupils at the Government Technical Schools receive "wages", from which are deducted sufficient sums to provide each pupil with a suitable set of tools to help him to carry on his trade when he leaves school.) The fees in boarding schools are ordinarily inclusive, food, clothing, bedding, and scholastic materials being provided. In day schools, neither food nor clothing is provided; and in the majority of schools of the Church Missionary Society pupils are expected to provide their own books and writing paper.

Government expenditure on education in 1935 was estimated to be £76,658 (exclusive of grants from the Native Governments); of this amount, £37,438 were paid in grants to Missions.

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

The contributions to District Boards of Education from Native Administration funds and Central Government during 1934 were applied as follows :—

EXPENDITURE ON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (BOYS AND GIRLS), 1935.

—	*Buganda Province.*	*Eastern Province.*	*Western Province.*	*Northern Province.*	*Total amount spent on elementary education.*
	£	£	£	£	£
By District Boards.— From Native Government Funds and Education Rates.	4,500	10,393	2,296	3,528	—
Total from Native Government Funds and Education Rates.	4,500	10,393	2,296	3,528	20,717
By Central Government.—					
(*a*) Grants of assistance to District Boards in respect of elementary education.	75	187	545	212	1,019
(*b*) Expenditure on normal schools (Grades A and C).	6,911	2,300	500	400	10,111
(*c*) Government elementary schools.	271	156	—	—	427
(*d*) Block grants to central schools.	1,400	1,000	425	1,550	4,375
(*e*) Jeanes Teachers Training	—	32	51	36	116
Total from Central Government	8,657	3,675	1,521	2,198	16,051
Grand Total Central and Native Governments and Education Rates.	£13,157	£14,068	£3,817	£5,726	£36,768

In two districts, Bunyoro and Toro, an education cess of one shilling per annum is levied on all native taxpayers, and the proceeds are included in the amount voted to the local District Boards.

Welfare Institutions.

There are no orphanages or similar philanthropic institutions in Uganda. The family tie is a very strong one amongst Africans, and such institutions are at present unnecessary. In rare cases, when there is no representative of the family or clan to look after them, orphans and the aged and infirm haveg been cared for by the missions.

Welfare work is carried on by all the Mission Societies, but there are no special institutions except the maternity centres and training schools for midwives and nurses. Particulars in regard to these will be found in Chapter IV of this Report.

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Recreations and Games.

Recreations and games are controlled and encouraged by such bodies as the Native Athletic Association and the Uganda Football Association. Games and athletics take a prominent place in the activities of all schools. Boy Scout and Girl Guide associations have been formed, and both these movements enjoy an ever-increasing popularity. There are eighty-three registered Scout Troops, eight Girl Guide and three Ranger Companies, and two Brownie Packs in the Protectorate.

Music, Art, and Drama.

Singing is taught in most schools and there are church choir schools in connexion with most of the churches in the larger centres. The Cathedral choir at Namirembe, and the choirs at the Roman Catholic seminaries are famous throughout the Protectorate.

Apart from the ordinary school lessons in drawing, little attempt is made to give instruction in the graphic arts, and there is no society to encourage the development of local art.

There is no doubt that the African has an inborn dramatic instinct: for he delights in giving impromptu plays and concerts; his sense of mimicry is highly developed, and when acting he does not suffer from self-consciousness. It has been the custom for many years for all the important schools to have plays on speech days or at the end of the last term in the year. The instinct for dramatization is made use of in the teaching of the junior classes of elementary schools, and such methods are encouraged in the normal schools.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

At the end of 1935 there were 2,499 miles of main roads built and maintained by the Protectorate Government. These are classified as follows:—

		Gross load.
First class	1,189½ miles ...	For 4-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 7 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 9 tons.
Second class	525½ miles ...	For 4-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 5 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 7 tons.
Third class	784 miles ...	For 4-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 2½ tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres, 4½ tons.

The average cost of maintaining these roads was £19·64 a mile. In addition there were approximately 4,800 miles of roads, built and maintained by the Native Administrations, generally capable of carrying a gross load of 2½ tons on pneumatic tyres.

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666 FIFTH AVE

There is a Central Registration Bureau at Police Headquarters, Kampala, in which are recorded particulars of all motor vehicles and motor drivers. Control of traffic and inspection of public service vehicles is also organized by the same Department.

During the year, 4,709 motor vehicles were licensed for use; of these 1,708 were motor-cars, 1,970 motor-lorries, 775 motor-cycles, 237 omnibuses and 19 trailers. The number of vehicles licensed in the names of Africans was 785. The number of licensed drivers was 5,362, 1,294 being Europeans, 1,250 Asiatics and 2,818 Africans.

Railways.

There are 330 route miles of railways in Uganda, under the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, affording direct communication between Mombasa, Soroti, Jinja, Kampala, Port Bell, and intermediate stations, while the total track mileage, including loops and industrial sidings, is 359 miles.

The main line enters the Protectorate at Tororo and proceeds by Mbulamuti to Jinja, and thence across the Nile Bridge to Kampala (886 miles from Mombasa). From Tororo a branch line, with a bi-weekly passenger service, runs north-west to Soroti, serving Mbale en route, and taps the most productive area in the Protectorate. Another line connects the main line at Mbulamuti with Namasagali, from which port the Lake Kioga flotilla is operated. A third line affords direct communication between Kampala and Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The total traffic (inwards and outwards) at Kampala and Jinja during the last five years is shown in the following statement :—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
*Kampala	49,527	53,525	31,303	52,791	68,037
Jinja	19,661	14,996	17,333	19,557	17,830

* The main line to Kampala was only opened at the beginning of 1931.

The outwards traffic for the year 1935 at the principal stations in Uganda, excluding the lake ports, is reflected in the following return :—

	Passengers.	*Parcels and Luggage.*	*Livestock.*	*General Merchandise.*	*Totals.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Kampala ...	10,604	1,546	36	104,442	116,628
Jinja ...	3,339	609	7	17,011	20,966
Soroti ...	788	167	4,479	16,481	21,915
Mbale ...	776	155	2	16,672	17,605
Kumi ...	132	11	46	2,124	2,313
Nsinze ...	776	27	3	24,226	25,032

Water Transport.

A steamer service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert is maintained by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours administration. On Lake Victoria, steamers call at regular intervals

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at Port Bell, Entebbe, Bukakata, and Busungwe, and from the last-named port an auxiliary service is available to Nyakanyasi on the Kagera River.

Steamers on Lake Kioga leave Namasagali and call at Kelle, Bugondo, Sangai, Lalli, Atura, Kachung, and Masindi Port, whence a motor transport service, also maintained by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, affords a connexion with Butiaba on Lake Albert. From Butiaba there is a steamer service to Kasenyi and Mahagi in the Belgian Congo, and Pakwach, thence by transhipment to Mutir, Rhino Camp, Obongi, Ogujebbe, Laropi and Nimule. From the last-mentioned port there is a road to Juba in the Sudan, which is in direct communication with Khartoum.

Omnibuses.

It is possible to travel by motor omnibus from Kampala, the commercial centre, to most of the principal towns in the country. These motor omnibuses are almost entirely owned by Asiatics and natives, and exist primarily for their convenience, although also generally carrying on a parcel carriers trade. Passenger rates are very low, the average charge being 5 cents a mile.

During the year, 237 omnibuses were registered, an increase of forty-nine on the previous year. Of this total twelve were owned by the Kenya-Uganda Railway and twenty-nine by natives.

The type of vehicle used as an omnibus is being improved. All public service vehicles are inspected and a certificate of mechanical fitness from a Government inspector is necessary before a licence can be obtained. Insurance policies against third party risks are obligatory for public service vehicles.

Posts.

The success which had already resulted from the scheme under which the Posts and Telegraph services of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika were amalgamated in 1933, was more than maintained during 1935, both financially and otherwise. Post Office operations in Uganda resulted in an excess of cash revenue over recurrent expenditure of £7,875 : an increase of £3,547 over 1934.

A new pictorial issue of postage and revenue stamps, common to the three territories, was placed on sale on the 1st May. The introduction of a " common " stamp has proved a decided convenience to the public and to the Department.

In common with the rest of the Empire, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika placed on sale 4 denominations (20 cents, 30 cents, 65 cents and Sh.1/-) of special stamps designed to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty, King George V.

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During 1935, business continued to show an upward trend; and this has been reflected in practically all branches of the Post Office service.

The air mail service, operated by Imperial Airways, was duplicated and was maintained with creditable regularity during the first nine months of the year but, owing to climatic and other reasons, there were some delays during the last quarter.

The air mail postage rate to United Kingdom, India and certain other countries was reduced to 50 cents a half ounce. The number and weight of the air mail letter packets posted in Uganda amounted respectively to 125,100 and 3,100 lb. Inward air mail correspondence amounted to 97,500 items, weighing 2,800 lb. Approximately 26 per cent. of the Protectorate's total overseas letter mail was conveyed by air.

The air mail parcel service is restricted to Great Britain and Empire countries in southern Africa. During the year, 716 air mail parcels were posted in the Protectorate, and 632 received.

The air mail money order service is confined to Great Britain and India. During the year 1,730 air mail money orders, having a total value of £15,539 were issued. This was a very substantial increase on the previous year. The number and value of air mail orders paid were thirty-nine and £180, as compared with twelve and £58, respectively, paid in 1934.

The internal mail services were carried out with regularity. An important change affecting road-borne mails was the introduction of fast motor mail vans to replace the old type of lorry. There is every prospect of saving from 3 to 6 hours on schedules for the conveyance of mails to and from centres in the Western Province.

The estimated total number of letters, postcards, newspapers and other packets dealt with during the year was 2,760,200, an increase of 18 per cent. over 1934.

The number of parcels handled, inclusive of air mail and cash-on-delivery parcels, increased slightly to 38,677. The number of cash-on-delivery parcels dealt with was 4,447, having a value of £10,836. The inter-state parcel rate between Tanganyika and Uganda/Kenya was abolished and replaced by a uniform inland rate.

Money orders issued during the year numbered 19,941 with a value of £129,123. Those paid numbered 11,322, representing £61,046.

British postal orders issued and paid during the year amounted to 30,366 in number and £16,847 in value, the increases over 1934 being 3,479 and £1,733.

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Telegraphs and Telephones.

The number of inland telegrams transmitted was 130,968, an increase of 8 per cent. on the previous year. External telegrams numbered 21,200, of which 7,001 were telegrams to and from Great Britain.

A special Jubilee letter telegram service was offered to the public during Jubilee week.

The internal telegraph and telephone system comprises 1,575 miles of pole route and a wire mileage of 4,602. All administrative centres, with the exception of a few outlying stations in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, are connected by telegraph. There are telephone exchanges connected by trunk lines at Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja, Mbale, Iganga, Tororo and Masaka.

Communication with places outside the Protectorate was maintained in a satisfactory manner through the cable system and the Kenya Radio service, both operated by Cable and Wireless Limited, and also by means of Government land lines to southern Africa and the Belgian Congo.

The Kampala Wireless Station, situated on Kololo Hill, gave satisfactory service throughout the year. Though primarily provided for the purposes of the air services, the station is utilized for internal telegraphic traffic with Arua and Gulu and, during any interruption of land lines, for communication with the neighbouring territories.

There was an increase of approximately 7 per cent. in the volume of telephone trunk traffic, 126,000 trunk calls being handled. Local calls, numbering 1,219,000 show an increase of 25 per cent. on the previous year. The condition of the telephone system, particularly in Kampala, was the subject of many complaints from the public; and the Government, recognizing that some improvement and extension is required, has referred the matter to a committee constituted to consider schemes for the rehabilitation of assets and for development, and proposes to ask the new Postmaster-General, who will assume his duties in 1936, to give it his early attention.

On the initiative of the Union of South Africa a Postal and Telecommunication Conference of all countries, British and foreign, in southern Africa was held at Pretoria. The Posts and Telegraphs Department was represented.

Air Transport.

The Cape-to-Cairo air service (duplicated at the beginning of 1935) operated twice weekly in each direction by Imperial Airways, Limited, to which reference has already been made, is also available for the conveyance of passengers, mail, and freight. Entebbe is a regular call on this service. At the end of the year an investigation into the potentialities of civil aviation in the Protectorate was carried out.

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XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Kampala and Jinja; and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), with branches at Kampala and Jinja. There is also the Post Office Savings Bank. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Protectorate.

Savings Bank.

A Savings Bank was established on 1st October, 1907, under the control of the Treasury, but was transferred to the Post Office on 1st July, 1926. The value of Savings Bank deposits made during 1935 showed an increase, being £69,345 as compared with £64,242, and deposits exceeded withdrawals by £20,267. At the end of the year the total number of depositors was 7,957 and the amount standing to their credit, including interest, was £104,268, representing an increase of 1,757 depositors and £22,513 at credit as compared with 1934. The number of African depositors increased from 4,550 to 6,088; there were 249 European and 1,566 Asiatic depositors and 54 trust accounts. A further sum of £18,699 was added to invested funds of the Savings Bank.

Currency.

Prior to 1920, rupee currency was in circulation in Uganda, but in that year florin currency was substituted, and this in its turn was in 1922 displaced by the shilling currency which is now in use. The florin currency and notes were demonetized at the end of 1931. The following coins and notes of the shilling currency are in circulation :—

Coin :—

Sh.1, which is legal tender for an unlimited amount.
50 cents (= 6d.), which is legal tender for an amount up to 20s.
10 cents = 1·2d.
5 cents = 0·6d.
1 cent = 0·12d.
} which are legal tender up to 1s.

Notes :—

Shs.10,000; 1,000; 200; 100; 20; 10; 5.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial standards of weights and measures have been adopted and copies of these standards, verified by the Board of Trade in England, are maintained as the Protectorate standards, the wardens of the standards being the Chief Secretary and the

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Treasurer. The Commissioner of Police is *ex officio* Inspector of Weights and Measures; he is assisted by a qualified Deputy Inspector. All European police officers have the powers of a Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures.

A Weights and Measures Ordinance is in force and certain sections prohibit the use of weights and measures other than standard, or of unstamped weights and measures. The verification and stamping of weights and measures presented for the purpose is undertaken by the Deputy Inspector, who holds the secondary standards. Inspections for justness are made from time to time in all cotton-buying posts and important trading centres.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department in 1935 amounted to £229,962, as compared with £204,909 in 1934. This expenditure may be summarized under the following heads :—

MAIN SECTION.

	£	£
Public Works Department, personal emoluments	36,389	
Other charges	5,488	
Annually recurrent...	59,363	
Extraordinary	55,237	
		156,477

OTHER SECTIONS.

Jinja water supply	2,732	
Kampala water supply	8,652	
Transport section	16,224	
		27,608

LOAN WORKS.

Kampala water supply construction	287	
Western Province road construction	6,901	
Water-drilling scheme	10,303	
		17,491

MISCELLANEOUS.

Works for other departments	11,200	
Works for Native Governments	16,975	
Works for private individuals	211	
		28,386
		229,962

Major works which were financed from the funds voted in respect of Public Works Extraordinary, included completion of the District Commissioner's Office at Kampala and the Mental Hospital at Mulago, commencement of the Police headquarters office at Kampala and erection of quarters at various stations, including five double-storeyed houses.

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XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

High Court.

The High Court of Uganda was established by the Uganda Order in Council of 11th August, 1902, and consisted during the year of a chief Justice and a Puisne Judge. Ordinarily the High Court sits at Kampala, but it may sit at any place within the Protectorate when for any reason it considers it necessary to do so.

The High Court has full jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, it is a Court of Admiralty, with power to exercise admiralty jurisdiction in matters arising upon any of the Lakes, and it has jurisdiction in divorce. When a sentence of death has been passed by the High Court, a copy of the record is sent to the Governor in Council and the sentence is not carried out unless it has been confirmed by the Governor.

The constitution of the High Court and the powers of the Registrar and District Registrars are laid down in the Courts Ordinance and the Civil Procedure Rules. The Courts Ordinance confers upon the High Court the power to exercise general supervision over all Courts subordinate to itself, to inspect their records, and to give advice and instruction as may be necessary. An appeal lies from the judgments and order of the High Court to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa holds four ordinary sessions in each year, the sessions being held at Nairobi, Kampala, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam and Zanzibar in turn.

British Courts.

The Governor is authorized to confer special power upon Magistrates in Special Districts to try natives for the offences of murder, manslaughter, rape, and certain other offences. Special District Courts try such offences with the aid of assessors, and trials are conducted in the manner prescribed for the trial of offences before the High Court.

There are District and Additional District (Subordinate) Courts throughout the Protectorate, whose powers vary according to the powers of the Magistrate presiding over them. In criminal matters, Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third class may, when the accused is a non-native, pass the following sentences, namely :—

Subordinate Courts of the first class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. Fine not exceeding £300. Corporal punishment.
Subordinate Courts of the second class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. Fine not exceeding £75. Corporal punishment.

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Subordinate Courts of the third class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. Fine not exceeding £15.

Subordinate Courts of the first, second and third class have extended jurisdiction over natives, that is, over any native of Africa not of European or Asiatic extraction, the term "native" for this purpose including Arabs and Somalis and any Baluchi born in Africa.

Although Subordinate Courts possess extended jurisdiction over natives they may not try natives accused of treason, instigating invasion, concealment of treason, murder, manslaughter, rape or attempts to commit or abet the commission of these offences.

No sentence, exceeding six months' imprisonment or twelve strokes, imposed on a native by any Subordinate Court can be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding £50 can be levied until the record has been transmitted to the High Court and the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court.

The probationary system, as understood in England, is not applicable to the Protectorate, as the machinery necessary for its general adoption and satisfactory working does not exist in Uganda. Under section 295 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Court may, if the circumstances appear to warrant such a course, release a person convicted of an offence punishable with not more than three years' imprisonment, against whom no previous conviction is proved, on his entering into a bond to appear and receive sentence if required, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. The only practical use to which this section can be put is where the convicted person is a juvenile and the Court can rely upon his parent or parents to exercise supervision over a youthful offender.

The following table gives particulars of the criminal and civil jurisdiction of British Courts for the last six years :—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	*Discharged for want of evidence.*	*Convicted.*	*Acquitted.*	*Found insane.*	*Total number of persons.*	*Total number of cases.*
1930 ...	585	7,544	565	1	8,695	6,795
1931 ...	225	7,036	1,047	3	8,311	6,712
1932 ...	348	7,445	807	8	8,608	5,926
1933 ...	759	6,232	539	4	7,534	6,221
1934 ...	677	5,545	350	2	6,574	5,637
1935 ...	650	4,614	311	2	5,577	4,949*

* Includes 157 cases tried by the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction. Includes 69 cases involving 77 juveniles.

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Civil.

Year.	Amounts of £15 and under.	Amounts above £15 to £50.	Amounts above £50 to £150.	Amounts above £150.	Value not stated.	Total.
1930 ...	1,891	866	318	88	21	3,184
1931 ...	1,971	306	306	83	21	2,687
1932 ...	1,506	654	204	56	25	2,445
1933 ...	1,341	505	172	42	25	2,085
1934 ...	1,052	370	105	28	15	1,570
1935 ...	1,133	404	109	17	35	1,698*

* Includes 110 cases tried by the High Court in its original civil jurisdiction.

The cases dealt with by the High Court of Appeal, etc., compared with the last six years are shown below :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Criminal appeals	103	77	122	159	137	118
Civil appeals	18	22	24	21	10	13
Criminal revisions	81	102	106	149	98	171
Civil revisions	7	1	4	30	15	19
Confirmation of death sentence ...	7	17	16	14	8	4
Confirmation of sentence	—	283	334	206	264	215
Miscellaneous appeals	—	3	2	—	—	4
Miscellaneous revisions	—	—	—	1	—	3
Total ...	216	505	608	580	532	547

Native Courts.

Native Courts exist in every district. Certain classes of cases are excepted from their jurisdiction : cases in which a person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death has resulted, offences committed by natives in any place declared to be a township, civil and criminal cases in which any of the parties are regularly employed in Government service, offences which are punishable as breaches of any special law, e.g., arms, forest, fiscal, mining, etc.

The powers of the different classes of native Courts are limited by various enactments. For instance, the powers accorded to a District Native Court may enable it to award imprisonment for two years and fine Shs.1,000/- and 24 strokes of the cane. In civil cases the limits of jurisdiction of a District Native Court are any number of cattle with Shs.1,000/-. There is an appeal from all decisions of a District Native Court to a District Court. There is an appeal thence to the High Court.

In the Buganda Province of the Protectorate the Court of the Lukiko at Mengo has full jurisdiction in all cases in which all parties are natives of the Protectorate, except in cases in which a person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death has resulted, and breaches of special laws such as arms, forest, and fiscal are withdrawn.

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There is an appeal to the High Court from the Court of the Lukiko in criminal matters where a sentence of imprisonment exceeding five years, or of fine exceeding £100, or of whipping over 24 strokes, has been passed, and in civil matters in cases where the amount or value of the subject matter of the suit exceeds £100. The Provincial Commissioner, Buganda, is empowered to revise all the proceedings of the Court of Lukiko. The High Court may exercise any of the powers vested in the Provincial Commissioner. There is an appeal to the High Court in any original case, civil or criminal, tried before the Court of the Lukiko in which the accused, the complainant, or any of the parties are not natives of Buganda.

Police.

A Protectorate Police Force in maintained, constituted under the Police Ordinance, which decrees that it " shall act as a Police in and throughout the Protectorate for preserving the peace and preventing crime, and apprehending offenders against the peace, and as a military force when called upon to discharge military duties."

This Force has a personnel consisting of thirty-three European Officers and Inspectors, eight Asiatic Sub-Inspectors, and 1,042 enlisted African rank and file, under the command of a Commissioner.

A division of the Force is assigned to each of seventeen Magisterial districts and these divisions are grouped into the four administrative Provinces of the Protectorate. The Police divisions of each Province are under the command of a Superintendent. Of the divisions, nine are controlled by Officers of Police, the remainder by the Civil District Officers.

A Criminal Investigation Department is maintained, attached to which is a Finger Print Bureau carrying at present over 73,112 finger print files. This department, which controls the supervision of habitual criminals, also undertakes certain duties in connexion with immigration, passport control duties and the inspection of weights and measures.

There is a training depot for police in Kampala for the instruction of recruits in police duties generally, including the use of arms, first-aid, traffic control and local languages. The normal period of instruction is six months. Refresher and promotional courses are held here, and there is also an elementary vernacular school for the children of serving policemen. A magazine in Swahili, entitled " Habari za Uganda Police Na Prisons," published monthly, introduced into the Force in 1931, primarily as an educational medium for the benefit of the African ranks, has progressed most satisfactorily. Its circulation during the year has increased from 1,250 to 1,350 copies a month.

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The Uganda Police Ambulance Division formed in 1932 under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas has now a membership of 33 including eight Africans, under a Superintendent who is the Deputy Commissioner of Police. The Commissioner of Police acts as District Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas for the Protectorate.

At the Central Registration Bureau, firearms to the number of 3,211 were registered, consisting of 1,100 rifles, 1,628 shot guns, 405 pistols and revolvers, 56 muzzle loaders and 22 miscellaneous guns.

The number of cases reported to the police during the year was 7,434, and persons proceeded against on charges of crime numbered 5,668, as against 7,072 and 6,192 respectively in the previous year.

Police are also maintained by the various Native Administrations, and serve as warders in the Native Administration prisons in addition to performing ordinary police duties. With a view to increasing their efficiency special instructional courses are held periodically at the Protectorate Police Training Depot. The results are proving satisfactory.

Prisons.

The Protectorate Government maintains a Central Prison and sixteen district gaols. The Central Prison, which is situated near Port Bell, seven miles from Kampala, is not complete. The completed portions include the general administration block and workshops, a special section for the segregation of young prisoners, females, Asiatics and Europeans, the punishment and condemned cells and the hospital. The accommodation capacity in association wards in this prison is based on the scale of 40 square feet floor space to each inmate. The portion so far completed provides for 540 prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes housed at this prison during 1935 was 896. A number of temporary wards accommodate the surplus population.

The 16 district gaols provide accommodation for local short-term prisoners and remands. Of these, three only are of permanent material and designed originally as prisons. Of the others, two are buildings adapted for use as prisons, one is a lock-up only and the remainder are mud and wattle structures. The standard accommodation in these district prisons is based on the scale of 28 square feet per prisoner.

The Commissioner of Prisons is responsible for the general administration and control of the Prisons Service. The European prison staff consists of one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent and three Head Gaolers normally recruited from the Home Prison Service. All these are allocated to the Central Prison. The district jails are administered by the local European Officer

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of Police or, where there is no such officer, by the District Commissioners. The subordinate warder staff is composed of Africans, who, before being posted for duty, undergo a six months' course of instruction.

No reformatory for the treatment of juveniles at present exists, but a small building of a temporary nature has been erected in the vicinity of the main Central Prison, where juvenile offenders are given elementary education and instruction in husbandry and carpentry. At the Central Prison the main industries are tailoring, carpentry, mat and basket work. Practically all uniforms required for the native personnel of Government Departments, Native Administrations and the Protectorate Police and Prisons services, amounting to some thousands per annum, are manufactured in this prison together with a large quantity of furniture and other miscellaneous articles for various Government Departments. Prisoners at district gaols are primarily employed on the production of prison food crops, the cutting of fuel for public institutions, the maintenance of prisons and police buildings, and general clearing and anti-malarial work in and around Government stations.

The number of prisoners admitted to Protectorate Prisons during the year was 4,994, the daily average of inmates being 1,731.

All executions are carried out at the Central Prison; 20 persons were executed during the year.

The general health of the prison population has been satisfactory. The number of deaths during the year was 26, being 1·50 per cent. of the daily average prison population; the main causes of death were pneumonia and meningitis.

Short-term prisoners sentenced by Native Courts in certain districts are imprisoned at the headquarters of the county chiefs and subordinate (Gombolola) chiefs. Central Native Administration prisons, for the accommodation of long-term prisoners sentenced by Native Courts, exist in Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro and Ankole. Native Administration prisons are, on the whole, satisfactory and the health and discipline of prisoners are good. The offences for which a large proportion of the prisoners are sentenced by Native Courts throughout the Protectorate cannot properly be classed as criminal, consisting as they do of such misdemeanours as failing to obey the lawful order of a chief or failing to pay the compensation recognized by native custom for illicit intercourse with women; many, again, are sentenced for petty assaults and similar minor offences. The admission of offenders of this class to the Protectorate prisons is undesirable in that it means the unsophisticated natives of a non-criminal type are inevitably brought into close association with a definitely criminal class.

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Payment of Fines.

It is provided by section 288 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1930, that, at the discretion of the Court, it may be ordered that fines shall be paid by instalments at such times and in such amounts as the Court may deem fit.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

The more important Ordinances enacted in 1935 were :—

The Mining Ordinance, 1935, repealing the Mining Ordinance, 1930, provides a better measure of control over mining in the Protectorate than has hitherto obtained. Opportunity was taken on its enactment to effect a general consolidation of the existing law relating to mining and to re-arrange its provisions in more logical sequence.

The Public Health Ordinance, 1935, is a comprehensive enactment which deals with all aspects of the complex subject indicated in its title. Under this Ordinance a Central Advisory Board of Health is established to advise the Governor on all questions relating to public health.

The Companies Ordinance, 1935, was enacted to bring the law in the Protectorate into line with the English Companies Consolidation Act, 1929. This represents a step forward in the direction of the unification of commercial legislation in the three East African territories, since Tanganyika and Kenya have already enacted similar legislation.

The Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance, 1935, makes legislative provision for the preparation and publication of a Revised Edition of the Laws. The last revision was in 1923.

The Inquests Ordinance, 1935, amplifies the law relating to the holding of inquests; before its enactment this matter was inadequately dealt with in the Criminal Procedure Code. It may be noted that provision is made for the stay of inquest proceedings pending the determination of criminal proceedings.

The Game (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935, effects certain amendments to the principal ordinance of 1926, and consolidates the many amendments to the first five Schedules to that Ordinance. A number of the changes were made in conformity with the International Convention relating to the preservation of fauna and flora in Africa.

The Births and Deaths Registration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935, is designed to ensure greater accuracy in the records of births and deaths by providing that the necessary information shall be afforded in a written return on the prescribed form instead of orally as has hitherto been the practice.

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The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935, gives effect to the recommendations of the Conference of Law Officers held in Nairobi in 1933. The amendments are the outcome of experience gained during the three years the principal Ordinance had been in force.

The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935, gives effect to the recommendations of the Conference of East African Law Officers in 1933, the Bushe Commission, and the Governors' Conference, 1935.

Subsidiary Legislation.

The more important Rules and Regulations made in 1935 are :—

The Mining Regulations, 1935, which deal with such matters as mining fees, rents and royalties, and mining rights; the registration of prospecting licences, claims, river locations, water rights, leases and legal instruments, and the keeping of proper records and returns.

The Companies Rules, 1935, following on the enactment of the Companies Ordinance, 1935, are chiefly concerned with the prescription of the various forms to be used by Companies on registration, making returns of allotments, increase of capital, register of mortgages and charges, directors, annual returns, etc.

The Post Office Regulations, 1935, were made under the 1934 Ordinance, and cover such postal services as the transmission of articles by post, the renting of boxes, franking machines, and money and postal orders.

The Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1935, made under the 1934 Ordinance, apply to the drugs mentioned in Part V of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, and govern their manufacture, sale, distribution or possession. The dispensing of prescriptions containing these drugs is also regulated.

The Traffic Rules, 1935, make certain minor amendments to the 1930 Rules, the most important being certain provisions to increase the safety of pasengers in public service vehicles.

The Births and Deaths Registration Rules, 1935, were enacted to give effect to the provisions of the amended Ordinance, 1935, and principally prescribe the new forms to be used under the revised procedure.

The Bicycle Rules, 1935, reduce the registration fee for bicycles from 5s. to 3s.

Industrial Legislation.

The following legislation is in force in regard to employment in industrial undertakings, compensation for accidents, and provision for sickness :—

(i) *The Factories Ordinance* and *the Factories Rules* provide for the proper control and inspection of factory sites and plant, and for the safety of employees.

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FIFTH A

(ii) *The Employment of Children Ordinance*, 1930. and *The Employment of Children Rules*, 1931, prohibit the employment of children under 12 years of age in factories or workshops, and prescribe conditions for the employment of children between 12 and 14.

(iii) *The Employment of Women Ordinance*, 1931, prohibits the employment of women during the night in industrial undertakings.

(iv) *The Mining Ordinance*, 1935, and *the Mining Regulations* provide for compensation for injury or death to mining employees. A comprehensive list of injuries is given, with the percentage of incapacity on which the amount of compensation is to be based. Payment of wages, when due, in cash is obligatory under the Ordinance and, in the monthly returns to be made, outstanding wages must be stated.

(v) *The Minimum Wages Ordinance*, 1934, gives powers to fix a minimum wage for employees where the wages paid in any particular occupation or trade are unreasonably low.

(vi) *The Factories (First Aid) Rules*, 1933, make compulsory the provision and maintenance of adequate first-aid outfits in all factories. No legislation was enacted in 1935 making provision for sickness or old age.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Protectorate account showed a surplus balance amounting to £1,073,146 at the end of 1935, and this, together with the Reserve Fund of £484,963 provided a total surplus of £1,558,109. The Estimates for the year provided for an excess of Revenue over Expenditure of £397 and a transfer to Reserve of £16,000. There was again a substantial increase of revenue following a general improvement in trading conditions, and the result of the year's working was a surplus of £126,593 and a payment of £20,000 into the Reserve Fund.

The following table shows the results of the last five years:—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus Balance and Reserve Fund.*
	£	£	£
1931	1,399,912	1,451,563	1,036,295
1932	1,402,528	1,298,895*	1,139,928
1933	1,350,070	1,275,593	1,214,405
1934	1,527,672	1,330,561*	1,411,516
1935	1,566,688	1,420,095*	1,558,109

* Excludes payments to the Reserve Fund.

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The estimated revenue for the year was £1,436,332, and the actual receipts amounted to £1,566,688: there was thus an increase of £130,356. The Heads under which the principal increases occurred were :—

	£
Customs	61,540
Licences, Excise, etc.	50,502
Fees of Court, etc.	12,610
Posts and Telegraphs...	4,845

The amount appropriated for the service of the year was £1,435,935 and the actual expenditure amounted to £1,440,095. There was thus an increase on the expenditure estimates of £4,160.

Debt.

The following table shows the position in regard to loans at the end of 1933 :—

Designation and amount of Loan.	*Balance outstanding on 31st December, 1933.*	*Remarks.*
	£	
Uganda Government 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1951–1971. £2,000,000 issued at £96 per cent., raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1932.	2,000,000	Contributions to a Sinking Fund at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, plus contributions to a Supplementary Sinking Fund at 0·407 per cent. on the Protectorate share of the Loan (£1,117,095) commenced on the 1st September, 1935.
Uganda Government 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1955–1965. £235,600 issued at £97 10s. 0d. per cent., raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1932.	235,600	Contributions to a Sinking Fund at the rate of 2·017 per cent. per annum will commence on the 15th August, 1936.

These Loans were raised to meet the cost of railways, roads, water-supply and other public works for the development of the Protectorate and for the repayment of loans made by His Majesty's Government to the Government of Uganda.

Assets.

The Protectorate surplus at the end of the year amounted to £1,558,109; of this sum £860,524 was invested, £495,756 held in cash and deposits at short call, and £64,994 as stores. In addition £136,835 held in cash and deposits at short call represents unexpended balances of loan funds and sundry deposits.

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666 FIFTH AVE

Revenue.

The main sources of revenue from taxation, and yield of each, were :—

	£
(*a*) Customs and Excise duties	436,540
(*b*) Licences to purchase, store, gin and bale cotton ...	12,835
(*c*) Cotton tax	100,000
(*d*) Motor and carriage licences	29,267
(*e*) Stamp duties	13,565
(*f*) Trading licences	20,624
(*g*) Poll taxes, native	550,301
(*h*) Poll taxes, non-native	29,266

(*a*) *Customs and Excise duties.*—Revenue is derived from Customs chiefly from import duties on spirits, tobacco, cotton, yarns and manufactures, oils, fats and resin manufactures. (See also section below headed "Customs Tariff.") Revenue is also derived from Excise duties levied on sugar, tea, cigarettes, and manufactured tobacco other than cigarettes.

(*b*) *Licences to purchase, store, gin and bale cotton.*—Ginning licences are issued at a fee of £50 in the Eastern and Buganda Provinces and £25 in the Northern and Western Provinces. These licences include the right to purchase, store, and bale cotton, but a fee of £50 is charged for this privilege to any non-holder of a ginning licence.

(*c*) *Cotton tax.*—The tax on the export of cotton is calculated according to the closing price on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange for June American "middling" future on a certain date in the middle of December of the previous year. This price was 6·74d. in December, 1934, and in accordance with the Ordinance, a tax of two cents per pound was made on cotton exported during 1935.

(*d*) *Motor and Carriage licences.*—The basis of taxation is tare weight, and the fees vary from £2 to £15 for a motor-car, and from £8 to £40 for a commercial vehicle. An additional fee is charged for public service vehicles and for trailers.

(*e*) *Stamp duties.*—These are payable on various documents, etc., under the terms of an Ordinance enacted in 1915. (See also section below headed "Excise and Stamp Duties.")

(*f*) *Trading licences.*—*Non-native.*—A licence to cover wholesale and retail trading costs £15, and for retail trading only £7 10s. Licences for each additional trading store costs £5 and £3 15s. respectively.

Native.—A licence to cover wholesale and retail trading costs £1 4s. and for each additional store £1 4s. Hawkers' licences are £6 for non-natives and £3 for natives.

(*g*) and (*h*) *Poll tax.*—These are dealt with separately in a later section of this chapter headed "Poll Tax."

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Other important sources of revenue, which do not strictly come under the heading of taxation, and the yield from each, are as under :—

	£
Forestry fees	13,396
Inspection of cattle	5,876
Registration of bicycles	16,094
Land rents	25,515
Sale of ivory	13,550
Medical and hospital fees and receipts	10,811

Customs Tariff.

Under the terms of the Congo Basin Treaties, equality of treatment in respect of imported goods irrespective of origin is ensured, and the grant of Imperial preference is therefore inadmissible. Goods declared as being in transit may be imported and forwarded under Customs control on payment of expenses of administration (6d. a package).

For purposes of Customs, Kenya and Uganda form a single unit and, by agreement with the Tanganyika Territory Government, a common tariff has been accepted by the three territories. The free and unrestricted movement within the territories of both imported goods and local products is thus secured. The common tariff, however, includes a small number of " suspended duties ", which may be imposed by Proclamation, either in part or in full, in any or all of the territories.

The general duty rating under the Common Tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on the landed value at the port of entry. Building materials, artisans' tools, and vehicles and parts being admitted at lower ratings; and exemption from duty is allowed on drugs and medicines, packing materials, disinfectants, germicides and vermin killers, machinery, and many articles necessary for road construction, sanitation, irrigation and drainage purposes, and for the agricultural, industrial and educational development of the territories.

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance of the 27th June, 1935, introduced the following alterations in duty ratings :—

The adjustments made were as follows :—

Article.	*New rates of duty.*	*Rates of duty replaced.*
Cigarettes	Shs.2/65 per lb. or *ad valorem* 62½ per cent., whichever is the greater.	Shs.2/40 per lb. or *ad valorem* 62½ per cent., whichever is the greater.
Tobacco, manufactured, n.e.e.	Shs.2/65 per lb. or *ad valorem* 62½ per cent., whichever is the greater.	Shs.2/40 per lb. or *ad valorem* 62½ per cent., whichever is the greater.

The Customs revenue accruing to the Protectorate in 1935 amounted to £397,758.

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

Excise Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of excise duties between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is covered by the Excise Agreements Ordinance, 1931, which was amended on the 27th June, 1935, by the enactment of the Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935. The latter Ordinance increased excise duties on cigarettes and tobacco manufactured (other) from Shs.-/75 per lb. and Shs.-/50 per lb. respectively to Shs.1/25 per lb., and the rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows:—

Sugar	Sh.1·00 per cwt
Tea	Sh.0·10 per lb.
Cigarettes	Sh.0·75 per lb. from 1–1–35, and Shs.1/25 per lb. from 27–6–35.
Manufactured tobacco...	Sh.0·50 per lb. from 1–1–35, and Shs.1/25 per lb. from 27–6–35.
Beer	Shs.40·00 per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

The Excise revenue accruing to the Protectorate in 1935 amounted to £38,678.

Stamp Duties.

The present stamp law in Uganda is contained in the Stamp Ordinance of 1915. This Ordinance appears to have been based largely on the Indian Stamp Act of 1889. The Indian Act of 1889 may be said to follow closely the English Stamp Act.

The Stamp Ordinance in Uganda provides that any instrument, whether executed or not, and whether previously stamped or not, may be brought to a District Commissioner or the revenue authority for an adjudication as to the proper duty chargeable. The fee for adjudication shall not exceed Shs.10/- nor be less than Sh.1/-.

Poll Tax.

There is no hut tax in the Protectorate. A poll tax is levied both on natives and non-natives. The amount of native poll tax, which also in some instances includes " tribute," a tax collected on behalf of certain Native Administrations, varies from Shs.5/- to £1 1s. annually per adult male of the population, and is assessed according to the average ability of the natives of the district to pay. In most cases a district is further subdivided into counties for this purpose. The tax is collected under the supervision of Administrative Officers, by native chiefs, and a rebate based on a percentage of the collection is paid to the Native Administrations for this service, together with the " tribute." The following table shows the rates at present in force, the gross yield, and the net yield after deducting payment of rebate and " tribute ":—

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District.	*Rate.*	*Gross yield.*	*Gross yield per province.*	*Rebate and tribute paid.*	*Net yield.*
	Shs.	£	£	£	£
Buganda Kingdom—					
Mengo	15	70,466			
Entebbe	15	28,417			
Masaka	15 10	23,599			
Mubende	15 10	21,903			
		———	144,385	23,740	120,645
Eastern Province—					
Busoga	21	97,466			
Bugwere	18	32,678			
Bugishu	18	32,716			
Budama	18	25,400			
Teso	18	55,585			
Karamoja	5	4,904			
		———	248,749	71,233	177,516
Northern Province—					
Bunyoro	10	11,018			
Gulu	14 8	12,418			
Chua	8	7,414			
West Nile	8	18,088			
Lango	18	45,147			
		———	94,085	24,107	69,978
Western Province—					
Toro	21 12 10 6	15,934			
Ankole	21 12	29,966			
Kigezi	16 7	17,181			
		———	63,081	22,083	40,998
Totals			550,300	141,163	409,137

The old form of non-native poll tax, which up to the end of 1933 was at a fixed rate of £1 10s. 0d. (payable by males only), was superseded by a poll tax with effect from 1st January, 1934, graduated according to the income of the taxpayer. This tax applies to both males and females, but persons under the age of 18 years and females whose taxable income does not exceed £150 per annum are exempt. Where the taxable income does not exceed £200 the minimum tax of £2 applies, and the maximum amount payable is £500 where the taxable income is £10,000 or more.

XVI.—GAME.

Control of elephants has, to a certain extent, achieved its avowed object of protection of the interests of the native population, but has not effected an adequate reduction in the elephant population,

a reduction which is essential if extending settlement and the progressively increasing human population are not to be in constant conflict with the largest and most destructive of wild animals.

A continuation of the activities of 1934 in Buruli and N. Bulemezi in Mengo has resulted in the destruction of a further 290 elephants, and the expulsion of the main herds from this region.

The total elephant wastage for the year is again approximately 2,100, a stupendous figure, but without question necessary. There are still some 20,000 elephants in Uganda.

The year 1935 shows an appreciable increase in revenue from the sale of licences. More than 50 per cent. of the game and special elephant licences, and fully 75 per cent. of the bird licences taken out were issued to Africans and Asiatics. For a variety of reasons the existing low price for ivory has evidently come to stay, though 1935 has seen a little improvement in the price. A scheme to popularize elephant hunting unfortunately did not come into force till the middle of October, but it re-acted immediately and beneficially, as was shown by appreciable increase in the number of licences taken out during the last two months of the year. The game licence-rates for non-natives are now :—

	£
Visitor's full (valid for one year from date of issue) ...	50
Visitor's (14 day)	15
Resident's full (valid as above)	5
Resident's (14 day)...	2
Two elephants	10
Three elephants	20
One bull giraffe	15
One black rhinoceros	5

Bird licences at Shs.10 per annum are eagerly sought after by the natives, but it cannot be said that bird shooting for sport is prevalent among them.

The Lake George Game Reserve, which in 1932 was extended south and west through uninhabited country to afford protection to the game on one side of the new motor road connecting Mbarara and Fort Portal, now provides the tourist driving along this road with a view of buffalo and elephant in their natural surroundings more as a general rule than as an exception.

The game situation is generally satisfactory, and rinderpest has been practically absent except for an outbreak, believed to have originated with buffaloes, in West Madi on the Sudan border, at the end of the year.

In many parts of the Protectorate the wild ungulates are increasing.

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Education		3.	00
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No. 1810

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the

UGANDA PROTECTORATE 1936

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE FOR 1936

CONTENTS

Chapter		*Page*
I.	Geography, Climate, and History	2
II.	Government	5
III.	Population	6
IV.	Health	7
V.	Housing	11
VI.	Production	11
VII.	Commerce	19
VIII.	Labour: Wages and Cost of Living	22
IX.	Education and Welfare Institutions	23
X.	Communications and Transport	26
XI.	Banking, Currency, and Weights and Measures	29
XII.	Public Works	30
XIII.	Justice, Police, and Prisons	31
XIV.	Legislation	36
XV.	Public Finance and Taxation	38
XVI.	Game	43
XVII.	Miscellaneous	44
	Bibliographical Note	46
	Map.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya and the Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate extends from about parallel 1° south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Albert Nile at Nimule. On the east its boundary runs from Mount Zulia on the Sudan border along the Turkana Escarpment to the crater of Mount Elgon (14,178 feet) and thence along the Malawa and the Sio rivers into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria. The outstanding features on the western side are the Nile-Congo watershed, Lake Albert, the River Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 feet), and Lake Edward.

The area of the Protectorate is approximately 93,981 square miles, of which 13,680 square miles are water. The whole of this is at a considerable height above sea-level, the greater part between 3,500 and 4,000 feet.

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Climate.

Climatic conditions are not uniform, but the temperature is moderate and varies only slightly throughout the year. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 83° F., and the mean minimum 63° F. On the Ruwenzori Range there is extreme cold wtih perpetual snow.

The highest " absolute maximum " registered in 1936 was 97° F. at Serere, and the lowest " absolute minimum " 37° F. at Kabale. The annual range at four representative stations is as follows:—

	January.		*July.*	
	Abs. Max.	*Abs. Min.*	*Abs. Max.*	*Abs. Min.*
	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
Entebbe	82·0	57·2	81·1	59·0
Tororo	86·6	58·0	84·0	57·0
Fort Portal	84·1	48·3	80·7	43·9
Hoima	89·0	58·0	85·0	55·0

The areas with highest rainfall this year were the shores of Lake Victoria, the escarpment of Lake Albert and the slopes of Ruwenzori in each of which the rainfall was in general over sixty inches. The driest areas were the Karamoja District of the Eastern Province, where the rainfall was between twenty and forty inches, and a narrow strip extending from Mbarara to the western part of Lake Kioga. In this area the rainfall was about forty inches.

In other parts the rainfall was between forty-five and fifty-five inches. It was well distributed throughout the year and was eleven per cent. above the average.

History.

Seventy-five years ago the name of Uganda was unknown in Europe. In 1862 Speke and Grant, coming from the south, were the first Europeans to reach the capital of Mutesa, the ruler of Buganda, not far from the present Kampala, and were astonished to find themselves among an organized and comparatively civilized people. They passed on to Egypt and so solved the problem of the ages—the discovery of the source of the Nile. Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert in 1864 and Egyptian plans for the annexation of much of present-day Uganda followed. Under such famous governors as Baker, Gordon, and Emin, the Egyptian flag flew in the Nile district from 1874 to 1889.

Stanley visited Uganda in 1875 and told the Christian world of the openings for missionary enterprise in Mutesa's dominions. The first English Protestant missionaries arrived in 1877, followed in 1879 by French Roman Catholics. The shrewd Mutesa died in 1884 and was succeeded by his son Mwanga.

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Christianity had meanwhile made quiet headway, but Mwanga proved unfavourable to it, and for his father's tolerance substituted persecution and even massacre of the missionaries' adherents.

In 1888, his people turned on him and he fled to the south of Lake Victoria; but, the Arab traders and native Mohammedans gaining the upper hand, the missionaries and native Christians were also driven out. In the same year control of the British sphere in East Africa had been assigned by Royal Charter to the Imperial British East Africa Company, and when the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 confirmed the inclusion in the British sphere of present-day Kenya and Uganda, Captain (now Lord) Lugard was despatched to establish the Company's influence in Uganda. He found Mwanga recently restored with the help of his fugitive Christian subjects, and concluded a treaty with him within a few days of his arrival.

In 1891 Lugard visited the western limits of the British sphere and at the south end of Lake Albert found a remnant of Emin's Egyptian (Sudanese) troops. These he enlisted and brought into Uganda. In January, 1892, soon after his return to Kampala, war broke out between the Protestant and Roman Catholic factions. The latter were defeated, and fled, taking Mwanga with them. Peace was concluded and Mwanga restored in March, 1892.

Meanwhile the Company, crippled by the cost of occupation, gave the British Government notice of its intention to evacuate Uganda, and Sir Gerald Portal was despatched to Uganda as Imperial Commissioner to make proposals for its future governance. On 1st April, 1893, he announced a provisional British Protectorate over Uganda and the Union Jack replaced the Company's flag at the fort, which may still be seen on Old Kampala Hill. The formal establishment of a Protectorate, but over Mwanga's kingdom only, was deferred until 18th June, 1894. Meanwhile Bunyoro had been conquered and its ruler, Kabarega, driven out. In 1896, the Protectorate was extended to most of the other regions which are now included within the present "Uganda," and this term was thereafter applied to the whole territory, Mwanga's kingdom, which is the present Buganda Province, being referred to as Buganda.

The construction of the Uganda Railway began at Mombasa early in 1896, but, until its arrival at Lake Victoria, the long distance from the coast precluded any real development. In July, 1897, Mwanga left his country for the third and last time, and in the following August his infant son Daudi Chwa, the present Kabaka (or Ruler) of Buganda, was proclaimed in his stead. A few months later the very existence of the Protectorate was threatened by a mutiny of the Sudanese troops brought in by Lugard. They occupied Luba's fort in Busoga and there

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murdered their commander, Captain Thruston. Indian troops were hurried to Uganda but the position was not restored until February, 1898.

The heavy and unproductive military expenditure on Uganda led the Home Government to conclude that the time had come to reorganize the administration and Sir H. H. Johnston reached Kampala as Special Commissioner at the end of 1899. The affairs of Buganda were settled by the Uganda Agreement, 1900, and the foundations were laid of the present administrative system.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

When the first European travellers arrived, they found among the Bantu races, and notably among the Buganda, developed political organizations above the average in Africa. Within the principal tribes there existed central monarchy and government machinery resembling the feudal system. British administration was based to a great extent on these existing organizations, and, when the country was pacified it devolved upon Sir H. H. Johnston, as Special Commissioner, to define the functions of the Native Government of Buganda, and of the Chiefs of Toro, and Ankole, and their relations with the suzerain Power. Agreements to effect this were formally concluded between 1900 and 1902. An agreement similar to those with Toro and Ankole was concluded with the Mukama (Chief) of Bunyoro during 1933.

In 1907, Sir H. Hesketh Bell was appointed the first Governor. In 1921, Executive and Legislative Councils were established, the latter consisting partly of official members and partly of nominated unofficial members, with an official majority.

The Protectorate is divided into four Provinces—Buganda, Eastern, Western and Northern. Buganda is on a different footing from the remainder, since, under the terms of the 1900 Agreement, the Kambaka exercises direct rule over his people " to whom he shall administer justice through the *Lukiko,* or Native Council, and through others of his officers in the manner approved by Her Majesty's Government."

All chiefs are appointed by the Kabaka with the approval of His Majesty's representative, and the Kabaka, with the consent of the Governor, has the power to make laws governing his people in Buganda.

In other Provinces, Native Administrations are recognized in stages of development varying with the advancement of the tribes. There are Paramount Chiefs in Ankole, Toro and Bunyoro each with his Council, and Native Administrations in the other districts or tribal areas, the Councils being composed of the county chiefs and their sub-chiefs. The Councils have

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no legislative powers except that, subject to the Governor's consent, they may alter Native law by resolution and fix penalties for its breach. The Councils are permanently in session to deal with magisterial and routine matters, and submit to the District Commissioner, or the Paramount Chief, their views on such subjects as:—

(*a*) proposed alterations to tribal customary law;

(*b*) matters affecting the expenditure of Native Administration funds for the benefit of the tribes;

(*c*) agricultural and veterinary development and labour questions;

(*d*) food crops and famine.

Estimates are compiled annually for all Native Administrations and submitted to the Governor for approval.

The following is a summary of these estimates for 1936:—

	Native Government of Buganda. Totals.	*Native Administrations. Totals.*	*Protectorate Estimates. Totals.*
	£	£	£
Revenue	136,436	276,230	1,712,940
Expenditure	132,904	248,506	1,624,073

The expenditure includes both recurrent and extraordinary charges.

The main sources of revenue are poll tax rebate; *busulu* (a tax levied in certain districts in lieu of tribal obligations); *luwalo* commutation (the amount payable by certain classes of persons in lieu of customary labour service; and fines and fees imposed by Native Courts. All Native Administration accounts are audited by the Protectorate Auditor.

III.—POPULATION.

The African population, numbering 3,536,267 at the census of 1931, is divisible into three racial groups—Bantu, Nilotic, and Hamitic. The most numerous are the Bantu, comprising the Baganda, Banyoro, Batoro, Banyankole, Basoga, and other smaller tribes or sections who inhabit the region south and west of the Victoria Nile, and certain districts in the Eastern Province. To the north and north-west are the principal Nilotic tribes—the Lango, the Acholi, and the Alur, and the Lugbara and Madi. The Teso people of the Eastern Province constitute the most important Hamitic unit; the others are scattered over a wide area adjacent to Kenya, from the Sudan boundary in the extreme north-east to Mount Elgon. Mention should also be made of the interesting Bahima and the allied peoples of the Western Province. The ruling families of Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro and Ankole are descended from Hima stock.

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The native population on which vital statistics are based has been calculated from the census figures of 1931 with the addition of births and the subtraction of deaths in each subsequent year. Migration, of which no satisfactory estimate can be made, has been disregarded. Births and deaths are registered by the chiefs, whose returns now attain a fair degree of accuracy.

Births this year exceeded deaths by 24,591 and the population increased by 6·6 per thousand: the corresponding figures for 1935 were 20,654 and 5·8.

The infant mortality rate was 158·64 per thousand live births. It has been falling since 1926 when it was as high as 276.

Birth Rate Per 1,000 *Population.*

1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
29·19	28·11	26·05	26·43	26·42

Death Rate Per 1,000 *Population.*

1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
18·30	18·43	20·58	20·66	19·60

The estimated European population is 2,000; and the Asiatic 15,000. In 1936, there were 11 deaths of Europeans and 225 of Asiatics; and 45 and 738 births respectively.

IV.—HEALTH.

During the year 1,086,570 new cases (including examinations) were seen at hospitals and dispensaries and there were 2,008,259 re-attendances.

The principal causes of death in hospitals during the last five years have been:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Pneumonia	279	285	356	346	320
Accidents	115	133	143	173	162
Plague	40	52	29	41	34
Syphilis	41	48	55	43	60
Dysentery	26	25	28	48	49
Malaria	50	57	107	116	142
Tuberculosis	66	66	89	62	94
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	15	14	43	76	114
Cancer	4	8	17	26	30
Child-birth	28	66	67	78	74
Total deaths in hospitals	1,264	1,357	1,550	1,724	1,833

Deaths from malaria were mostly amongst immigrant labour. There were 159 cases of blackwater fever with 30 deaths, including eight Europeans of whom two died. A Muganda girl, the first recorded case of an African female in Uganda, contracted the disease in Kampala.

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Trypanosomiasis.—Incidence and mortality for the past five years:—

Year.	*Reported deaths.*	*New cases proved microscopically.*	*Suspected cases.*
1932	85	512	24
1933	109	648	45
1934	127	714	59
1935	72	635	40
1936	58	1,057	870

Distribution of new cases in 1935 and 1936:—

	1935.	1936.
West Nile	568	1,867
Gulu	16	7
Chua	14	2
Madi	13	24
Lake Edward-George area	64	27

The large increase in the West Nile is mainly due to intensive examination of residents in the Koich area.

Plague.—980 cases and 929 deaths were reported: most of the Northern and the whole of the Western Province were free of the disease.

Typhus.—In Kigezi, the only district from which louse-borne typhus has been reported, only two cases of this disease occurred, testifying to the successful use of the local type of disinfestor.

Relapsing fever.—493 cases were reported.

Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.—360 cases reported; 130 deaths.

Leprosy.—1,013 lepers attended Government hospitals but too irregularly for improvement. Many remain in missionary settlements where a fair proportion show improvement, owing partly to the treatment but mainly to better food and living conditions. This seems to be the most helpful method of dealing with lepers.

Typhoid fever.—80 cases occurred with 20 deaths.

Tuberculosis.—490 cases of pulmonary and 86 of other forms of tuberculosis were treated at Government hospitals, where 94 died.

Smallpox.—Thirty-two cases occurred.

Pneumonia, a fatal disease among Africans, caused 320 deaths among the 1,262 cases admitted to hospital.

Among affections of the nervous system and organs of sense were 14,713 eye cases, including 2,519 of trachoma, which is responsible for a great deal of blindness.

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Attendances of Europeans and Asiatics at Government hospitals were 3,076 and 7,566 respectively, for malaria, injuries and respiratory affections.

There are European Government hospitals at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja and Mbale with a total of 34 beds; Asiatic Government hospitals at Entebbe, Kampala, Masaka, Jinja, Mbale, Soroti, Lira, Masindi and Butiaba with 56 beds; and 23 Government hospitals for Africans with 1,273 beds.

There are also 93 Government dispensaries, many providing beds to which cases can be admitted. Ambulances have been provided by the Native Administrations in Busoga, Teso and Lango for conveying serious cases from dispensaries to station hospitals and have proved a great boon for this purpose and for the maintenance of adequate supplies of drugs and dressings at dispensaries.

The Church Missionary Society maintains hospitals for Europeans, Asiatics and Africans at Namirembe (Kampala), Fort Portal and Kabale and a hospital for Asiatics and Africans at Ngora in Teso District. The Mill Hill Mission maintains a hospital for Asiatics and Africans at Nsambya (Kampala) and at Nkokonjeru in Mengo District.

The Church Missionary Society has established leper colonies on an island in Lake Bunyoni in Kigezi, and at Kumi and Ongino in Teso, whilst the Franciscan Sisters have similar institutions at Nyenga in Mengo District and at Buluba in Busoga District.

The Medical Department attaches great importance to ante- and post-natal welfare work, and to the supervision of school children. Seven country maternity centres are supervised by Government medical staff. The Church Missionary Society maintains the Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School and its 22 dependent centres, and the Mill Hill Mission, the Nsambya Maternity Training School and 17 centres in the districts. During the year 20 girls from these two training establishments obtained the certificate of the Midwives Board.

The number of women admitted for child-birth was:—

Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School and centres ...	1,823
Nsambya Maternity Training School and centres	1,930
Government hospitals and centres	1,859
Total	5,612

This represents 5·9 per cent. of all recorded births.

The number of hospital confinements again increased and in 93 per cent. of the cases women were delivered of a living child.

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The differing results of pregnancy (including both hospital and home confinements) in the case of women who attended clinics for ante-natal supervision, and of those who did not, are shown below:—

	Women who attended for supervision.	*Women who had not attended.*
Number confined	3,907	463
(*a*) Miscarriage	145	62
(*b*) Still birth	109	73
(*c*) Living child	3,653	328
Percentage resulting in living child ...	93·5	70·8

Increasing attention is being paid to the sanitation of schools. Lighting and ventilation of rooms and dormitories are not always satisfactory, but conditions are improving, and the Advisory Council on Native Education has accepted a standard to be insisted upon for all future buildings. In many districts school children are medically examined and treatment is given as required. There is a good deal of preventable disease, particularly trachoma and dental caries.

The East African Examining Board in Medicine has now been constituted. Since the inception of the Medical School at Mulago 34 students have passed the final examinations: two are in the service of the Zanzibar Protectorate, and 29 in the Uganda Service.

Nineteen nursing orderlies are being trained at Mulago, seven pupils are in training as dispensers, and three passed the first examination in March. The first class of health orderlies, consisting of eleven boys, started in January under the newly appointed Instructor of Hygiene; all passed the examination in November and were posted to townships and districts for practical experience under European Sanitary Inspectors. Laboratory orderlies are trained at the Protectorate Laboratory at Mulago.

A successful welfare exhibition, organized by the Provincial Administration with inter-departmental co-operation, was held near Lira in November, and attended by some 50,000 people. The site has been reserved for a permanent native village, and the buildings will remain to form the model and nucleus for such a settlement. In addition to housing, the show demonstrated model latrines and kitchens, a farm showing the proper rotation of crops, veterinary exhibits of the best cattle, sheep, goats and fowls in Lango, and of the methods by which stock can be improved by crossing, and exhibits arranged by the Entomological and Bacteriological Divisions.

A Baby Show was held at the same time and attracted 800 entries.

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V.—HOUSING.

The type of native dwelling varies with the tribe and more directly with the affluence of the owner and the proximity of building materials. While the round mud and wattle grass-roofed hut is still the normal house of the peasant, the efforts of the Provincial Administration and Medical Department to improve conditions are meeting with increasing success. Many houses are now roofed with corrugated iron, more have shutter windows and doors, a few are built of burnt or sun-dried brick. Educated natives appreciate a house of improved type, but seldom have the necessary capital. The possibility of meeting this difficulty is now under examination.

By the Masters and Servants Ordinance all employers of labour are required to house their work people satisfactorily and ensure adequate sanitary arrangements, unless the employees have their own homes or can lodge near by.

The Railway Authorities house their permanent labour in barracks.

The Asiatic population are almost entirely resident in townships and are bound by the provisions of the Township Rules.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

There are indications of the existence of a wide range of minerals, including tin ore, gold, iron, copper, silver, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, tantalum, columbium bismuth, manganese, rare earth minerals, salt and petroleum. So far, tin ore, tantalum and gold alone have been found in quantities, justifying organized production and export.

The quantity of tin ore produced this year was greater than last, but the value did not increase in the same proportion owing to the lower average of world prices during part of the year.

Exports in long tons:—

	Quantity.	*Value.*
		£
1935	552	86,027
1936	575	85,844

In 1936 the Mwirasandu Mine produced 333 tons.

Exports of tantalite-columbite from Ankole and Kigezi Districts amounted to 18½ long tons valued at £5,676. The deposits are sought after because of the generally high content of tantalum.

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Ankole and Kigezi districts continue to afford the most promising indications of gold. Lodes are being opened up in Ankole and Budama.

Exports and values were as follows:—

	Unrefined gold.	*Yielding ascertained.*		*Ascertained value.*	
		Fine gold.	*Fine silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
	Troy oz.	*Troy oz.*	*Troy oz.*	£	£
1934 ...	6,373	5,842	383	40,126	35
1935 ...	6,329	5,651	346	39,978	43
1936 ...	14,906	13,231	925	92,709	83

Work on the copper prospect at Kilembe (Ruwenzori) was continued and with the rise of base metal prices there is a possibility that these deposits may be exploited.

The production of salt is a native industry and the output is entirely absorbed in the local native market. Operations at the Katwe and Kasenyi salt lakes and at the Kibiro hot springs are in charge of the Native administrations of Toro and Bunyoro respectively. Distribution from Katwe, by far the largest source of supply, is now facilitated by its junction with the Protectorate road system.

	1935.	1936.
	Long Tons.	
Katwe and Kasenyi	1,349	2,360
Kibiro	216	200

The Protectorate is rich in iron ore, but only insignificant quantities are smelted by natives. Brick clay, laterite and other common building materials are excavated to meet local requirements and limestone is available in certain areas.

Live Stock.

The live stock, practically all of which is native-owned, consists almost wholly of native breeds and, although from time to time grade and pure bred stock of European breeds have been introduced for experimental purposes, it cannot be claimed that success in their utilization has been attained.

Native cattle are derived from two strains, the Zebu, small, well covered, short-horned animals with a well marked hump, and the Ankole, which are much larger animals with long horns, a straight back, and long legs.

The sheep are of the fat-tailed, haired type; the goats are of the type peculiar to eastern Central Africa, their skins being covered with hair of varying lengths. Adult sheep and goats afford from 20-30 lb. of meat when killed.

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Census figures of stock for 1936 are: cattle 2,462,208; sheep 1,326,841; goats 2,240,029.

Horses are increasing in numbers. There are now 21 mostly imported from Kenya and on the whole appear thriving.

The importation of poultry has justified itself, and breeding has been so satisfactory that it has been possible to distribute sittings of eggs and pens of poultry from Government stock farms.

Pig-keeping is not yet an industry, although a few missions and settlers keep small herds and some Africans are now following their example.

As a result of the ever-increasing consumption of meat by Africans and the maintenance of well-controlled stock routes, there has been a steady increase in the movement of cattle from outlying areas to the marketing centres. This has brought new prosperity to many of the cattle-owning peoples. Karamoja alone exported approximately 6,600 head to Jinja and Kampala, benefiting to the extent of £13,600. This improvement of the slaughter trade is gratifying not only because of its immediate economic benefits, but also because it must result in a general improvement of the herds as the castration of surplus bulls, for sale eventually as fat bullocks, and the weeding out of barren cows, take effect.

The training of market masters in meat inspection continues; and there is a steady improvement in the meat offered for sale at outlying centres, as a result not only of inspection by these trained men but also of the fact that the African consumer is becoming more critical in his purchases.

Rinderpest, which had been smouldering in Teso District, suddenly assumed epizootic proportions in February and swept south through the Eastern and Buganda Provinces. By the end of the year, however, the infection had been stamped out except in the Katonga area in Buganda.

Other diseases, such as contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax and black-quarter, were reported but the death-rate was not heavy. Trypanosomiasis is widespread in the Western Province, but, although its presence prevents the free movement of stock, it seldom causes heavy losses.

Occasional cases of rabies appeared amongst dogs in the West Nile District.

Except in Kampala (where European firms operate), the milk supply to the larger towns is mostly in the hands of native cattle-owners; some of the smaller stations obtain their milk supply from stock farms, maintained either from Central or Native Government funds.

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The hide and skin trade continues to receive every encouragement and efforts have been made to stimulate the interest of the cattle owner in proper hide preparation.

The export figures show a large increase.

	Cwt.	*Value.*
Hides—		£
1935	14,076	26,197
1936	20,943	44,910
Skins—		
1935	132,926	4,684
1936	413,924	14,192

Agriculture.

With cotton lint and cotton seed exports representing over eighty per cent. of the value of the total exports, it will be realized that, cotton being almost entirely a native-grown crop, the agricultural production of the Protectorate is preponderantly in the hands of African cultivators. Non-native agriculture is mainly concerned with the production of coffee, rubber, tea, sisal and sugar.

Native Agriculture.

Economic crops.

Cotton.—Cotton is grown throughout the Eastern, Buganda, and Northern Provinces and in the Toro district of the Western Province. Figures of acreage and production are given below:—

Season.	*Acreage.*	*Production (Bales of 400 lb.).*	*Value at port of shipment, Mombasa.*
			£
1931-32	865,259	207,326	1,584,172
1932-33	1,071,410	294,828	2,682,210
1933-34	1,090,502	285,642	2,927,796
1934-35	1,171,453	253,242	2,822,739
1935-36	1,365,529	321,348	3,326,879
1936-37	1,486,638	330,000 (estimated)	

The crop is grown in small plots varying in size from a quarter of an acre to upwards of five acres in areas where ploughing is practised. Seed for planting is requisitioned by Government from the various ginneries and issued, free of charge, to growers. The cotton grown is of the American upland type, which commands a substantial premium over American middling.

Government has established two cotton-selection stations, where improved varieties are produced and tested with a view to subsequent introduction into general cultivation. Marketing facilities are well organized. There are 194 ginneries and

numerous markets at convenient centres. The whole of the crop is exported.

Exports of cotton seed during recent years:—

	Tons.	*Value.* £
1932	56,311	168,366
1933	81,271	262,539
1934	35,689	85,947
1935	50,685	135,779
1936	85,762	263,180

The 1936-7 planting season was on the whole satisfactory. The total acreage of 1,486,638 compared favourably with the previous year's acreage of 1,365,529. At the end of November the condition of the crop warranted an estimate of 330,000 bales.

Coffee.—Both ***arabica*** and ***robusta*** are grown in areas climatically suited. In Bugishu some 6,080 acres are under ***arabica,*** grown in small plots by peasants. The acreage continues to expand and the demand for seedlings by native growers shows no signs of waning interest in this crop.

Arabica is also produced in Ankole, where there are approximately 4,237 acres planted. The whole is grown by peasant cultivators, and while the crop is still in the early stages of development, the demand for plants continues. A small amount of ***arabica*** is also grown by the natives of Toro. ***Robusta*** is grown in small plots throughout Buganda Province and in the Bwamba area of Toro.

The total acreage under coffee is estimated at some 27,000 acres under ***robusta*** and 17,000 under ***arabica.***

In all coffee growing areas, Government maintains central and district nurseries where plants from selected seed are raised and issued free of charge to growers.

Exports of coffee (including non-native production) during 1936 amounted to 228,783 cwt. valued at £381,244, compared with 154,298 cwt. valued at £293,313 for 1934, and with 125,706 cwt. valued at £239,976 for 1935.

Oil-seeds, Groundnuts and Simsim.—The main areas of production are in the Eastern and in the Lango district of the Northern Province. These crops have in the main been grown for food but the endeavour to widen the range of economic production has evoked a greater interest in cultivation for export, particularly of groundnuts.

Exports in 1935 and 1936:—

	1935.		1936.	
	Exports.	*Value.* £	*Exports.*	*Value.* £
Groundnuts ... ... Tons	1,370	16,460	1,465	18,668
Simsim seeds ... Tons	1,620	17,629	1,551	19,227
Oil ... ... Imp. gals.	6,200	753	3,699	514

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Tobacco.—In Bunyoro district tobacco cultivation is making steady progress. Government controls and supervises the crop from the establishment of seed beds to the curing, grading, and marketing of the leaf.

Most of the crop is purchased for local manufacture, but increasing quantities are being exported.

The total Bunyoro crop during 1936 amounted to 452 tons, for which the growers received £11,223.

The crop has been extended to the West Nile district which in 1936 produced 128 tons.

Exports during 1935 and 1936:—

	1935.		1936.	
		Value.		*Value.*
	lb.	£	*lb.*	£
Tobacco manufactured	9,012	1,352	10,364	1,743
Tobacco unmanufactured ...	479,220	15,705	228,284	8,058
Cigarettes	110,916	13,649	207,306	24,941

Food crops.

The grain crops grown are millets, principally the small millet (*Eleusine coracana*) and sorghum (*Sorghum vulgare*).

Throughout the Eastern and Northern Provinces, where the people are grain eaters, a system of communal granaries has been organized as a precaution against famine. Each grower contributes annually a small proportion of his crop; a reasonable reserve is gradually accumulated, and a proportion of the old grain is then replaced each year by fresh supplies.

Improved varieties of seed for all food crops are produced on Government experiment stations. In the Eastern Province stocks of such seed are increased, prior to general distribution, on numerous district plots maintained by the Native Administrations under the supervision of Government.

Non-Native Agriculture.

There is no tendency for the number of European planters to increase and, save for the exceptional increase due to those attracted to the Toro district in 1926-7 to take up land for coffee planting, the number has remained fairly constant. In 1936 22,454 acres were recorded as being under cultivation on European estates. Indians have acquired the European estates which have been placed on the market from time to time, and many of the freehold titles have thus changed hands. Some 24,000 acres are under cultivation on Indian estates.

Coffee.—The *arabica* type of coffee was favoured by non-African settlers in the earlier years, but recently the *robusta*, with its high-yielding qualities and resistance to disease, has

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found increasing favour, more particularly at the lower elevations and around the shores of Lake Victoria. Areas under cultivation were estimated in 1936 at 6,186 acres *arabica* and 7,286 *robusta*.

Rubber.—A fairly large acreage was originally put under Para rubber but, owing to the low prices, very little tapping took place for several years. Many planters closed their rubber areas and no attention was given to the maintenance of cultivation, but a number of estates have begun tapping again. In 1936 the acreage was recorded as 11,545. Figures of exports are:—

	Centals. (100 lb.).	£
1930	6,270	16,814
1931	1,334	2,291
1932	Nil.	Nil.
1933	356	268
1934	3,269	7,111
1935	8,314	20,394
1936	12,819	30,724

Tea.—The climate appears suitable for tea, and exceptionally high yields of fair quality have been realized. With proper organization of manufacture and distribution it appears likely that a small but profitable industry can be built up on existing plantations, the local demand being considerable and likely to increase. The total acreage in 1936 was estimated at 2,046.

Sugar.—There is a large sugar estate and factory in the Mengo District, with a distillery for the production of alcohol which is utilized both as a motor fuel and as methylated spirit. There is a second sugar factory in the Busoga District.

The production of white sugar in 1936 was 20,346 tons.

Sisal.—In Bunyoro District, a large sisal growing enterprize has been undertaken on a leasehold area of 10,000 acres, of which 6,000 are already planted.

Markets and Produce.

With the exception of the tea-growers, non-native planters devote themselves mainly to crops which can be exported profitably to overseas markets. The local sugar factories, owing to the world restrictions scheme, are now concentrating to a larger extent on an expansion of the local market.

Fisheries.

Fisheries are mainly in native hands, and there is a steadily increasing local trade in fresh and dried fish in the districts readily accessible from the shores of the principal lakes. The industry is developing slowly but satisfactorily: and Government endeavours to assist and expand it.

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Half-yearly licences to the number of 7,643 were issued on the Victoria Nyanza.

In January it was possible to open a new fishing industry on Lake Bunyonyi for *Tilapia nilotica* derived from introduced stock.

Comprehensive statistics of catches have been collected at most of the main landings along the Lake Victoria coast; local conditions in various localities, particularly Lakes Salisbury, Gedge and Albert, have been investigated; and experimental netting has been continued as opportunity offered.

The exclusive permit granted to Lake Edward, Ltd., the fishing company operating in those waters, expired in August and was not renewed.

Forestry.

The investigations of suitable areas for reservation as Crown Forests was continued with a view to increasing their percentage above the present figure of 1·81 per cent. of the total land area. The sum of the new areas under consideration is 3,550 square miles and if all these are eventually reserved the area of Crown Forests will be 6·20 per cent.

Demarcation was restarted with the assistance of the Land Office. There was a strong local demand for timber, particularly iroko (*mvule*), and more trees were sold from Crown Forests and Crown Land than in any previous year. The value of lumber produced is about £55,000; only 4½ per cent. of the total timber sold was pit-sawn, the remainder being manufactured in properly equipped mills.

Major F. M. Oliphant, Forest Economist, attached to the Colonial Office, spent a month in Uganda and gave valuable advice for the future development of the timber trade.

Exports were lower than usual on account of the local demand but imports decreased also and their value was about £3,000 below that of the exports.

Reafforestation was carried out in 512 acres of exploited forest and 170 acres of other land were planted with timber. Wood fuel and pole plantations were increased by 663 acres. Native communal plantations were encouraged and over two million trees were planted in them. Advice and assistance was given by the Forest Department both in regard to new planting and management of older areas.

Twenty-two Africans, of whom seventeen are now employed by Native Administrations and five by the Forest Department, were instructed in forestry.

Uganda timbers were exhibited at the Empire Exhibition, Johannesburg, and orders for both *iroko* and mahogany have been received from South Africa, which is a new market for Uganda timber.

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666 FIFTH

VII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Uganda and Kenya form a single unit for purposes of Customs and there is freedom of trade between them. Virtually the whole of the import and export trade of both passes through Mombasa, so that the combined trade figures represent generally the landed value at Mombasa in the case of imports, and the " f.o.b. Mombasa " value of exports, these being the declared values for purposes of Customs.

As the division of Customs revenue is based on the consumption of dutiable articles in each territory, the imports into Uganda are calculated with the greatest possible accuracy, exports being differentiated as regards country of origin in accordance with the declaration of shippers.

The improvement in trade mentioned in the 1935 Report has been satisfactorily maintained.

Imports.

The total value of imports for local consumption was £2,211,592 as compared with £1,783,417 in 1935. Figures are of necessity quoted in terms of values " ex-ship Mombasa," the cost of freight and handling through Kenya not being included.

Cotton yarns and manufactures continue to form the main item, imports during the last two years being valued as follows:—

	1935.	1936.
	£	£
Cotton piece-goods	346,059	348,507
Cotton blankets	35,146	56,495
Cotton yarn manufactures	13,500	15,646
Total	£394,705	£420,648

The value of imports of cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco was £47,408, compared with £70,705 during 1935. Manufactured tobacco and cigarettes originating in the Tanganyika Territory were valued at £18,002, compared with £41,506 in 1935.

The value of Kenya produce imported for local consumption was £213,108, compared with £167,356 in 1935.

Exports.

The total value of domestic exports f.o.b. Mombasa was £4,466,453 as against £3,630,529 in 1935, an increase of 23 per cent.

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Cotton again predominates, representing, in conjunction with cotton seed, 80·4 per cent. of the total value. Calculating on a basis of centals of 100 lb. weight 1,285,392 centals of lint cotton were shipped, with a value of £3,326,392, compared with 1,012,968 centals and £2,822,739 in 1935.

The declared value per 100 lb. was £2 11s. 9d. in 1936, £2 15s. 8d. in 1935, and £2 11s. 3d. in 1934.

India and Japan are the main customers for raw cotton, 649,399 centals, valued at £1,707,427, being consigned to India and 442,661 centals valued at £1,139,903 to Japan.

85,762 tons of cotton seed, valued at £263,180, were shipped, compared with 50,685 tons worth £135,779 in 1935. Shipments to the United Kingdom totalled 78,200 tons, valued at £239,925.

228,783 cwt. of coffee, valued at £381,244, were exported, compared with 125,706 cwt., worth £230,976 in 1935.

Exports of sugar again declined, from 253,951 cwt. valued at £168,358 in 1935 to 180,652 cwt. valued at £90,127; 112,996 cwt. were shipped to the United Kingdom, and 66,560 cwt. to the Tanganyika Territory.

1,386 tons of sisal fibre and 65 tons of tow, valued at £28,171 and £988 respectively, were exported, compared with exports in 1935 of 552 tons of fibre and 22 tons of tow valued at £8,455 and £291.

Exports of cigarettes, hides and skins, ivory, tin ore, rubber, tea, groundnuts and gold bullion showed an increase.

The principal countries of consignment within the Empire are shown below:—

Country.	*Article.*		*Quantity.*	*Value.*
				£
United Kingdom ...	Coffee	cwt.	3,138	6,098
	Sugar	,,	112,996	55,073
	Tea	,,	667	3,677
	Tobacco (unmanufactured)	lb.	165,990	6,660
	Tin ore	tons	50	6,420
	Cotton (raw) ...	centals	115,152	281,970
	Sisal	tons	380	7,368
	Cotton seed ...	,,	78,200	239,925
	Groundnuts ...	,,	848	10,899
	Hides	cwt.	4,803	9,438
	Rubber (raw) ...	centals	12,165	29,025
	Gold bullion ...	oz. troy	14,725	94,527
	Other goods ...	value	—	16,301
				£767,381
Aden	Coffee	cwt.	7,317	13,808
	Sesame seed ...	tons	615	7,373
				£21,181

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Country.	*Article.*		*Quantity.*	*Value.*
				£
India	Cotton (raw) ...	centals	649,399	1,707,427
	Cotton seed ...	tons	450	1,35
	Ivory (elephant) ...	cwt.	223	6,344
	Other goods ...	value	—	148
				£1,715,269
Union of South Africa	Coffee	cwt.	63,342	101,151
	Groundnuts ...	tons	235	3,065
	Other goods ...	value	—	324
				£104,540
Zanzibar	Cigarettes	lb.	1,631	282
	Sesame seed ...	tons	35	465
	Ivory (elephant) ...	cwt.	229	6,335
	Other goods ...	value	—	379
				£7,461
Canada	Coffee	cwt.	28,856	51,619
	Sisal	tons	40	888
				£52,507
Australia	Chillies	cwt.	50	100
	Cotton seed ...	tons	4,885	15,277
				£15,377
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Coffee	cwt.	45,269	63,005
	Other goods ...	value	—	146
				£63,151
Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	Sugar (refined) ...	cwt.	66,560	34,518
	Cigarettes	lb.	103,444	20,273
	Tobacco (manufactured).	,,	10,121	1,704
	Tobacco (unmanufactured).	,,	62,294	1,398
	Hides and Skins ...	value	—	15,060
	Other goods ...	,,	—	5,708
				£78,661

Empire percentage of total domestic exports £2,860,087 = 64·03 per cent.

(*Note*.—The foregoing figures do not purport to reflect the countries of "ultimate destination." For example, coffee for America is shipped to the United Kingdom, as is cotton seed for the Continent.)

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VIII.—LABOUR: WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Excluding those engaged in agriculture on their own behalf, or employed casually on small holdings, the average monthly total of Africans in employment amounted to 49,636, showing an increase of 3,980 over 1935. The increase is attributable to increased employment at cotton ginneries, mines, sugar and sisal estates. Ginneries employed (from four to seven months) an average of 17,886 workers, mines 13,000, coffee and tea estates approximately 5,000, sugar estates 10,000, and one sisal estate 2,000.

Numbers of Banyaruanda and Barundi enter each year seeking work. The figure for this year is 87,553, and in addition about 19,110 labourers of other tribes came from Tanganyika. The Baganda engage many as agricultural labourers, and they also work at the ginneries in the Buganda Province, on plantations and in mines. Applications for contract labour amounted to 19,947 for West Nile natives, 10,972 for Banyaruanda, and 2,300 others, a total considerably higher than previous years.

Rations on an approved scale are issued to contract labourers under their terms of employment.

Labour is engaged either by the month or for a contract period of several months. It is often necessary to recruit labour from one district for another, usually from outlying districts where economic crops are not extensively grown.

There are Government regulations regarding housing, food, and terms of contract, which have special reference to imported and foreign labour.

Labourers employed on prospecting and mining usually operate on a 30-day ticket. Employers suffer from the native disposition to work only for a few months on end and this absence of continuity renders training difficult.

Average monthly wages varied considerably in different localities and there is no standard scale applicable to all industries even for casual labour. In the cotton industry, unskilled labourers were paid from Shs.8 to Shs.11, without rations, and from Shs.7 to Shs.10 with rations; in the mining industry the corresponding minima were Shs.5 and Shs.6 and the maxima Shs.10 and Shs.8. On coffee plantations, the wages for unskilled labour were Shs.8 with rations and Shs.10 without; on sugar estates Shs.8 to Shs.10 with rations, and Shs.10 to Shs.17 without. Untrained domestic servants receive from Shs.8 to Shs.12 per month. Experienced house boys are paid at rates varying from Shs.25 to Shs. 80 and cooks at rates from Shs.25 to Shs.100. The wages of motor drivers vary from Shs.25 to Shs.100; of carpenters and masons from Shs.25 to Shs.70; of

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shop assistants from Shs.20 to Shs.60 with a commission averaging about 25 per cent. in addition; and of clerks between Shs.25 and Shs.240.

There has been little alteration in the level of food prices since 1935. Normally Africans produce sufficient food for themselves and their families but plantains and potatoes, local grains and beans, which are their staple diet, can always be obtained in local markets at reasonable prices. Beef is sold at from 2 lb. to 5 lb. a shilling, sheep and goats average 7s. per head; eggs three dozen a shilling and chickens fivepence each.

Hours of work vary according to occupations. Government employees, industrial labourers and employees of the building trade work, on an average, 46 to 48 hours a week, employees in mines 54 hours, and employees in ginneries, for four to seven months yearly, 60 hours. Agricultural labourers are normally engaged on piece work, which occupies them from 36 to 42 hours a week.

Non-Natives.

The salaries paid to Europeans employed in commercial concerns and on plantations vary between £200 and £750 per annum. Free housing and medical attendance are in most cases provided, and sometimes free dental treatment.

The cost of board and lodging is from Shs.14 to Shs.17 a day, and from Shs.180 per month. The cost of petrol has fallen a further 30 cents a gallon to Shs.2.30.

Asiatics are engaged primarily in commerce and industry. The majority belong to the small shopkeeping class, but a considerable number find employment in cotton ginneries. There is no average standard of wages generally applicable to them, and their cost of living is low.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

The only school for European children in Uganda is a small kindergarten in Kampala, which some thirty children attend. European education of a higher standard is provided in Kenya or overseas; certain Government travelling concessions are made to pupils attending school in Kenya.

There is a Government school for Indians in Kampala taking pupils up to the standard of the Cambridge University junior Examination; and a similar school at Jinja. There are, in addition, 39 schools owned by Indian communities and assisted from public funds; and two grant-aided Goan junior schools, one in Entebbe and one in Kampala. There is an advisory council for Indian Education, over which the Director of Education presides.

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The system of education for African boys begins in sub-grade schools, after which come elementary, lower middle, upper middle, and junior secondary schools, working finally up to Makerere College.

In the elementary schools the medium of instruction in the two lower classes is the tribal vernacular. In the Nilotic districts Swahili is being introduced gradually as a medium of instruction in the last two years of the elementary course. In the Bantu districts (except in Buganda Province and the Busoga district where Luganda is used throughout the elementary stage), Swahili is taught as a subject. English is the medium of instruction in all middle and junior secondary schools.

Elementary schools giving a four years' course in the three R's, hygiene, agriculture, handwork, etc., are controlled and financed by District Boards, which represent local interests, and are assisted by Native Administration funds, and, in some cases, by Government grants. Next is the middle and junior secondary stage of six years' duration, at the end of which pupils may take the leaving certificate examination which forms the entrance examination for Makerere College. The College provides vocational courses for medical, veterinary, engineering, and agricultural probationers for the African Civil Service, and also for schoolmasters. Matriculation classes have been opened for students who require general higher education. The students taking this course have given an undertaking to enter a vocational course after passing the matriculation examination. The course is attracting students from neighbouring territories.

Central schools, which boys not likely to benefit by higher education are encouraged to attend, cover the lementary and lower middle syllabus in a vernacular medium and English is taught in the last three years as a subject. In addition, there are special schools, which include technical, agricultural and normal schools.

Girls' education follows the same form as boys' up to middle standard. The curiculum includes handwork, needlework, child welfare, etc.

In a country whose prosperity depends upon agriculture, nature study and its relations to the everyday life of the village necessarily form an important part of the syllabus of the elementary school. Each school has its garden, and courses of instruction in economic and food crops for elementary teachers are held periodically at the Government experimental stations, the work being apportioned between the farm, the model school garden, and the lecture room.

Since 1933, the training of youths in practical farming on a small scale has progressed favourably. A number of small holdings have been established at the Government experimental stations, the course lasting two years.

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Farm schools, on somewhat similar lines, have been established, with the aid of Government grants, by the Church Missionary Society in Buganda and by the Verona Fathers Mission in the Northern Province. Makerere College, in conjunction with the Agricultural Department, provides a five-year course for the training of African Agricultural Assistants.

The fees payable annually by Africans vary greatly in accordance with the grade of education offered and the nature of the different schools, but may be summarized as under:—

Day schools.—Sub-grade schools: usually no charge. Elementary schools: from 12s. to £2. Central schools: from 12s. to £1 16s. Lower middle schools: from 12s. to £2 8s. Upper schools: from 12s. to £2 8s.

Boarding schools.—Lower middle schools: from £3 10s. to £17. Upper middle schools: from £3 10s. to £21. Junior secondary schools: from £3 to £21 10s. Makerere College: £15. Government technical schools: £7 10s.

During the later years of the courses of instruction, pupils at Government technical schools receive wages, from which are deducted sufficient sums to provide each pupil with a suitable set of tools to help him to carry on his trade when he leaves school.

The fees in boarding schools are ordinarily inclusive, food, clothing, bedding, and scholastic materials being provided. In day schools, neither food nor clothing is provided.

Government expenditure on education in 1936 was £81,500, of which £38,700 represents grants to missions. In addition contributions to District Boards from Native Administrations amounted to £19,700. Out of these aggregate allocations of approximately £100,000, £37,500 was spent on elementary education.

In Bunyoro and Toro an education cess of one shilling per annum is levied on all native taxpayers, and the proceeds are included in the amount voted to District Boards.

Welfare Institutions

There are two small orphanages under the control of the Church Missionary Society at Namirembe and of the Mill Hill Mission at Nkokonjeru. The family tie is strong amongst Africans, and the need for such institutions at present is limited.

Welfare work is carried on by all the mission societies, but there are no special institutions except the maternity centres and training schools for midwives and nurses.

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Recreations and Games

Recreations and games are controlled and encouraged by such bodies as the Native Athletic Association and the Uganda Football Association, and take a prominent place in the activities of all schools. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements enjoy an ever-increasing popularity. There are one hundred and eleven registered Scout Troops, eighteen Girl Guide and four Ranger Companies, and five Brownie Packs.

Singing is taught in most schools and there are church choir schools in the larger centres. The Cathedral choir at Namirembe, and the choirs at the Roman Catholic seminaries, are famous throughout the Protectorate.

It has been the custom for many years for all the important schools to have plays on Speech Days or at the end of the last term. The African has an inborn dramatic instinct; he delights in giving impromptu plays and concerts; his sense of mimicry is highly developed, and he acts without self-consciousness.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

At the end of 1936, 2,038½ miles of main roads were maintained by the Protectorate Government, as follows:—

	Miles.	*Gross load.*
First class	1,225	For 4-wheeled vehicles, 7 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles, 9 tons.
Second class	527	For 4-wheeled vehicles, 5 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles, 7 tons.
Third class	286	For 4-wheeled vehicles, 4 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles, 6 tons.

The average cost of maintenance was £19.62 a mile.

In addition there were approximately 4,800 miles of roads, built and maintained by the Native Administrations, generally capable of carrying a gross load of 2½ tons on pneumatic tyres. Many of these roads are being improved to third class standard in cotton-growing areas.

There is a Central Registration Bureau at Police Headquarters, Kampala, which records particulars of all motor vehicles and motor drivers, and organizes control of traffic and inspection of public service vehicles. During the year, 1,942 motor-cars, 2,151 motor-lorries, 745 motor-cycles, 197 omnibuses and 23 trailers were licensed. The number of all kinds licensed in the names of Africans was 843. There were 5,431 licensed drivers, 1,186 being Europeans, 1,324 Asiatics and 2,921 Africans.

It is possible to travel by motor omnibus from Kampala to most of the principal towns. These omnibuses exist primarily

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646 FIFTH

for the convenience of Asiatics and Africans. Of the 197 registered, two were owned by the Kenya-Uganda Railways, one was owned by a European, 157 were owned by Asiatics and 37 by Africans.

The type of vehicle is generally most unsatisfactory. Although all public service vehicles are inspected a certificate of mechanical fitness from a Government inspector is necessary before a licence can be obtained. The majority of the vehicles being of unsuitable design and construction are neither safe nor comfortable. Insurance policies against third party risks are obligatory in the case of public vehicles.

The Cape-Cairo air service, operated twice weekly in each direction by Imperial Airways, Limited, carries passengers, mail, and freight: Entebbe is the present port of call.

Posts.

The amalgamated Posts and Telegraphs services of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory again showed progress.

Except for delays due to climatic conditions and accidents, the service operated by Imperial Airways was maintained throughout the year.

The following are the figures of mails carried:—

Air Mail Posted.

	No. of items.	*Weight lb.*
1935	125,100	3,100
1936	151,600	3,760

Air Mail Received.

	No. of items.	*Weight lb.*
1935	97,500	2,800
1936	102,300	2,900

The overseas letter air mail was approximately 29 per cent. of the total overseas correspondence.

Six hundred and fifty-three air mail parcels were despatched and 801 received.

The air mail money order service, hitherto confined to Great Britain and India, was extended to South Africa (reciprocally) as from the 1st January.

The internal mail services were satisfactorily maintained. The substitution of Albion lorries by Ford vans has provided an accelerated service to all places served by Government transport.

2,869,200 letters, postcards, newspapers and other packets were dealt with, an increase of 4 per cent. over 1935.

The number of parcels handled, inclusive of air mail and cash-on-delivery parcels, decreased to 36,897 compared with 38,677 in 1935; 4,970 cash-on-delivery parcels were dealt with, having a value of £12,484.

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Money order business in 1935 and 1936:—

Year.		*No.*	*Value.*
	Issued.		£
1935	... ...	21,946	133,781
1936	... ...	19,941	129,123
	Paid.		
1935	... ...	11,322	61,046
1936	... ...	12,302	59,503

Postal orders issued and paid amounted to 32,940 in number and £18,178 in value, the increase over 1935 being 2,574 and £1,331, respectively. A service for the payment of South African postal orders was started on the 1st January.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

The number of inland telegrams transmitted was 150,000, an increase of 15 per cent. over 1935. External telegrams numbered 24,300, of which 7,700 were to and from Great Britain.

As a result of the Pan-African Conference, overland rates to South Africa were reduced by approximately 50 per cent. as from the 1st April.

Inland " Greetings " telegrams at a reduced rate of 50 cents per telegram, containing standard texts, were introduced as from the 15th October.

The total number of trunk calls handled was 140,986, an increase of 12 per cent.: local calls, numbering 1,375,320, show a similar increase.

The telegraph routes from Tororo to Nsinze and from Tororo to Mbale were completely reconstructed with iron poles in place of wood.

Communication abroad was satisfactorily maintained by means of the cable system and Kenya radio service, both operated by Cable and Wireless Limited. Land line communication with Administrations in Southern Africa and the Belgian Congo was maintained by Government services.

Railways.

There are 330 route miles of railways in Uganda, under the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, affording direct communication between Mombasa, Soroti, Jinja, Kampala, Port Bell, and intermediate stations, while the total track mileage, including loops and industrial sidings, is 359 miles.

The main line enters the Protectorate at Tororo and proceeds by Mbulamuti to Jinja, and thence across the Nile Bridge to Kampala (886 miles from Mombasa). From Tororo a branch

line, with a bi-weekly passenger service, runs north-west to Soroti, serving Mbale en route, and taps a most productive area. Another line connects the main line at Mbulamuti with Namasagali, from which port the Lake Kioga flotilla is operated. A third line affords direct communication between Kampala and Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The total traffic (inwards and outwards) at Kampala and Jinja during the last five years is as follows:—

	1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Kampala ...	53,525	61,303	52,791	68,037	76,961
Jinja ...	14,996	17,333	19,557	17,830	22,545

The outwards traffic for 1936 at the principal stations in Uganda, excluding the Lake ports, is as follows:—

	Passengers.	*Parcels and luggage.*	*Livestock.*	*General Merchandise.*	*Totals.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Kampala ...	12,601	2,155	75	118,000	132,831
Jinja ...	3,438	489	5	20,933	24,865
Soroti ...	729	185	3,586	28,460	32,960
Mbale ...	714	126	26	21,572	22,438
Kumi ...	183	11	320	6,930	7,444
Nsinze ...	1,074	37	4	34,277	35,392

Water Transport.

A steamer service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert is maintained by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration. On Lake Victoria, steamers call at regular intervals at Port Bell, Entebbe and Bukakata. An auxiliary service is available from Busungwe to Nyakanyasi on the Kagera River.

Steamers on Lake Kioga connect Namasagali with Masindi Port, whence a motor transport service, also operated by the Railway Administration, affords a connection with Butiaba on Lake Albert. From Butiaba there is a steamer service to Kasenyi and Mahagi in the Belgian Congo and to Nimule in the Sudan. From Nimule there is a good road to Juba, which is in direct communication with Khartoum.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Kampala and Jinja; and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial

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and Overseas), with branches at Kampala and Jinja. There is also the Post Office Savings Bank. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks.

Savings Bank deposits exceed withdrawals by £17,207. At the end of 1936 there were 9,708 depositors and the amount standing to their credit, including interest, was £124,194, representing an increase of 1,751 depositors and £19,926 at credit, compared with 1935. The number of African depositors increased from 6,088 to 7,406.

Currency.

Shilling currency with 100 cents to the shilling is in use. The following coins and notes are in circulation:—

Coin:—

Sh.1, which is legal tender for an unlimited amount.

50 cents (=6d.), which is legal tender for an amount up to 20s.

10 cents=1·2d.
5 cents=0·6d.
1 cent =0·12d. } which are legal tender up to 1s.

Notes:—

Shs.10,000; 1,000; 200; 100; 20; 10; 5.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial Standards of weights and measures have been adopted and copies of these standards, verified by the Board of Trade in England are maintained as the Protectorate Standards.

A Weights and Measures Ordinance is in force and certain sections prohibit the use of weights and measures other than standard, or of unstamped or unjust weights, measures and weighing instruments. All weights, measures, etc., used for trade must be verified and stamped annually; during the year 20,284 articles were so stamped.

This work is done by a qualified inspector.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department amounted to £326,158, compared with £229,962 in 1935. It may be summarized under the following heads:—

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	£	£
Main Section.		
Personal emoluments	37,481	
Other charges	6,740	
Annually recurrent	63,174	
Extraordinary	152,119	
		259,514
Other Sections.		
Jinja water supply	2,612	
Kampala water supply	8,506	
Transport Section	16,047	
		27,165
Loan Works.		
Kampala water supply construction ...	3,573	
Western Province road construction ...	14,790	
Water-drilling scheme	10,027	
		28,390
Miscellaneous.		
Works for other departments	9,011	
Works for native governments	1,675	
Works for private individuals	403	
		11,089
		£326,158

Major works, financed from the funds voted in respect of Public Works Extraordinary, included sewerage and surface drainage, the landing ground and completion of Police head-quarters office at Kampala, erection of quarters and offices at various stations, Tororo Hospital Unit, and additions and improvements to the water supplies at Kampala and Jinja.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The High Court of Uganda was established by the Uganda Order in Council of the 11th August, 1902. It consisted during the year of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges. The High Court ordinarily sits in Kampala, but holds monthly sessions in Jinja when necessary, and visits other centres, where there are cases to be heard, by a system of quarterly circuits.

The High Court has full jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters; it is a Court of Admiralty, with power to exercise admiralty jurisdiction in matters arising upon any of the Lakes; and it has jurisdiction in divorce. When a sentence of death has been passed by the High Court, a copy of the record is sent to the Governor-in-Council and the sentence is not carried out unless it has been confirmed by the Governor.

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The constitution of the High Court and the powers of the Registrar and District Registrars are laid down in the Courts Ordinance and the Civil Procedure Rules. The Courts Ordinance confers upon the High Court the power to exercise general supervision over all Courts subordinate to itself, to inspect their records, and to give advice and instruction as may be necessary. An appeal lies from the judgments and orders of the High Court to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa holds four ordinary sessions in each year, the sessions being held at Nairobi, Kampala, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar in turn.

British Courts.

The Governor is authorized to confer special power upon Mgistrates in Special Districts to try natives for murder, manslaughter, rape, and certain other offences. Special District Courts try such offences with the aid of assessors, and trials are conducted in the manner prescribed for the trial of offences before the High Court.

There are District and Additional District (Subordinate), Courts throughout the Protectorate, with varying powers. In criminal matters, Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third class may, when the accused is a non-native, pass the following sentences, namely:—

Subordinate Courts of the first class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. Fine not exceeding £300. Corporal punishment.
Subordinate Courts of the second class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. Fine not exceeding £75. Corporal punishment.
Subordinate Courts of the third class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. Fine not exceeding £15.

Subordinate Courts of the first, second and third class have extended jurisdiction over natives, that is, over any native of Africa not of European or Asiatic extraction, the term " native " for this purpose including Arabs and Somalis and any Baluchi born in Africa.

Although Subordinate Courts possess extended jurisdiction over natives they may not try natives accused of treason, instigating invasion, concealment of treason, murder, manslaughter, rape or attempts to commit or abet the commission of these offences, save in special districts.

No sentence, exceeding six months' imprisonment or twelve strokes, imposed on a native by any Subordinate Court can be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding £50 can be levied, until the record has been transmitted to the High Court and the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court.

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The probationary system, as understood in England, is not applicable, as the machinery necessary for its general adoption and satisfactory working does not exist in Uganda. Under section 300 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Court may, if the circumstances appear to warrant such a course, release a person convicted of an offence not punishable with death against whom no previous conviction is proved, on his entering into a bond to appear and receive sentence if required, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. The only practical use to which this section is put at present is where the convicted person is a juvenile and the Court can rely upon his parent or parents to exercise supervision over a youthful offender.

The following table gives particulars of the criminal and civil jurisdiction of British Courts for the last five years:—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	*Discharged for want of evidence.*	*Convicted.*	*Acquitted.*	*Found insane.*	*Total number of persons.*	*Total number of cases.*
1932 ...	348	7,445	807	8	8,608	6,712
1933 ...	759	6,232	539	4	7,534	6,221
1934 ...	677	5,545	350	2	6,574	5,637
1935 ...	650	4,614	311	2	5,577	4,949
1936 ...	847	4,707	368	4	6,219	5,639*

* Includes 257 cases tried by the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction.

Includes 102 cases involving 106 juveniles.

CIVIL.

Year.	*Amounts of £15 and under.*	*Amounts above £15 to £50.*	*Amounts above £50 to £150.*	*Amounts above £150.*	*Value not stated.*	*Total.*
1932 ...	1,506	654	204	56	25	2,445
1933 ...	1,341	505	172	42	25	2,085
1934 ...	1,052	370	105	28	15	1,570
1935 ...	1,133	404	109	17	35	1,698
1936 ...	1,320	492	135	29	26	2,002*

* Includes 140 cases tried by the High Court in its original jurisdiction.

The cases dealt with by the High Court of Appeal, etc., compared with the last four years are shown below:—

	1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
Criminal appeals	122	159	137	118	137
Civil appeals	24	21	10	13	18
Criminal revisions	106	149	98	171	196
Civil revisions	4	30	15	19	25
Confirmation of death sentence ...	16	14	8	4	—
Confirmation of sentence	334	206	264	215	122
Miscellaneous appeals	2	—	—	4	3
Miscellaneous revisions	—	2	—	3	8
Orders under sec. 166, Cr.P.C. ...	—	—	—	—	2
Total	608	580	532	547	511

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Native Courts.

Native Courts are established in every district, their powers being defined by a series of Proclamations under the Courts Ordinance.

They are normally of three types:—

District Native Courts, County Courts, and Sub-Chiefs' Courts—and have, generally speaking, jurisdiction over all natives of the Protectorate resident or carrying on business in the district concerned. They are subject to the supervision of the District and High Courts, and provision is made for appeal to superior Native Courts and to British Courts. 103,443 cases, criminal and civil, were decided by the Native Courts during the year.

Payment of Fines.

It is provided by section 293 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1930, that, at the discretion of the Court, it may be ordered that fines shall be paid by instalments at such times and in such amounts as the Court may deem fit.

Police.

The Police Force is constituted under the Police Ordinance, which decrees that " it shall act as a Police, in and throughout the Protectorate for preserving the peace and preventing crime, and apprehending offenders against the peace, and as a military force when called upon to discharge military duties." It comprises thirty-six European officers and Inspectors, eight Asiatic Sub-Inspectors, and 1,079 enlisted African rank and file, under the command of a Commissioner.

A Criminal Investigation Department is maintained, to which is attached a Finger Print Bureau carrying at present over 78,514 files. This Department, which controls the supervision of habitual criminals, also undertakes certain duties in connection with immigration and passport control.

There is a training depot in Kampala for the instruction of recruits in police duties generally, including the use of arms, first-aid, traffic control and local languages. The normal period of instruction is six months. Refresher and promotional courses are held, and there is also an elementary vernacular school for the children of serving policemen.

A monthly magazine in Swahili designed primarily as an educational medium for the benefit of the African ranks, now has a circulation of 1,350.

The Ambulance Division, under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, has a membership of forty, including nineteen Africans.

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666 FIFTH A

At the Central Registration Bureau, 1,064 rifles, 1,608 shot guns, 333 pistols and revolvers, thirty muzzle loaders and seventeen miscellaneous guns were registered.

During the year, 8,215 cases were reported to the police and 7,266 persons were proceeded against on charges of crime as against 7,434 and 5,668 respectively in 1935.

Police are also maintained by the Native Administrations, and serve as warders in the Native Administration prisons in addition to performing ordinary police duties. With a view to increasing their efficiency, special instructional courses are held periodically at the training depot: the results are proving satisfactory.

Prisons.

A Committee was appointed by the Governor to review the existing prison policy and organization, and to make recommendations for improvement. The Committee's report was under consideration at the end of the year.

Government maintains a central prison and sixteen district gaols. The completed portions of the central prison include the general administration block and workshops, a special section for the segregation of young prisoners, females, Asiatics and Europeans, the punishment and condemned cells and the hospital. The accommodation capacity in association wards is based on the scale of forty square feet floor space to each inmate, and there is at present provision for 540 prisoners. The daily average number during 1936 was 801, a number of temporary wards accommodating the surplus population.

The sixteen district gaols provide accommodation for local short-term prisoners and remands. Three only are of permanent material and designed originally as prisons. Of the others, two are buildings adapted for use as prisons, one is a lock-up only and the remainder are mud and wattle structures. The standard accommodation is based on the scale of twenty-eight square feet per prisoner.

The Commissioner of Prisons is responsible for the general administration and control of the Prisons Service. The European staff consists of a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent and three Head Gaolers normally recruited from the Home Service. All these are allocated to the central prison. The district gaols are administered by the local European Officer of Police or, where there is none, by the District Commissioner. The subordinate warder staff are Africans, who, before being posted for duty, undergo a six months' course of instruction.

No reformatory for the treatment of juveniles at present exists, but a small building of a temporary nature has been erected in the vicinity of the main central prison, where juvenile offenders are given elementary education and instruction in husbandry and carpentry.

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At the central prison the main industries are tailoring, carpentry, mat and basket work. Practically all uniforms required for the African personnel of Government Departments, Native Administrations and the Police and Prisons Service, are manufactured in this prison together with a large quantity of furniture and other miscellaneous articles for various Departments. Prisoners at district gaols are primarily employed on the production of prison food crops, the cutting of fuel for public institutions, the maintenance of prisons and police buildings, and general clearing and anti-malarial work in and around Government stations.

The number of prisoners admitted to Protectorate Prisons during the year was 5,169, the daily average being 1,453.

All executions are carried out at the central prison; twenty persons were executed in 1935.

The general health of the prison population has been satisfactory. The number of deaths was forty-four, due mainly to meningitis, syphilis, pneumonia, and nephritis.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

The more important Ordinances enacted were:—

The Poor Persons Defence Ordinance, 1936, provides legal assistance, in proper cases, for poor persons committed for trial to the High Court or a Special District Court. Prior to the enactment of this Ordinance legal aid was provided only in cases where the charge was one of murder.

The Evidence (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, brings the Evidence Ordinance into line with the decision of the House of Lords in the case of Woolmington *v.* the Director of Public Prosecutions, 1935, A.C. 562, where it was held that the burden of proof in criminal cases is always on the prosecution.

The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, repeals section 197 of the Penal Code which lays down the presumption that killing is murder.

The Savings Bank Ordinance, 1936, replaces the Post Office Savings Bank Ordinance (Cap. 135). It is based on a model Bill prepared by the Secretary of State and has been enacted in the neighbouring East African territories.

The Export of Triage Ordinance, 1936, provides for the compulsory export of triage originating in curing works licensed under the provisions of the Coffee Grading Ordinance (Cap. 29). This legislation is intended to prevent the undesirable practice of adulterating with triage.

The Hulling of Coffee Ordinance, 1936, provides for the control of mechanical hullers and makes it an offence to hull

andronicus p
466 FIFTH A

wet coffee, with a view to improving the quality of coffee exported.

The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, brings the law into line with international legislation on the subject of the drug traffic. It deals mainly with the sale and possession of Indian hemp, previously dealt with in the Bhang Ordinance (Cap. 13), which has been repealed.

The Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance, 1936.—Following a suggestion of the Secretary of State that there should always be a revision of the legislation enacted between the date fixed for a complete revision and the date on which it comes into force, this Ordinance provides for the revision of the legislation enacted between the 31st December, 1935 (the date of the revision), and the 1st December, 1936, the date on which the 1935 Revised Edition came into force. The opportunity has been taken to include the legislation for the month of December, 1936, so as to make one complete volume for the year; this volume will thus be a combined revision and annual volume.

The Explosives Ordinance, 1936, consolidates the law relating to explosives, and provides a better measure of control than has hitherto obtained. The Indian Explosives Act, 1884, as applied to the Protectorate, and the Trade in Explosives Ordinance (Cap. 168) have been repealed.

Subsidiary Legislation.

The important Rules and Regulations were:—

The Explosives Rules, 1936, provide *inter alia* for the licensing of factories, the conditions under which manufacture of explosives may be carried on, and the conditions which must be observed on packing, transport, import and export.

The Mining (Safety) Regulations, 1936, make provision for certain safety measures to be observed in mining operations with a view to reducing to a minimum the risk of mining accidents.

The Public Health (Notifiable Diseases) Rules, 1936, provide, in particular, for compulsory notification of infectious disease, for disinfection of clothing, for destruction of rats and mice, for mosquito prevention and for food protection.

The Savings Bank Rules, 1936, enacted under the provisions of the Savings Bank Ordinance, 1936, provide for the management and regulation of the Bank. Hours of business, and the details as to deposits, withdrawals, trust accounts, passbooks and funds of deceased depositors are the more important matters prescribed.

The Diseases of Animals (Amendment) Rules, 1936, revoke the Cattle Traders Rules, to provide for a stricter measure of

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control over the movement of cattle with a view to preventing the spread of cattle disease.

Industrial Legislation.

The following legislation is in force in regard to employment in industrial undertakings, compensation for accidents, medical treatment, and the safety of persons engaged in dangerous occupations:—

(i) *The Factories Ordinance* and *Factories Rules,* provide for the proper control and inspection of factory sites and plant, and for the safety of employees.

(ii) *The Employment of Children Ordinance* and *the Employment of Children Rules,* prohibit the employment of children under 12 years of age in factories or workshops, and prescribe conditions for the employment of children between 12 and 14 years of age.

(iii) *The Employment of Women Ordinance,* prohibits the employment of women during the night in industrial undertakings. This Ordinance has not yet been brought into operation.

(iv) *The Mining Ordinance* and *the Mining Regulations,* provide for the payment of compensation where mining employees are killed or injured in the course of their employment. Payment of wages in cash is obligatory and, in the prescribed monthly returns, outstanding wages must be stated.

(v) *The Minimum Wages Ordinance,* gives powers to fix a minimum wage for employees where the wages paid in any particular occupation or trade are unreasonably low.

(vi) *The Factories* (*First Aid*) *Rules* and *the Mining* (*Safety*) *Regulations,* 1936, make compulsory the provision and maintenance of adequate first-aid outfits in all factories and mines.

(vii) *The Explosives Rules,* 1936, make provision for the safety of persons employed in the manufacture, use or transport of explosives.

No legislation was enacted in 1936 making provision for sickness or old age.

Native Laws.

No Native Laws were enacted during 1936.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Protectorate account showed a surplus balance amounting to £1,162,013 at the end of 1936 and this, together with the Reserve Fund of £533,890, provided a total surplus of £1,695,902. The Estimates provided for an excess of Revenue

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666 FIFTH

over Expenditure of £147,609 and a transfer of Reserve of £19,000. There was again a substantial increase of revenue following a general improvement in trading conditions, and the result of the year's working was a surplus of £88,866 and a payment of £48,927 into the Reserve Fund.

The following table shows the results of the last five years:—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus Balance and Reserve Fund.*
	£	£	£
1932	1,402,528	1,298,895*	1,139,928
1933	1,350,070	1,275,593	1,214,405
1934	1,527,672	1,330,561*	1,411,516
1935	1,566,688	1,420,095*	1,558,109
1936	1,712,940	1,624,073	1,695,902

* Excludes payments to the Reserve Fund.

The estimated revenue for the year was £1,530,606, and the actual receipts amounted to £1,712,940: there was thus an increase of £182,334. The Heads under which the principal increases occurred were:—

	£
Customs	96,709
Licences, Excise, etc.	65,688
Fees of Court, etc.	12,569
Posts and Telegraphs	4,220

The amount appropriated for the service of the year was £1,678,215 and the actual expenditure amounted to £1,624,073. There was thus a decrease on the expenditure estimates of £54,142.

Debt.

The following table shows the position in regard to loans at the end of 1936:—

Designation and amount of Loan.	*Balance outstanding on 31st December, 1936.*	*Remarks.*
	£	
Uganda Government 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1951–1971. £2,000,000 issued at £96 per cent., raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1932.	2,000,000	Contributions to a Sinking Fund at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, plus contributions to a Supplementary Sinking Fund at 0·407 per cent., on the Loan (£1,117,095) commenced on the 1st September, 1935.
Uganda Government 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1955–1965. £235 10s. 0d. per cent. raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1932.	235,600	Contributions to a Sinking Fund at the rate of 2·017 per cent. per annum commenced on the 15th August, 1936.

These loans were raised to meet the cost of railways, roads, water-supply and other public works of development and for

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the repayment of loans made by His Majesty's Government to the Government of Uganda.

Assets.

Of the surplus at the end of the year £995,627 was invested, £499,511 held in cash and deposits at short call, £71,950 as stores, and £128,814 advanced at short call. In addition £164,466 held in cash and deposits at short call represents unexpended balances of loan funds and sundry deposits.

Revenue.

The main sources of revenue from taxation, and yield of each, were:—

	£
(*a*) Customs and Excise duties	496,709
(*b*) Licences to purchase, store, gin and bale cotton ...	12,618
(*c*) Cotton tax	128,927
(*d*) Motor and carriage licences	33,739
(*e*) Stamp duties	13,000
(*f*) Trading licences	22,966
(*g*) Poll taxes, native	560,662
(*h*) Poll taxes, non-native	31,427

(*a*) Revenue under this Head is derived from Customs, chiefly on spirits, tobacco, cotton yarns and manufactures, oils, fats and resin manufactures. Excise duties are levied on sugar, tea, cigarettes, and manufactured tobacco other than cigarettes.

(*b*) The fee for a ginning licence (up to the end of 1936) is £50 in the Eastern and Buganda Provinces and £25 in the Northern and Western Provinces. It includes the right to purchase, store, and bale cotton, but a fee of £50 is charged for this right to any non-holder.

(*c*) The amount of the tax on the export of ginned cotton is fixed annually, according to the closing price on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange for July American "middling" futures in the middle of December of the previous year. In December, 1936, the price for July American "middling" futures was above 4·50d., and in accordance with the Ordinance a tax of two cents per lb. was levied on ginned cotton to be exported during 1937.

(*d*) The basis of taxation of motors is tare weight, and the fees vary from £2 to £15 for a motor-car, and from £8 to £40 for a commercial motor vehicle. An additional fee is charged for public service vehicles and for trailers.

(*e*) Stamp duties are payable on various documents, etc., under the terms of an Ordinance enacted in 1915.

(*f*) *Non-native Trading.*—A licence to cover wholesale and retail trading costs £15, and for retail trading only £7 10s. Licences for each additional trading store cost £5 and £3 15s. respectively.

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Native.—A licence to cover wholesale and retail trading, costs £1 4s. and for each additional store £1 4s.

Hawkers' licences are £6 for non-natives and £3 for Natives.

(*g*) and (*h*) see below.

Other important sources of revenue, which do not strictly come under the heading of taxation, and the yield from which, are as under:—

	£
Forestry fees	31,619
Inspection of cattle	3,505
Registration of bicycles	11,491
Land rents	27,127
Sale of ivory	11,941
Medical and hospital fees and receipts	41,239

Poll Tax.

There is no hut tax. A poll tax is levied both on natives and non-natives. The amount of native poll tax, which also in some instances includes " tribute ", a tax collected on behalf of certain Native Administrations, varies from Shs.5s. to £1 1s. annually per adult male of the population, and is assessed according to the average ability of the natives of the district to pay. The tax is collected, under the supervision of Administrative Officers, by native chiefs, and a rebate based on a percentage of the collection is paid to the Native Administrations for this service, together with the " tribute ". The following table shows the rates at present in force, the gross yield, and the net yield after deducting payment of rebate and " tribute ":—

District.	*Rate.*	*Gross yield.*	*Gross yield per Province.*	*Rebate and Tribute paid.*	*Net yield.*
	Shs.	£	£	£	£
Buganda Kingdom—					
Mengo	15	72,060			
Entebbe	15	29,000			
Masaka	15 10	25,584			
Mubende	15 10	21,924			
		148,568		23,854	124,714
Eastern Province—					
Busoga	21	97,147			
Bugwere	18	34,408			
Bugishu	18	31,492			
Budama	18	26,545			
Teso	18	62,186			
Karamoja	5	5,047			
		256,825		73,258	183,567

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District.	*Rate.*	*Gross yield.*	*Gross yield per Province.*	*Rebate and Tribute paid.*	*Net yield.*
	Shs.	£	£	£	£
Northern Province—					
Bunyoro	10	10,678			
Gulu	14 8	11,881			
Chua	8	7,273			
West Nile	8	17,309			
Lango	18	43,882			
			91,023	23,255	67,768
Western Province—					
Toro	12 10 6	16,393			
Ankole	12	30,572			
Kigezi	12 8	17,280			
			64,245	24,959	39,286
	Totals ...		560,661	145,326	415,335

The old form of non-native poll tax, which up to the end of 1933 was at a fixed rate of £1 10s. (payable by males only), was superseded by a poll tax with effect from the 1st January, 1934, graduated according to the income of the taxpayer. This tax applies to both males and females; but persons under the age of 18 years and females whose taxable income does not exceed £150 per annum are exempt. Where the taxable income does not exceed £200 the minimum tax of £2 applies, and the maximum amount payable is £500 where the taxable income is £10,000 or more.

Under the terms of the Congo Basin Treaties, equality of treatment in respect of imported goods irrespective of origin is ensured, and the grant of Imperial Preference is therefore inadmissible. Goods declared as being in transit may be imported and forwarded under Customs control on payment of expenses of administration (6d. a package).

For purposes of Customs, Kenya and Uganda form a single unit and, by agreement with Tanganyika, a common tariff has been accepted by the three territories. The free and unrestricted movement of both imported goods and local products within the territories is thus secured. The common tariff, however, includes a small number of " suspended duties," which may be imposed by Proclamation, either in part or in full, in any or all of the territories.

The general duty rating under the Common Tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on the landed value at the port of entry. Building materials, artisans' tools, and vehicles and parts are

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admitted at lower rates; and exemption from duty is allowed on drugs and medicines, packing materials, disinfectants, germicides and vermin killers, machinery, and many articles necessary for road construction, sanitation, irrigation and drainage purposes, and for the agricultural, industrial and educational development of the territories.

The Customs revenue of the Protectorate in 1936 was £427,223.

Excise Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise duties between Kenya, Uganda and the Tanganyika Territory is covered by the Excise Agreements Ordinance, 1931, amended by the Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935. The rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows:—

Sugar	Shs. 1·00 per cwt.
Tea	Shs. 0·10 per lb.
Cigarettes	Shs. 1·25 per lb.
Manufactured tobacco ...	Shs. 1·25 per lb.
Beer	Shs. 40·00 per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

The Excise revenue in 1936 was £68,175.

Stamp Duties.

The present stamp law is contained in the Stamp Ordinance of 1915, based largely on the Indian Stamp Act of 1889, which follows closely the English Act.

The Ordinance provides that any instrument, whether executed or not, and whether previously stamped or not, may be brought to a District Commissioner or the Revenue authority for adjudication as to the proper duty chargeable. The fee for adjudication shall not exceed Shs.10 nor be less than Sh.1.

XVI.—GAME.

Elephant control has, to an increasing extent, achieved its object of protection of the interests of the native population, but has still not effected an adequate reduction in numbers of elephant, which is essential if existing and future settlement is not to be in constant conflict with the largest and most destructive of wild animals.

A special scheme for the better protection of cultivation in Eastern Bunyoro achieved remarkable success. For the first time since the introduction of organized control the huge herds of elephants from the Bunyoro Game Reserve were denied their annual migration to the River Kafu, and it is claimed that in 1936, on the few occasions that these elephants endeavoured to emerge from the reserve, no crops were damaged.

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The total elephant wastage for the year is approximately 2,300, a large but necessary figure; 20,000 elephants remain.

Revenue from the sale of licences increases annually, as a result of the scheme to popularize elephant hunting by reducing the price of elephant licences.

The fees payable for game licences are:—

	£
Visitor's full (valid for one year from date of issue)	50
Visitor's (14 day)	15
Resident's full (valid as above)	5
Resident's (14 day)	2
Two elephants (when issued to a non-native)	10
Two elephants (when issued to a native)	5
Three elephants (when issued to a non-native)	20
Three elephants (when issued to a native)	15
One bull giraffe	15
One black rhinoceros	5

Bird licences at Shs.10 per annum are eagerly sought after by the natives.

The Lake George Game Reserve often provides the tourist driving along the Mbarara-Fort Portal road with a view of buffalo and elephant in their natural surroundings.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Land Tenure.

With the single important exception of the mailo land of Buganda, all land is classified as Crown land or is held by freehold grant, by lease, or by temporary occupation licence from the Crown.

Mailo land originates from the terms of the Buganda Agreement, 1900, whereby 9,003 square miles in Buganda (roughly half the Province) were allotted to individual natives of Buganda, and His Majesty's Government have granted titles acknowledging the ownership of this area to the persons whose claims were vouched for by the Native Council. The survey and issue of titles for these original allotments were completed in 1936. The provision of facilities for breaking up allotments by sale or inheritance into smaller parcels is under consideration. The disposal of mailo land to non-natives is closely controlled and leasing only is permitted.

Elsewhere the land is held by the Crown, but only such land as is clearly surplus to all African requirements is regarded as available for leasing to non-natives. Alienations in freehold to non-natives were suspended in 1916; by that year about 233 square miles had been granted in freehold and so remains, but there is no intention of reintroducing this form of tenure.

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Dispositions of Crown land to non-natives are governed by the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1903, which sets the maximum permissible term for a lease at 99 years. Both the amount of land which could be made available for non-native planting without detriment to native interests, and the opportunities for profitable agriculture by non-natives are extremely limited, and as a consequence for some time past there has been no considerable demand for agricultural land by non-natives.

The Crown is the ground landlord of most urban areas including Kampala and Jinja, and by far the greater number of transactions in Crown land are in respect of leases of building plots in the various townships.

In all, less than 700 square miles, under 1 per cent. of the total area of the Protectorate, has been alienated, for the most part to non-natives, under all heads—Crown freehold and leasehold, and leases of mailo land. The great bulk of the land remains in customary occupation by native agriculturists or pastoralists.

Geological Survey.

A geological staff under a Director is maintained at Entebbe where laboratory facilities exist for the testing of specimens sent in by the public. The activities of the survey cover a wide range of enquiries, of which the chief are the preparation of geological maps with the resulting indication of the best areas to search for mineral and water supply questions. Most of the areas where minerals are now being worked in Uganda were first suggested by this survey.

Advice is given in the matter of bore-hole sites and geophysical equipment is being used in order to assist in this enquiry.

Reports which set out the activities of the survey are issued annually, together with bulletins dealing with various problems of the Protectorate Geology; memoirs which cover subjects such as petroleum and the tin deposits have also been published.

Geologically Uganda is closely related to the countries to the south and is underlain mainly by old bedded rocks into which granites are intruded; newer rocks associated with volcanic activity occur in the east and north-east and on the south-west. The Protectorate offers therefore much the same possibility of mineral development as the countries around it which have a longer history of mining.

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CONTENTS

Chapter		*Page*
I.	Geography, Climate, and History	2
II.	Government	5
III.	Population	6
IV.	Health	7
V.	Housing	10
VI.	Natural Resources	10
VII.	Commerce	20
VIII.	Labour	25
IX.	Wages and Cost of Living	27
X.	Education and Welfare Institutions	28
XI.	Communications and Transport	31
XII.	Public Works	34
XIII.	Justice, Police, and Prisons	35
XIV.	Legislation	39
XV.	Banking, Currency, and Weights and Measures	42
XVI.	Public Finance and Taxation	43
XVII.	Game	47
XVIII.	Miscellaneous	48
	Bibliography	50
	Appendices	53
	Map.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate are surrounded by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, the Tanganyika Territory, Ruanda-Urundi (under Belgian Mandate) and the Belgian Congo. The Protectorate extends from about parallel 1° south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Albert Nile at Nimule. The eastern boundary runs from Mount Zulia on the Sudan border along the Turkana Escarpment to the crater of Mount Elgon (14,178 feet) and thence follows the Malawa and the Sio rivers into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria. The outstanding features on the western side are the Nile-Congo watershed, Lake Albert, the River Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 feet), and Lake Edward.

The area of the Protectorate is approximately 93,981 square miles, of which 13,680 square miles are water, and 2,472 are swamp. The Protectorate forms part of the central African tableland, the greater part having an altitude of between 3,500 and 4,500 feet above sea level.

Climate.

Climatic conditions are not uniform, but the temperature is moderate and varies only slightly throughout the year. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 83° F., and the mean minimum 63° F. On the Ruwenzori Range there is extreme cold with perpetual snow.

The highest "absolute maximum" registered in 1937 was 99·0° F. at Katakwi and Buwalasi, and the lowest "absolute minimum" 41·5° F. at Kabale. The annual range at four representative stations is as follows:—

	January.		*July.*	
	Abs. Max. °F.	*Abs. Min.* °F.	*Abs. Max.* °F.	*Abs. Min.* °F.
Entebbe	84·4	58·6	79·4	60·0
Tororo	90·3	55·9	82·5	58·2
Fort Portal ...	83·2	49·0	79·5	49·5
Hoima	90·0	55·0	83·2	56·5

The wettest areas were the shores of Lake Victoria, the escarpment of Lake Albert, the slopes of Ruwenzori and parts of the Northern Province surrounding Gulu, where the rainfall was in general over 60 inches. The driest areas were Karamoja and a strip extending from Mwirasandu to Lake Wamala, where the rainfall was under 40 inches. In the other parts it was between 45 and 55 inches.

The rainfall was well distributed and was 8 per cent. above the average.

History.

Seventy-five years ago the name of Uganda was unknown in Europe. In 1862 Speke and Grant, coming from the south, were the first Europeans to reach the capital of Mutesa, the ruler of Buganda, not far from the present Kampala, and were astonished to find themselves among an organized and comparatively civilized people. They passed on to Egypt and so solved the problem of the ages—the discovery of the source of the Nile. Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert in 1864 and Egyptian plans for the annexation of much of present-day Uganda followed. Under such famous governors as Baker, Gordon, and Emin, the Egyptian flag flew in the Nile district from 1874 to 1889.

Stanley visited Uganda in 1875 and told the Christian world of the openings for missionary enterprise in Mutesa's dominions. The first English Protestant missionaries arrived in 1877,

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followed in 1879 by French Roman Catholics. The shrewd Mutesa died in 1884 and was succeeded by his son Mwanga.

Christianity had meanwhile made headway, but Mwanga proved unfavourable to it, and for his father's tolerance substituted persecution and even massacre of the missionaries' adherents. In 1888, his people turned on him and he fled to the south of Lake Victoria; but, the Arab traders and native Mohammedans gaining the upper hand, the missionaries and native Christians were also driven out. In the same year control of the British sphere in East Africa had been assigned by Royal Charter to the Imperial British East Africa Company, and when the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 confirmed the inclusion in the British sphere of present-day Kenya and Uganda, Captain (now Lord) Lugard was despatched to establish the Company's influence in Uganda. He found Mwanga recently restored with the help of his fugitive Christian subjects, and concluded a treaty with him within a few days of his arrival.

In 1891 Lugard visited the western limits of the British sphere and at the south end of Lake Albert found a remnant of Emin's Egyptian (Sudanese) troops. These he enlisted and brought into Buganda. In January, 1892, soon after his return to Kampala, war broke out between the Protestant and Roman Catholic factions. The latter were defeated, and fled, taking Mwanga with them. Peace was concluded and Mwanga restored in March, 1892.

Meanwhile the Company, crippled by the cost of occupation, gave the British Government notice of its intention to evacuate Uganda, and Sir Gerald Portal was despatched to Uganda as Imperial Commissioner to make proposals for its future governance. On 1st April, 1893, he assumed on behalf of the British Government the obligations and responsibilities of the Company in Buganda and the Union Jack replaced the Company's flag at the fort, which may still be seen on Old Kampala Hill. The formal establishment of a Protectorate, but over Mwanga's kingdom only, was deferred until 18th June, 1894. Meanwhile Bunyoro had been conquered and its ruler, Kabarega, driven out. In 1896, the Protectorate was extended to most of the other regions which are now included within the present " Uganda ", and this term was thereafter applied to the whole territory, Mwanga's kingdom, which is the present Buganda Province, being referred to as Buganda.

In July, 1897, Mwanga fled from his country for the third and last time, and in the following August his infant son Daudi Chwa, the present Kabaka (or Ruler) of Buganda, was proclaimed in his stead. A few months later the very existence of the Protectorate was threatened by a mutiny of the Sudanese troops brought in by Lugard. They occupied Luba's fort in Busoga and there murdered their commander, Captain

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666 FIFTH AV

Thruston. Indian troops were hurried to Uganda but the position was not restored until February, 1898.

The heavy and unproductive military expenditure on Uganda led the Home Government to conclude that the time had come to reorganize the administration and Sir H. H. Johnston reached Kampala as Special Commissioner at the end of 1899. The affairs of Buganda were settled by the Uganda Agreement, 1900, and the foundations were laid of the present administrative system.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

When the first European travellers arrived, they found among the Bantu races, and notably among the Buganda, developed political organizations above the average in Africa. Within the principal tribes there existed central monarchy and government machinery resembling the feudal system. British administration was based to a great extent on these existing organizations, and, when the country was pacified, it devolved upon Sir H. H. Johnston to define the functions of the Native Government of Buganda, and of the native rulers of Toro, and Ankole, and their relations with the suzerain Power. Agreements to effect this were formally concluded between 1900 and 1901. An Agreement defining the constitutional position of Bunyoro was concluded with the Mukama (Ruler) of Bunyoro during 1933.

The Bunyoro Agreement of 1937 reduces the number of counties of the native ruler from six to five by the amalgamation of two counties and provides that further alterations to the divisions may be made by notice in the Gazette.

In 1907, Sir H. Hesketh Bell was appointed the first Governor. In 1921, Executive and Legislative Councils were established, the latter consisting partly of official members and partly of nominated unofficial members, with an official majority.

The Protectorate is divided into four Provinces—Buganda, Eastern, Western and Northern. Buganda is on a different footing from the remainder, since, under the terms of the 1900 Agreement, the Kabaka exercises direct rule over his people " to whom he shall administer justice through the Lukiko, or Native Council, and through others of his officers in the manner approved by Her Majesty's Government ".

All chiefs are appointed by the Kabaka with the approval of His Majesty's representative, and the Kabaka, with the consent of the Governor, has the power to make laws governing his people in Buganda.

In other Provinces, Native Administrations are recognized in stages of development varying with the advancement of the tribes. There are native rulers in Ankole, Toro and Bunyoro each with his Council, and Native Administrations in the other districts or tribal areas, the Councils being composed of the

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county chiefs and their sub-chiefs. The Councils have no legislative powers except that, subject to the Governor's consent, they may alter Native law by resolution and fix penalties for its breach. The Councils are permanently in session to deal with magisterial and routine matters, and submit to the District Commissioner, or the native ruler, their views on such subjects as:—

(*a*) proposed alterations to tribal customary law;

(*b*) matters affecting the expenditure of Native Administration funds for the benefit of the tribes;

(*c*) agricultural and veterinary development and labour questions;

(*d*) food crops and famine.

Estimates are compiled annually for all Native Administrations and submitted to the Governor for approval.

The following is a summary of these estimates for 1937:—

	£
Revenue	461,524
Expenditure	449,732

The expenditure includes both recurrent and extraordinary charges.

The main sources of revenue are poll tax rebate; *busulu* (a tax levied in certain districts in lieu of tribal obligations); *luwalo* commutation (the amount payable by certain classes of persons in lieu of customary labour service); and fines and fees imposed by Native Courts. All Native Administration accounts are audited by the Protectorate Auditor.

III.—POPULATION.

The African population, numbering 3,536,267 at the census of 1931, is divisible into three racial groups—Bantu, Nilotic, and Half-Hamite. The most numerous are the Bantu, comprising the Baganda, Banyoro, Batoro, Banyankole, Basoga and Bagishu and other smaller tribes or sections who inhabit the region south and west of the Victoria Nile, and certain districts in the Eastern Province. To the north-west are the principal Nilotic tribes—the Lango, Acholi, Alur, Lugbara and Madi. The Teso people of the Eastern Province constitute the most important Half-Hamite unit; the others are scattered over a wide area adjacent to Kenya, from the Sudan boundary in the extreme north-east to Mount Elgon. Mention should also be made of the interesting Bahima and the allied peoples of the Western Province. The ruling families of Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro and Ankole are descended from Hima stock.

The African population on which vital statistics are based has been calculated from the census figures of 1931 with the addition of births and the subtraction of deaths in each subsequent year.

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666 FIFTH AVE

Migration, of which no satisfactory estimate can be made, has been disregarded. Births and deaths are registered by the chiefs, whose returns now attain a fair degree of accuracy.

Births this year exceeded deaths by 23,334 and the population increased by 6·4 per 1,000: the corresponding figures for 1936 were 24,591 and 6·6.

The infant mortality rate was 155·67 per 1,000 live births. It has been falling since 1926 when it was as high as 276.

Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.

1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*
28·11	26·05	26·43	26·42	25·38

Death Rate per 1,000 Population.

1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*
18·43	20·58	20·66	19·60	18·95

The estimated European population is 2,100, and the Asiatic 18,800. In 1937 there were 14 deaths of Europeans and 246 of Asiatics; and 43 and 937 births, respectively.

IV.—HEALTH.

1,088,631 new cases (including examinations) were seen at hospitals and dispensaries and there were 1,686,668 re-attendances.

The principal causes of death in hospitals during the last five years have been:—

	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*
Pneumonia	285	356	346	320	369
Accidents	133	143	173	162	148
Plague	52	29	41	34	9
Syphilis	48	55	43	60	41
Dysentery	25	28	48	49	58
Malaria	57	107	116	142	134
Tuberculosis	66	89	62	94	112
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	14	43	76	114	115
Cancer	8	17	26	30	16
Child-birth	66	67	78	74	75
Total ...	1,357	1,550	1,724	1,833	1,799

There were 170 cases of blackwater fever with 40 deaths, including 14 Europeans of whom four died.

Trypanosomiasis.—Incidence and mortality for the past five years:—

Year.	*Reported Deaths.*	*New cases.*	*Suspected cases.*
1933	109	648	45
1934	127	714	59
1935	72	635	40
1936	58	1,057	870
1937	14	716	8

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Distribution of new cases in 1936 and 1937:—

	1936.	1937.
West Nile	1,867	700
Gulu	7	2
Chua	2	7
Madi	24	9
Lake Edward-George area	27	4
Origin uncertain	—	3

The large decrease in the West Nile is mainly due to intensive treatment of residents in the Koich area.

Plague.—516 cases and 454 deaths were reported; most of the Northern Province remaining free from the disease, and only one case being reported from the Western Province.

Typhus.—Only one case of this disease was reported from Kigezi. The local disinfestor continues to be used effectively.

Relapsing fever.—453 cases reported.

Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.—315 cases reported; 121 deaths.

Leprosy.—1,067 lepers attended Government hospitals but too irregularly for satisfactory results to be obtained. Many remain in missionary settlements where a fair proportion show improvement, owing partly to the treatment but mainly to better food and living conditions.

Typhoid fever.—109 cases with 32 deaths.

Tuberculosis.—520 cases of pulmonary and 93 of other forms of tuberculosis were treated at Government hospitals, where 112 died.

Smallpox.—No cases.

Pneumonia caused 369 deaths among the 2,038 cases admitted to hospital.

Yellow fever.—A commission from the Rockefeller Foundation is investigating the possibility of the occurrence of this disease in Uganda.

Among affections of the nervous system and organs of sense were 11,725 eye cases, including 2,403 of trachoma.

There are European Government hospitals at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja and Mbale with a total of 34 beds; Asiatic Government hospitals at Entebbe, Kampala, Masaka, Jinja, Mbale, Soroti, Lira and Masindi with 56 beds; and 23 Government hospitals for Africans with 1,277 beds.

Attendances of Europeans and Asiatics at Government hospitals were 3,038 and 9,019 respectively.

There are also 97 Government dispensaries, many providing beds to which cases can be admitted. Ambulances, provided by the Native Administrations in Busoga, Teso and Lango for conveying serious cases from dispensaries to station hospitals, are

andronicus
666 FIFT

a great boon for this purpose and for the maintenance of adequate supplies of drugs and dressings at dispensaries.

The Church Missionary Society maintains hospitals for Europeans, Asiatics and Africans at Namirembe (Kampala), Fort Portal and Kabale and for Asiatics and Africans at Ngora in Teso District. The Mill Hill Mission maintains a hospital for Asiatics and Africans at Nsambya (Kampala) and at Nkokonjeru in Mengo District.

The Church Missionary Society has established leper colonies on an island in Lake Bunyonyi in Kigezi, and at Kumi and Ongino in Teso, whilst the Franciscan Sisters have a similar institution at Nyenga in Mengo District. At Buluba in Busoga District the Sisters provide medical attention at a settlement controlled by the Native Administration. Drugs are supplied by the Medical Department.

The Department attaches particular importance to ante- and post-natal welfare work, and to the supervision of school children. Twelve country maternity centres are supervised by its staff. The Church Missionary Society maintains the Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School and its 22 dependent centres, and the Mill Hill Mission, the Nsambya Maternity Training School and 17 centres in the districts. Twenty-one girls from these two training establishments obtained the certificate of the Midwives Board.

Child welfare clinics are also held at Government hospitals and dispensaries. The numbers of women admitted for child-birth were:—

Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School and centres ...	2,019
Nsambya Maternity Training School and centres	2,271
Government hospitals and centres	2,229
Total	6,519

This represents 7·1 per cent. of all recorded births, and in 89 per cent. of the cases women were delivered of a living child.

The contrasting results of pregnancy (including both hospital and home confinements) in the case of women who attended clinics for ante-natal supervision, and of those who did not, are shown below:—

	Women who attended for supervision.	*Women who had not attended.*
Number confined	3,861	484
(*a*) Miscarriage	125	82
(*b*) Still birth	136	91
(*c*) Living child	3,600	311
Percentage resulting in living child ...	93·2	64·2

Attention continues to be paid to school sanitation, and the standard accepted by the Advisory Council on Native Education is strictly enforced. Medical examination of school children

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is carried out in many districts. Experiments in the use of milk as a regular part of school diet made at the Church Missionary Society school at Mukono, near Kampala, were encouraging, and are being continued.

Owing to the extension of the curriculum in 1936 only one candidate presented himself for Part II of the third examination at the Mulago Medical School. Since the school was opened, 35 students have passed the final examinations.

Thirteen nursing orderlies were recruited, and eleven passed the first examination for the Nursing Certificate. Eight passed their second examination. Seven female nurses passed the first examination, and seven the second. One student obtained the Dispensers' Certificate. Eleven pupils passed the first examination for the African Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate.

V.—HOUSING.

While the round hut still remains the most common type used by peasants, there is an increase in the number of better class houses with corrugated iron roofs, ventilators, doors and windows.

Employers are required to provide adequate housing with satisfactory sanitary arrangements for all labour other than local residents.

The Asiatic population, who are mainly resident in townships, are bound by the provisions of the Township Rules, 1934, and the Public Health Ordinance.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

General.

With the single important exception of the *mailo* land of Buganda, all land in the Protectorate is classified as Crown Land or is held by freehold grant, by lease, or by temporary occupation licence from the Crown.

Mailo land originates from the terms of the Uganda Agreement, 1900. By this Agreement 9,003 square miles in the Buganda Province (to which the Agreement exclusively applies), representing roughly one-half of its surface, were allotted to individual natives of Buganda and His Majesty's Government have granted titles acknowledging the ownership of this area of land to the individuals whose claims were vouched for by the Native Council of Buganda. The survey and issue of titles for these original allotments were completed in 1936. The Protectorate Government has under consideration the provision of facilities for the sub-division of these allotments by sale or inheritance into smaller parcels. The disposal of *mailo* land to non-natives is closely controlled and leasing only is permitted.

andronicus
666 FIFTH

In the rest of the Protectorate, as in that half of Buganda which is not *mailo* land, the land is held by the Crown, but only such land as is clearly surplus to all native requirements is regarded as available for leasing to non-natives. Alienation in freehold to non-natives was suspended in 1916. By that year 233 square miles had been granted in freehold and so remain but there is no intention of re-introducing this form of tenure.

Alienations of Crown Land to non-natives are governed by the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1903, which sets the maximum permissible term for a lease at 99 years. In such leases all mines and minerals, all timber and forest rights and all water rights are reserved to the Crown. Both the amount of land which could be made available for non-native planting without detriment to native interests and the opportunities for profitable agriculture by non-natives are extremely limited and as a consequence for some time past there has been no considerable demand for agricultural land by non-natives.

The Crown is the ground landlord of most of the townships in the Protectorate, including Kampala and Jinja, and by far the greater number of transactions in Crown land are in respect of leases of building plots in the various townships.

In the whole Protectorate less than 700 square miles (under 1 per cent. of the total area) has been alienated (for the most part to non-natives), under all heads—Crown freehold, leasehold and leases of *mailo* land. The great bulk of the land remains in customary occupation by African agriculturists or pastoralists.

As regards mineral rights, throughout the Protectorate these belong to the Crown, except in the case of Buganda *mailo* lands where the minerals pertain to the landowners subject to the payment of a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* royalty to the Protectorate Government.

The total area of crops was estimated at 5,673,317 acres. This figure, however, is greater than the total area under cultivation as more than one crop is grown on the same land each year. The phenomenal increase in the acreage under cotton within the last 20 years, from 129,833 acres to 1,736,900 acres, has necessarily reduced the area of cultivable land which could previously be allowed to rest and recuperate for indefinite periods under the old system of shifting cultivation. In the more densely populated areas the stage has now been reached when the cultivable land surplus to the needs of the people is not sufficient for a portion to be rested for the necessary period. The old system of shifting cultivation is no longer suitable for these areas and soil deterioration has commenced. The position is being reviewed by a Government committee and various schemes are being prepared for the preservation of the soil, afforestation of the more arid areas and provision of adequate water supplies in those areas which can carry a large population.

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The work of demarcating the forest areas on the higher slopes of Mount Elgon was completed when the boundary which had been run from the north end of the mountain reached the Kenya Colony boundary in the neighbourhood of Lwakaka 74 miles of forest boundary being demarcated.

Crown forests occupy some 7 per cent. of the total land and swamp area. The area occupied by mines is very small.

The chief exports are cotton, coffee, cotton seed, gold, sugar, hides and skins, tin ore, tobacco and cigarettes, rubber, ivory, sisal, oil seeds, tea and timber. Detailed statements are included in the appendices.

Minerals.

There are indications of the existence of a wide range of minerals including tin, gold, salt, copper, iron, silver, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, tantalum, wolfram, bismuth, mica, manganese and petroleum. Of these tin, tantalum, wolfram and gold alone have as yet been exported and though copper, iron, nickel and cobalt have been discovered in quantities justifying exploitation, market conditions have prevented development.

There is no discrimination on grounds of race or nationality in the operation of the mining law and small quantities of all minerals are being won by Africans working under normal mining titles.

The first export of tin ore was made in 1927. Exports in 1937 were 507 long tons of a value of £87,635 compared with 575 tons of a value of £85,844 in 1936. The greater part is the produce of the Mwirasandu mine whose output in 1937 was 334 tons, but small workers recover substantial quantities.

Gold was won in commercial quantities for the first time in 1931. Exports in 1937 were 19,639 troy ozs. of a value of £119,416, compared with 14,906 troy ozs. of a value of £92,792 in 1936. The greater part of this output was obtained by individual workers from alluvials in northern Ankole. Production from Kigezi has somewhat declined but encouraging results have been obtained by a syndicate in the Budama district who exported 1,370 oz. Here gold is found among the laterite, for the milling of which considerable plant has been installed.

Tin-Niobium ores are mined near the Ankole-Kigezi border. The first exports amounting to 18·5 tons valued at £5,687 were made in 1936; in 1937, 27 tons provisionally valued at £6,384 were exported.

Wolfram, from the Kigezi district, appears for the first time among Protectorate exports, an experimental parcel of 1·18 tons of a provisional value of £269 having been shipped.

Promising copper prospects at Kilembe on the eastern slopes of Ruwenzori have been under investigation; operations are for the moment confined to care and maintenance.

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

Seepages of mineral oil have been discovered in the Lake Albert Rift depression and the results of the detailed geological investigation made have been published in Memoir No. 1 of the Geological Survey. An exclusive prospecting licence was granted in respect of this area in 1937 and drilling operations have been commenced.

Rich iron deposits are known to exist but insignificant quantities only are smelted by native iron-workers.

There are considerable deposits of salt in the Katwe and Kasenyi crater lakes in Toro and salt is also recovered by evaporation from the Kibiro Hot Springs, on the shores of Lake Albert. Production and distribution is a long-established native industry. In 1936, 3,151 long tons of salt were produced from Katwe and Kasenyi and 200 tons from Kibiro; in 1937, the production was 3,071 tons and 13 tons, respectively.

Live Stock.

The cattle of the Protectorate are derived from two indigenous strains, the small, well-fleshed short-horned Zebu and the lanky, straight-backed Ankole with long horns. The breeds which now persist in the various districts are either one of these two strains in a pure or nearly pure form, or cross-breeds which have developed into fixed types by years of cross-breeding.

The Zebu is found principally in the Eastern and Northern Provinces, and the Ankole in the West with (as might be expected) a predominance of cross-breed strains near the points of junction of these two areas.

Conditions of climate and disease have proved adverse to pure-bred stock of European breeds, and selective breeding of indigenous stock promises most for future improvement. Very little European blood has been introduced, and such experimental introductions as have been made cannot be said to have been successful.

With the exception of a few small herds kept by European settlers for their own requirements, and of a few small dairy herds run by European firms to augment Township milk supplies, the cattle of the country are native-owned. The cattle for meat supply are brought to the large markets through the medium of African and Asian traders, while in outlying districts the owner sells direct to African butchers.

Meat consumption by the African population continues to increase, and steadily-growing numbers of cattle pass along the controlled stock routes. These routes are subject to periodic interference from disease such as Rinderpest and Foot and Mouth disease, and this latter proved a severe handicap during the earlier months of 1937, but the total of trade cattle moved was nevertheless in excess of previous years.

Besides bringing a new measure of prosperity to cattle-owning tribes this increase is resulting in a gradual improvement of

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cattle herds, by the castration and ultimate slaughter of undesirable males, and the elimination by slaughter of barren female stock.

At the consumers' end effort is being continued to improve meat supplies by the training of Market Masters in meat inspection.

There is no export trade in any products of these stock, excepting hides and skins, the export figures for which are:—

	Cwt.	*Value.* £
Hides.		
1936	21,042	44,911
1937	23,610	84,316
Skins.		
1936	413,924	14,192
1937	419,163	30,726

The sheep of the country are of the fat-tailed, haired type and the high incidence of thorn-bush in various areas and the number of tick vectors of sheep diseases are serious drawbacks to the establishment of any wool-bearing breeds. Experiments, with a view to introducing a merino wool industry, are being carried out in the Kigezi District where conditions appear to be very similar to those in Basutoland.

Goats are of the sleek, short-haired variety for the most part, and, as meat producers, form a very useful adjunct to cattle supplies. They are, moreover, comparatively free from the more serious diseases.

Stock census figures for 1937 are as follows:—

Cattle	2,609,146
Sheep	1,405,549
Goats	2,541,077

(These figures are from Native Administration returns).

The introduction of European poultry strains has proved very successful, and is resulting in a steady improvement of local fowl types, although the prevalence of Fowl Typhoid constitutes a serious hindrance to this improvement.

There is no pig-rearing industry as yet, although these animals thrive quite well under suitable management; and the present number of pigs reared is negligible.

Agriculture.

With cotton lint and cotton seed representing over eighty per cent. of the value of the total exports it will be realised that, cotton being almost entirely a native-grown crop, the agricultural production of the Protectorate is preponderantly in the hands of African cultivators, Non-native agriculture is mainly concerned with the production of coffee, rubber, tea, sisal and sugar.

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666 FIFTH

Native Agriculture.

Economic Crops.

Cotton.—This crop is grown in all areas except Kigezi, parts of Ankole, and Karamoja. Figures of acreages and production for the years 1931-7 are given below:—

Season.	*Acreage.*	*Production. (Bales of 400 lbs.)*
1931–32	865,259	207,326
1932–33	1,071,410	294,828
1933–34	1,090,502	285,642
1934–35	1,171,453	253,242
1935–36	1,365,529	321,348
1936–37	1,484,697 (Revised.)	338,391
1937–38	1,736,900	417,000

Uganda cotton is of the American " upland " type. The crop is grown in small plots by the family unit from seed requisitioned by Government from the various ginneries and issued free of charge to the grower. The cotton is purchased at ginneries, of which there are 194, and at numerous markets established at convenient centres. In order to prevent the mixing of growths and to minimise the spread of diseases and pests, the cotton growing area has been divided into zones and the movement of cotton from one zone to another is prohibited. Within most zones the ginners have formed buying pools to effect various economies. The interests of the growers can be safeguarded when necessary by Government which is empowered to fix the minimum prices which may be paid for raw cotton. Likewise those middlemen who are not owners of a ginnery may have their cotton ginned within the zone at a charge which must not exceed the maximum fixed by Government for each season. An export tax of two cents per lb. of lint is levied when the closing price for July American " middling " futures on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange is 4.50 pence per lb. or over, on specified dates. The bulk of the cotton is sold to India.

The Government has established two cotton selection stations where improved strains are produced and tested for subsequent introduction into general cultivation.

The 1937-8 season was favourable for planting and a special effort to encourage early planting (May and June) met with success. The total acreage was a record for the Protectorate. Figures available at the end of May, 1938, indicate a crop of approximately 417,000 bales of 400 lb. nett.

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Exports of cotton seed during recent years have been as follows:—

Year.	*Tons.*
1932	56,311
1933	81,274
1934	35,689
1935	50,685
1936	85,762
1937	103,440

Coffee.—Both Arabica and Robusta are grown in areas climatically suited. Nurseries are maintained either by Government or Native Administrations, the seedlings being issued free of charge to growers who plant comparatively small plots. The acreages under coffee are estimated at 19,625 acres Arabica and 30,355 acres Robusta. Approximately two million seedlings were issued to growers in 1937.

Exports amounted to 257,939 cwt., compared with 228,783 cwt. in 1936.

The marketing of native-grown coffee in almost all areas is conducted under the Native Produce Marketing Ordinance. Under its provision an area may be " declared " and a particular native produce " specified ". No person who is not duly licensed can buy a specified produce in a declared area, and no person may export the produce from the area unless it has been bought under licence. Two kinds of licences may be granted. The usual type is issued by the District Commissioner to an unlimited or restricted number of applicants for each buying centre. The other is an exclusive licence issued by the Governor-in-Council in respect of an area during the introduction or development of a young industry. As regards coffee, Governor's licences have been issued for a part of the Bugishu area and for the county of Bwamba in Toro. District Commissioner's licences, restricted in number to six at each buying centre, are issued in other coffee areas except in a portion of the Bugishu area where the number is restricted to four.

All hulled coffee, other than that exported under the estate's own mark or marks, must, prior to export, be treated at one of the licensed curing works and pass inspection by a Government Coffee Grading Inspector, in accordance with the provisions of the Coffee Grading Ordinance. Seven such curing works were licensed in 1937 in addition to the factory at Bubulu. An inspection fee of 35 cents per bag is charged whether the bag is passed for export or rejected. The bags passed for export are sealed by the Inspector. The Inspector examined 118,560 bags in 1937 and rejected 2,248.

In a part of the Bugishu area, on the slopes of Mount Elgon, the marketing of the coffee crop is managed by the Native Administration. The crop is purchased under an exclusive

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

buying licence issued by the Governor-in-Council. The Administration has erected a factory at Bubulu and pulping stations in the district. The coffee is purchased from growers in the form of wet cherry or parchment at formula prices. It is finally treated at the factory and exported by the Manager who is empowered to sign export certificates.

A Coffee Board with official and unofficial members has been instituted to advise Government on all matters relating to the coffee industry.

Tobacco.—Fire-cured leaf is produced in Bunyoro district and air-cured in the West Nile district. Trial crops are conducted in other areas with a view to extending the acreage. The crop is grown by Africans in small plots, usually one-third of an acre in size, and purchased by a restricted number of licensees under the Native Produce Marketing Ordinance at prices fixed for the season. Production in 1937 amounted to 1,602,290 lb. of leaf, compared with 1,299,956 lb. in 1936.

The demand for fire-cured leaf is considerably in excess of the supply. Extension into new areas, in view of the scarcity of timber and fuel, must be accompanied by programmes of afforestation, and no spectacular expansion can be attained in the near future.

Five tobacco factories, owned by non-natives, were licensed during 1937 for the manufacture of tobacco and cigarettes. The local demand for shag and cigarettes increased considerably since the purchasing power of the people was appreciably enhanced by the good prices obtained for cottor

Oil-seeds, Groundnuts and Simsim.—The main areas of production are in the Eastern Province and in the Lango district of the Northern Province. These crops have in the main been grown for food but the endeavour to widen the range of economic production has evoked a greater interest in cultivation for export, particularly of groundnuts. The marketing of groundnuts in the Teso district is in the hands of one firm under the Native Produce Marketing Ordinance and in other districts both groundnuts and simsim are marketed at centres established under the Ordinance. With the fall in the oil-seed market only 135 tons of groundnuts were exported in 1937, as compared with 1,465 tons in 1936. The local simsim market was, however, more favourable to the producer than that of groundnuts and 1,125 tons were exported in 1937, chiefly from Teso district and the Northern Province, as compared with 1,551 tons in 1936.

Food Crops.

The staple foods of the people are grain (*Eleusine coracana* and *Sorghum vulgare*) in the short grass area, and plantains in the elephant grass land. The sweet potato is grown everywhere as well as beans to supplement the diet.

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Improved varieties of all food crops are being produced on Government Experimental Stations. In the Eastern Province stocks of seed are increased, prior to general distribution, on numerous district plots maintained by the Native Administrations under the supervision of Government.

In the Eastern Province also and in the Northern Province, where the people are grain eaters, a system of communal granaries has been organised as a precaution against famine. Each grower contributes annually a small proportion of his crop; a reasonable reserve is gradually accumulated, and a proportion of the old grain is then replaced each year by fresh supplies.

Non-Native Agriculture.

There is no tendency for the number of European planters to increase and, save for the exceptional increase due to those attracted to the Toro district in 1926-7 to take up land for coffee planting, the number has remained fairly constant. In 1937, 28,175 acres were estimated to be under cultivation on European estates as compared with 22,454 acres in 1936. This slight increase was due to new tea plantings on fresh land. Considerable areas under coffee were practically abandoned during the latter half of 1937 owing to uneconomic prices and in Toro many blocks of coffee were unrooted and planted with tea. The returns for 1937 give 25,953 acres under cultivation on Indian estates compared with some 24,000 in 1936.

Coffee.—The Arabica type of coffee was favoured by non-African planters in the early years, but later the Robusta, with its high yielding qualities and resistance to pests and diseases, found increasing favour, more particularly at the lower elevations and around the shores of Lake Victoria. Areas under cultivation were estimated in 1937 at 5,958 acres Arabica and 7,692 acres Robusta compared with 6,186 and 7,206 acres respectively in 1936.

Sugar.—There are two large sugar estates in the Protectorate. The two companies manufactured a total of 28,430 tons of white sugar in 1937 compared with 20,360 tons in 1936, and exported 11,342 tons to the Tanganyika Territory and overseas as compared with 9,033 tons in the previous year.

As from the 1st September a new restriction scheme has imposed an export quota of 27,000 tons upon East Africa, of which Uganda's provisional share is 12,000 tons.

Rubber.—A fairly large acreage was originally put under *para* rubber but, owing to low prices, very little tapping took place for several years. Many planters closed their rubber areas and no attention was given to maintenance until 1936 and 1937 when prices improved sufficiently for tapping to be resumed. The acreage recorded is 11,035. Exports in 1937

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666 FIFTH AVE

were slightly less than in 1936, at 12,699 centals compared with 12,819 centals respectively, owing to a decline in price towards the end of the year.

Sisal.—In Bunyoro district some 7,000 acres are under sisal.

Exports in 1937 were 877 tons, a decrease of 574 tons on the previous year.

Tea.—Under the Tea Restriction Scheme, Uganda was allotted an area of 2,000 acres in addition to its previous plantings. In 1937, 642 acres were planted bringing the total acreage to 2,575. Production was 416,109 lb. as compared with 262,054 lb. in the previous year. Exports were 1,362 cwt., an increase of 626 cwt. on 1936.

Fisheries.

Fisheries are mainly in native hands, and the local trade in fresh and particularly dried fish continues to expand steadily.

The non-European fisheries in Lake Edward and the Kazinga Channel have developed remarkably. At the end of the year a monthly average of 32 tons of dried fish, valued at £726, was being exported to mines in the Belgian Congo, in addition to the large supplies purchased for local consumption.

9,096 half-yearly licences were issued on Lake Victoria.

The *Tilapia* fishery in Lake Bunyonyi has not made the expected progress; as there is no lack of fish it is proposed to investigate the reasons for local apathy.

Statistical efforts continue, mainly in connection with the fisheries of Lake Victoria and Edward (including the Kazinga Channel); local conditions have been investigated in Lake Kyoga, Nakiwate and Kasenje; and experimental netting in various waters has been continued as opportunity offered.

Tilapia nilotica introduced from Lake Bunyonyi in July, 1935, are now well established in Lake Saka within four miles of Fort Portal.

The wholesale value of fish caught in Uganda waters is probably something less than £70,000. The value of fishing nets imported was approximately £20,000, but much of the fishery is conducted without the use of nets.

Forestry.

Gazetted Crown Forests were increased by 621 square miles and work was carried out in respect of a further 2,500 square miles which should result in their gazetting shortly. If other areas which are known, but could not be given attention, are eventually added, the area of Crown Forests will be about 7 per cent. of the total land and swamp area of Uganda. Demarcation of ex[illegible] boundaries progressed by 183 miles with the assistance [illegible] Land Office.

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Three-quarters of a million cubic feet of timber and seven million stacked cubic feet of fuel were recorded as cut from Crown Land and all but 3 per cent. of the timber sold was purchased by saw-millers for conversion in properly equipped mills. A central selling organization known as The Uganda Timber Sales, Limited, was formed by all millers who cut Government timber and a Timber Industry Bill was passed which imposes a cess on all Government timber cut (balanced by a corresponding reduction in forest fees). This cess is paid into a fund managed by a committee of Government and the trade for the improvement and development of the industry. The Company obtained an experienced manager from Kenya.

Re-afforestation was carried out in 421 acres of exploited forest and 241 acres of iroko (muvule) timber were planted in addition. Wood fuel and pole plantations were increased by 465 acres, and Native Administrations planted between 800 and 1,000 acres.

Twenty Africans, of whom 15 are now employed by Native Administrations and five by the Forest Department, were instructed in forestry.

The revenue collected from forest fees was a record at £22,820, that is £3,000 in excess of the total expenditure of the Forestry Department including loan funds.

VII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Uganda and Kenya form a single unit for purposes of Customs and there is freedom of trade between them. Virtually the whole of the import and export trade of both passes through Mombasa, so that the combined trade figures represent generally the landed value at Mombasa in the case of imports, and the " f.o.b. Mombasa " value of exports, these being the declared values for purposes of Customs.

As the division of Customs revenue is based on the consumption of dutiable articles in each territory, the imports into Uganda are calculated with the greatest possible accuracy. Exports are differentiated as regards country of origin in accordance with the declaration of shippers.

The year 1937 may be regarded as one of satisfactory progress, both import and export figures being the highest on record.

Uganda's prosperity is dependent on the production by Africans of cotton and to a much less degree of coffee. The exports of raw cotton represented 74·9 per cent. in value of the total exports of the Protectorate, cotton seed represented 6·9 per cent. and coffee 7·4 per cent. The principal imports were cotton piece goods, motor vehicles and oils, machinery and building materials.

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666 FIFTH AVEN

(1) Comparative statement of total imports, domestic exports and re-exports 1933-7:—

	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports for home consumption ...	1,367,049	1,751,051	1,783,417	2,211,592	3,555,754
Domestic exports ...	3,464,610	3,773,766	3,630,529	4,466,453	5,702,736
Re-exports ...	151,046	196,026	176,646	245,634	322,746

(2) The following statement gives particulars of the countries from which total import requirements have originated during the last five years:—

Country.	*Percentage of Import Trade.*				
	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*
United Kingdom	36·50	35·99	36·75	41·19	46·42
India	7·80	6·09	5·81	5·41	4·18
Union of South Africa ...	0·11	0·10	0·11	0·13	0·08
Canada	2·02	1·85	1·87	2·16	1·40
Tanganyika Mandated Territory	4·43	6·19	4·73	2·40	1·82
Other British Possessions ...	0·18	0·12	0·31	0·33	0·19
Total BRITISH EMPIRE	51·04	50·34	49·58	51·62	54·09
Germany	3·15	4·17	4·58	6·08	4·74
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	1·34	1·71	2·70	2·32	3·19
France	1·16	1·24	1·36	0·95	0·80
Italy	1·57	1·13	0·84	0·23	0·49
Netherlands	6·38	2·21	0·99	0·67	0·50
Japan	19·70	23·08	23·34	20·75	21·02
Persia	0·86	2·00	2·13	2·13	1·61
United States of America ...	5·98	8·11	7·78	9·61	8·94
Dutch East Indies	4·90	2·57	2·51	2·51	1·56
Other Foreign Countries ...	3·92	3·44	4·19	3·13	3·06
Total FOREIGN COUNTRIES	48·96	49·66	50·42	48·38	45·91

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(3) Percentage of domestic exports consigned to the principal overseas destinations:—

Country.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*	*Main Items.*
British Possessions—						
United Kingdom	27·67	15·35	12·16	17·18	14·39	Tea, coffee, sisal, gold bullion, sugar, cotton, cotton seed, tin ore, hides and rubber.
India	52·09	54·86	72·05	38·40	51·52	Cotton, ivory.
Union of South Africa	0·94	1·11	1·47	2·34	1·87	Coffee.
Canada	0·49	0·90	0·86	1·18	0·96	Coffee.
Tanganyika Mandated Territory	2·50	2·56	2·99	1·76	2·22	Sugar, tobacco, hides.
Other British Possessions ...	1·36	1·37	2·21	3·17	1·57	Coffee, tea, cotton.
Total British Empire ...	85·05	76·15	91·74	64·03	72·53	
Foreign Countries—						
Germany	0·62	0·38	1·39	1·81	0·37	Cotton, sisal, hides and coffee.
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	0·41	0·29	1·20	1·00	1·22	Sisal, cotton, hides.
France	0·30	0·38	0·67	0·60	0·95	Hides, coffee, cotton.
Italy	0·14	0·17	0·31	0·40	0·17	Cotton, tin ore.
Netherlands	0·30	1·24	1·71	1·14	0·99	Tin ore, sisal.
China	0·57	0·73	—	1·13	0·95	Cotton.
Japan	9·22	15·83	0·13	25·54	18·90	Cotton, sodium carbonate, wattle extract.
United States of America ...	0·75	2·65	0·90	1·32	1·13	Coffee, skins, ivory.
Other Foreign Countries... ...	2·64	2·18	1·95	3·03	2·79	Coffee, sisal, hides, skins, tin ore and cotton.
Total Foreign Countries	14·95	23·85	8·26	35·97	27·47	

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666 FIFTH AVENUE

(4) Quantities and values of the principal imports other than bullion and specie for the past two years indicating principal sources of supply:—

Article.	*Unit of Quantity.*	*Quantity.* 1936.	*Quantity.* 1937.	*Value.* 1936.	*Value.* 1937.	*Principal sources of supply.*
Rice	Cwt.	42,140	58,283	27,746	35,893	Tanganyika Territory and India.
Tobaccos	Lb.	582,452	753,539	47,408	48,953	United Kingdom.
Iron and steel manufactures	Value	—	—	141,668	213,267	United Kingdom, Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union and Germany.
Electrical goods	,,	—	—	11,126	29,147	United Kingdom.
Industrial machinery	,,	—	—	88,232	91,940	United Kingdom.
Other machinery	,,	—	—	50,324	84,174	United Kingdom and Germany.
Cotton textiles	,,	—	—	420,648	608,745	Japan.
Bags and sacks...	Doz.	209,583	220,546	46,976	52,359	India.
Artificial silk piece goods ...	Lin. Yd.	1,894,802	4,497,859	39,445	93,565	Japan.
Apparel	Value	—	—	57,311	102,666	Japan.
Oils	,,	—	—	163,444	192,611	Persia, United States of America and Dutch East Indies.
Paper manufactures	,,	—	—	39,301	54,260	United Kingdom and United States of America.
Motor cars and parts		—	—	93,683	168,308	United States of America, United Kingdom and Canada.
Motor lorries and parts	,,	—	—	112,985	137,453	United States of America, Canada and United Kingdom.
Bicycles and parts	,,	—	—	61,644	157,177	United Kingdom and Japan.

(5) (*a*) Quantities and values of the principal domestic exports for the past two years:—

	Unit of Quantity.	*1936.* *Quantity.*	*1936.* *Value.* £	*1937.* *Quantity.*	*1937.* *Value.* £
Coffee, raw	cwt.	228,674	318,158	257,938	4[illegible],483
Sugar, refined ...	,,	180,652	90,127	226,843	123,516
Tobacco and cigarettes	lb.	445,954	43,742	595,296	48,804
Cotton, raw ...	cental	1,285,392	3,326,879	1,353,566	4,269,283
Sisal fibre	ton	1,451	29,159	877	18,564
Cotton seed	,,	85,762	263,180	103,440	392,083
Hides	cwt.	20,942	44,911	23,612	84,313
Rubber, raw ...	cental	12,819	30,724	12,698	33,042
Gold bullion	troy oz.	14,725	94,527	19,590	124,713

(*b*) Quantities and values of the principal re-exports for the past two years:—

		1936. £	*1937.* £
Films	Value	12,451	18,926
Cotton textiles ...	,,	8,568	59,435
Motor cars and parts...	,,	39,523	67,597
Motor lorries and parts	,,	38,031	32,997

Inter-Territorial Trade.

In addition to the external trade referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, the interchange of imported and locally produced goods was as follows:—

Kenya to Uganda.

	1935. £	*1936.* £	*1937.* £
Imported goods	1,704,567	1,956,410	2,827,645
Local produce	167,356	213,108	278,368

Uganda to Kenya.

Imported goods	26,513	30,752	40,652
Local produce	96,274	63,279	99,949

Uganda to Tanganyika Territory.

*Imported goods	121,863	141,149	196,732
Local produce	108,576	78,661	126,360

* Including specie valued at respectively £89,515, £117,640 and £91,800.

Tanganyika Territory to Uganda.

*Imported goods	29,407	121,178	520,345
Local produce	84,270	53,168	64,869

* Including specie valued at respectively £25,125, £116,650 and £511,300.

Excise and Beer Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise duties between Kenya, Uganda and the Tanganyika Territory are covered by the Excise Duties Agreements Ordinance, 1931. The Excise

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

Duties Ordinance, 1937, was introduced for the purpose of attaining uniformity of procedure and control with Kenya. The rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows:—

	Sh. Cts.
Sugar	1·00 per cwt.
Tea	0·10 per lb.
Cigarettes	1·25 per lb.
Manufactured tobacco	1·25 per lb.
Beer	40·00 per standard barrel of 36 gals.

The amounts accruing to revenue as a result of collections or allocations of Excise Duty were:—

	£
Beer	1,277
Sugar	11,072
Tea	2,800
Tobacco and cigarettes	69,600

Customs Tariff.

There have been no alterations in Customs Management and Tariff legislation.

Ivory.

Two sales by public auction of Kenya and Uganda Government ivory were undertaken by the Customs Department. The total weight of ivory sold was 59,098 lb. (Kenya 14,180 lb., Uganda 44,918 lb.) and the total amount realized was £22,105 (Kenya £5,597, Uganda £16,508).

VIII.—LABOUR.

As a result of the increased production of economic crops, the extension of mineral and industrial activities, and the large public works and development schemes, the position with regard to unskilled labour has altered appreciably during the past few years.

A Committee consisting of official and unofficial members has, therefore, been appointed to review the supply of unskilled labour in the Protectorate and recommend any measures, not inconsistent with Government's policy, which might be taken by employers and by administrative and legislative action to improve the present position.

The Committee was still sitting at the end of the year.

The main principles on which is based the policy of Government with regard to the employment of unskilled labour are these:—

(i) While no African will be prevented or discouraged from hiring out his labour, except as provided for in the succeeding paragraph, there can be no question of compelling him to do so or of withholding from the natives of

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any district the opportunity of being able to grow economic crops when it is economically practicable to afford them this opportunity.

(ii) The recruitment or flow of labour from any particular area may have to be restricted (or even completely prohibited) if such a step is necessary to prevent the spread of disease or when it is apparent that the exodus of males from that area is affecting adversely the general well-being of their tribes: in particular, the growing of adequate supplies of food must not be jeopardized.

(iii) While no action will be taken to prevent labourers settling permanently in areas outside their districts of origin it is necessary to ensure that, if a labourer elects to settle in this manner, he should be liable to the same taxation and tribal obligations as the residents of the district to which he has migrated, thus ensuring that the authority of the local Native Administration is preserved.

Government has, however, under consideration the question of permitting the payment of poll tax by instalments in the case of labourers employed under certain conditions, and also the question of the rate of taxation for a labourer temporarily resident outside his district of origin.

(iv) The conditions of employment of labour, particularly with regard to housing, sanitation, food, hours of work, medical attention, compensation for injury, period of recruitment, and employment of women and children, must continue to be matters of concern to Government and to be controlled, if necessary, by legislation; and steps will be taken, where practicable, to improve the standard of those conditions.

Excluding those engaged in agriculture on their own behalf, or employed casually by African landowners, the average monthly total of Africans in employment amounted to 64,135, showing an increase of 14,499 over 1936. The increase is attributable to increased employment in industry, building, electric light installations in the principal stations, and Government works. Cotton ginneries employed (from four to seven months) an average of 17,500 workers, coffee and tea estates approximately 5,000, sugar estates 12,000, one sisal estate 2,000, the Kampala sewerage scheme 2,000, the electricity supply company 1,000, and mines and prospecting operations 10,500.

97,692 labourers came from Ruanda-Urundi to find work, and about 14,000 from Tanganyika, a total approximately 5,000 in excess of last year. These labourers are absorbed by the mines and ginneries, by plantations in Buganda, and by individual Baganda landowners.

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666 FIFTH AVE

Applications received from employers for labour on written contracts of six months' duration were for 21,568 West Nile workers, 9,590 Banyaruanda, and 2,846 other tribes, a total of 1,285 more than last year. The applications were met in full, save in the West Nile where only 38 per cent. offered their services, and of these half came from the Belgian Congo and the Sudan.

The principal undertakings that require contract labour are the two large sugar estates (10,000 acres each), the sisal estate, Buchanan's plantations (coffee, rubber and tea), the fuel contractors to the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, and the Kampala sewerage scheme.

The mines do not use written contract labour, but depend on casual monthly (oral contract) labour offering themselves for work; and the ginneries, with few exceptions, get workers in the same way.

The supply of labour is, at times, less than the demand. The sugar, sisal, coffee estates and mines experience a shortage of about 25 per cent. On the other hand, the ginneries had an excess of about 13 per cent., for the work is physically easy, although the hours are long.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Africans.

Rations on an approved scale are issued to contract labourers under their terms of employment.

Labour is engaged either by the month or for a contract period of several months. It is often necessary to recruit labour from one district for another, usually from outlying districts where economic crops are not extensively grown.

There are Government regulations regarding housing, food, and terms of contract, which have special reference to imported and foreign labour.

Labourers employed on prospecting and mining usually operate on a 30-day ticket. Employers suffer from the native disposition to work only for a few months on end and this absence of continuity renders training difficult.

Average monthly wages varied considerably in different localities and there is no standard scale applicable to all industries even for casual labour. In the cotton industry, unskilled labourers were paid from Shs.8 to Shs.11, without rations, and from Shs.7 to Shs.10 with rations; in the mining industry the corresponding minima were Shs.5 and Shs.6 and the maxima Shs.8 and Shs.10. On coffee plantations, the wages for unskilled labour were Shs.8 with rations and Shs.10 without; on sugar estates Shs.8 to Shs.10 with rations, and Shs.10 to Shs.17 without.

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There is no doubt that these wages are too low and that industries which cannot afford to pay better wages are on an insecure foundation and unlikely to endure.

Untrained domestic servants receive from Shs.12 per month. Experienced house boys are paid at rates varying from Shs.25 to Shs.80 and cooks at rates from Shs.25 to Shs.100. The wages of motor drivers vary from Shs.25 to Shs.100; of carpenters and masons from Shs.20 to Shs.60 with commission averaging about 25 per cent. in addition; and of clerks between Shs.25 and Shs.240.

Hours of work vary according to occupations. Government employees, industrial labourers and employees of the building trade work, on an average, 46 to 48 hours a week, employees in mines 54 hours, and employees in ginneries, for four to seven months yearly, 60 hours. Agricultural labourers are normally engaged on piece work, which occupies them from 36 to 42 hours a week.

There has been little alteration in the level of food prices since 1936. Normally, Africans produce sufficient food for themselves and their families, but plantains and potatoes, local grains and beans, which are their staple diet, can always be obtained in local markets at reasonable prices. Beef is sold at from 2 lb. to 5 lb. a shilling; sheep and goats average 7s. per head; eggs in the more outlying districts average three dozen a shilling and chickens fivepence each.

Non-Natives.

The salaries paid to Europeans employed in commercial concerns and on plantations vary between £200 and £750 *per annum*. Free housing and medical attendance are in most cases provided, and sometimes free dental treatment.

The cost of board and lodging is from Shs.14 to Shs.17 a day, and from Shs.180 a month. The cost of petrol is Shs.2.30 a gallon.

Asiatics are engaged primarily in commerce and industry. The majority belong to the small shopkeeping class, but a considerable number find employment in ginneries. There is no average standard of wages generally applicable to them, and their living expenses are low.

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

The only school for European children in Uganda is a small junior school in Kampala, which some thirty children attend. European education of a higher standard must be sought in Kenya or overseas; certain Government tuition and travelling concessions are made to pupils attending school in Kenya.

There is a Government school for Indians in Kampala taking pupils up to the standard of the Cambridge University Junior

andronicus p
666 FIFTH A

Examination; and a similar school at Jinja. There are, in addition, 38 schools owned by Indian communities and assisted from public funds; and two grant-aided Goan junior schools, one in Entebbe and one in Kampala. There is an advisory council for Indian education, over which the Director of Education presides.

The system of education for African boys begins in sub-grade schools, after which come elementary, central, lower middle, upper middle, and junior secondary schools, working finally up to Makerere College.

In the elementary schools the medium of instruction in the two lower classes is the tribal vernacular. In the Nilotic districts Swahili is taught as a subject in the last two years of the elementary course. In the Bantu districts (except in Buganda Province and the Busoga district where Luganda is used throughout the elementary stage), Swahili is taught as a subject. English is the medium of instruction in all middle and junior secondary schools.

Elementary schools giving a four years' course in the three R's, hygiene, agriculture, handwork, etc., are controlled and financed by District Boards, which represent local interests, and are assisted by Native Administration funds, and, in some cases, by Government grants. Next is the middle and junior secondary stage of six years' duration, at the end of which pupils may take the leaving certificate examination which forms the entrance examination for Makerere College. The College provides vocational courses for medical, veterinary, engineering, and agricultural probationers for the African Civil Service, and also for schoolmasters. Matriculation classes have been opened for students who require general higher education. The students taking this course have given an undertaking to enter a vocational course after passing the matriculation examination. The course is attracting students from neighbouring territories.

Central schools, which boys not likely to benefit by higher education are encouraged to attend, cover the elementary and lower middle syllabus in a vernacular medium and English is taught in the last three years as a subject. In addition, there are special schools, which include technical, agricultural and normal schools.

Girls' education follows the same form as boys' up to middle standard. The curriculum includes handwork, needlework, child welfare, etc.

In a country whose prosperity depends upon agriculture, nature study and its relations to the everyday life of the village necessarily form an important part of the syllabus of the elementary school. Each school has its garden, and courses of instruction in economic and food crops for elementary teachers are held periodically at the Government experimental stations, the work being apportioned between the farm, the model school garden, and the lecture room.

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Since 1933, the training of youths in practical farming on a small scale has progressed favourably. A number of small holdings have been established at the Government experimental stations, the course lasting two years.

Farm schools, on somewhat similar lines, have been established, with the aid of Government grants, by the Church Missionary Society in Buganda and by the Verona Fathers Mission in the Northern Province. Makerere College, in conjunction with the Agricultural Department, provides a five-year course for the training of African Agricultural Assistants.

The fees payable annually by Africans vary greatly in accordance with the grade of education offered and the nature of the different schools, but may be summarized as under:—

Day schools.—Sub-grade schools: usually no charge. Elementary schools: from 12s. to £2. Central schools: from 12s. to £1 16s. Lower middle schools: from 12s. to £2 8s. Upper schools: from 12s. to £2 8s.

Boarding schools.—Lower middle schools: from £3 10s. to £17. Upper middle schools: from £3 10s. to £21. Junior secondary schools: from £3 to £21 10s. Makerere College: £15. Government technical schools: £7 10s.

During the later years of the courses of instruction, pupils at Government technical schools receive wages, from which are deducted sufficient sums to provide each pupil with a suitable set of tools to help him to carry on his trade when he leaves school.

The fees in boarding schools are ordinarily inclusive, food, clothing, bedding, and scholastic materials being provided. In day schools, neither food nor clothing is provided.

Government expenditure on education in 1937 was £90,253 of which £39,254 represents grants to missions. In addition contributions to District Boards from Native Administrations amounted to £21,275. Out of these aggregate allocations of approximately £111,528, £41,047 was spent on elementary education.

In Bunyoro and Toro an education cess of one shilling *per annum* is levied on all native taxpayers, and the proceeds are included in the amount voted to District Boards.

Welfare Institutions.

There is a centre for untainted children at Bunyonyi leper settlement and untainted children from Nyenga are transferred to the orphanage at Nkokonjeru.

There are two small orphanages under the control of the Church Missionary Society at Namirembe and of the Mill Hill Mission at Nkokonjeru. The family tie is strong amongst Africans, and the need for such institutions at present is limited.

andronicus
666 FIFTH

Welfare work is carried on by all the mission societies, but there are no special institutions except the maternity centres and training schools for midwives and nurses.

Child welfare clinics are also held at Government hospitals and dispensaries.

Recreation and Games.

Recreation and games are controlled and encouraged by such bodies as the Native Athletic Association and the Uganda Football Association, and take prominent place in the activities of all schools. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements enjoy an ever-increasing popularity. There are 131 registered Scout Troops, with an enrolment of over 3,000 scouts of all ranks, 18 Girl Guide and 4 Ranger Companies, and 5 Brownie Packs whose numbers now exceed 500.

Singing is taught in most schools. The Cathedral choir at Namirembe, and the choirs at the Roman Catholic seminaries, are famous throughout the Protectorate.

It has been the custom for many years for all the important schools to have plays on Speech Days or at the end of the school year. The African has an inborn dramatic instinct; he delights in giving impromptu plays and concerts; his sense of mimicry is highly developed, and he acts without self-consciousness.

The Report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on Higher Education in East Africa was published by H.M. Stationery Office in September as Colonial No. 142, and ways and means of putting the Commission's recommendations into operation were under consideration at the end of the year.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

At the end of 1937, 2,038 miles of main roads were maintained by the Protectorate Government, as follows:—

	Miles.	*Gross load.*
First class	1,225	For 4-wheeled vehicles, 7 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles, 9 tons.
Second class	527	For 4-wheeled vehicles, 5 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles, 7 tons.
Third class	286	For 4-wheeled vehicles, 5 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles, 6 tons.

The average cost of maintenance was £20·06 a mile. In addition there were approximately 4,800 miles of roads, built and maintained by the Native Administrations, generally capable of carrying a gross load of 2½ tons on pneumatic tyres. Many of these roads are being improved to third class standard in cotton-growing areas.

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There is a Central Registration Bureau at Police Headquarters Kampala, which records particulars of all motor vehicles and motor drivers, and organizes control of traffic and inspection of public service vehicles. 2,283 motor-cars, 2,338 motor-lorries, 761 motor-cycles, 229 omnibuses and 19 trailers were licensed. The number of all kinds licensed in the names of Africans was 1,068. There were 6,278 licensed drivers, 1,378 being Europeans, 1,521 Asiatics and 3,379 Africans.

It is possible to travel by motor omnibus from Kampala to most of the principal towns. These omnibuses exist primarily for the conveyance of Africans. Of the 229 registered, two were owned by the Kenya-Uganda Railways, 168 were owned by Asiatics and 59 by Africans.

The type of omnibus is likely to show considerable improvement, both in comfort and mechanical fitness, over those in use in the past as a result of the introduction of a new Traffic Ordinance. Insurance policies against third-party risks are obligatory in the case of public vehicles.

The Southampton-Durban air service, operated thrice weekly in each direction by Imperial Airways, Limited, carries passengers, mail, and freight: Port Bell is the present port of call. In addition a shuttle service operates between Nairobi and Kisumu and Tanganyika is served by a *feeder* via Nairobi.

Posts and Telegraphs Department.

The Empire Air Mail Service between the United Kingdom and countries on the African route was inaugurated and concurrently the air mail surcharge on first-class mail matter was abolished. Except for delays due to climatic conditions and accidents the Service was satisfactorily maintained.

Internal postage rates were reduced on the 1st January, from 20 to 15 cents.

3,183,100 letters, postcards, newspapers and other packets were dealt with, an increase of 11 per cent. over 1936.

The number of parcels handled, inclusive of cash-on-delivery parcels, increased from 36,897 to 43,583. There were 6,066 cash-on-delivery parcels, having a value of £16,634. This service was extended to Zanzibar on the 1st September.

Money Order Business.

Year.			*No.*	*Value.*
			Issued.	£
1936	...	...	21,940	133,781
1937	...	...	27,377	176,618
			Paid.	
1936	...	...	12,302	59,503
1937	...	...	14,698	76,440

39,054 Postal Orders were issued and paid, in value £20,879.

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Telegraphs and Telephones.

187,700 inland telegrams were transmitted, an increase of 25 per cent. External telegrams numbered 29,800, including 8,400 to or from Great Britain.

The inland " Greetings " telegram has proved most popular, and 3,900 were handled.

148,100 trunk and 1,541,900 local telephone calls were handled. Reduced rates were introduced on the 1st January for residential telephones for private use.

The telegraph and telephone route between Kampala and Entebbe was reconstructed and an additional circuit erected.

Overseas communications were efficiently maintained.

Railways.

There are 328 route miles of railways in Uganda, under the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, affording direct communication between Mombasa, Soroti, Jinja, Kampala, Port Bell, and intermediate stations, while the total track mileage, including loops and industrial sidings, is 356 miles.

The main line enters the Protectorate at Tororo and proceeds by Mbulamuti to Jinja, and thence across the Nile Bridge to Kampala (879 miles from Mombasa). From Tororo a branch line, with a bi-weekly passenger service, runs north-west to Soroti, serving Mbale en route, and taps a most productive area. Another line connects the main line at Mbulamuti with Namasagali, from which port the Lake Kyoga flotilla is operated. A third line affords direct communication between Kampala and Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The total traffic (inwards and outwards) at Kampala and Jinja during the last five years is as follows:—

	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Kampala ...	61,303	52,791	68,037	76,961	96,576
Jinja ...	17,333	19,557	17,830	22,545	24,469

The outwards traffic for 1937 at the principal stations in Uganda, excluding the Lake ports, is as follows:—

	Passengers.	*Parcels and luggage.*	*Livestock.*	*General Merchandise.*	*Totals.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Kampala ...	13,570	1,727	91	129,663	145,051
Jinja ...	3,052	438	10	23,982	27,482
Soroti ...	903	176	4,587	27,226	32,892
Mbale ...	723	111	6	22,960	23,800
Kumi ...	211	15	4	7,070	7,300
Nsinze ...	1,139	34	7	32,317	33,497

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Revenue.

The main sources of revenue from taxation, and the yield of each, were:—

	£
(a) Customs and Excise Duties	607,072
(b) Licences to purchase, store, gin and bale cotton ...	13,371
(c) Cotton tax	133,181
(d) Motor and carriage licences	30,888
(e) Stamp duties	14,089
(f) Trading licences	55,000
(g) Poll taxes, Africans	280,591
(h) Poll taxes, non-natives	22,850

(a) Revenue under this Head is derived from Customs, Excise duties on spirits, tobacco, cotton yarns and manufactures, oils, fats and resin manufactures. Excise duties are levied on sugar, tea, cigarettes, and manufactured tobacco other than cigarettes.

(b) The fee for a ginning licence is £20. The licence includes the right to a full permit to purchase lint cotton but a fee of £20 is charged for this right to any non-holder.

(c) The amount of tax on the export of ginned cotton is fixed annually, according to the closing price on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange for July American ,, middling ,, futures in the middle of December of the previous year. In December, 1937, the price for July American ,, middling ,, futures was above 4·20d., and in accordance with the Ordinance a tax of two cents per lb. was levied on ginned cotton to be exported during 1938.

(d) The basis of taxation of motors is tare weight, and the fees vary from £5 to £15 for a motor-car, and from £8 to £40 for a commercial motor vehicle. An additional fee is charged for public service vehicles and for trailers.

(e) See below.

(f) *Non-native Trading.*—A licence to cover wholesale and retail trading costs £15, and for retail trading only £7 10s. Licences for each additional trading store costs £2 and £3 15s., respectively.

African.—A licence to cover wholesale and retail trading costs £1 4s. and for each additional store £1 4s.

However, licences are £6 for non-natives and £3 for Africans.

(g) and (h) See below.

Other important sources of revenue, which do not strictly come under the heading of taxation, and the yields from each are as under:—

	£
Forestry fees	44,134
Inspection of cattle	2,520
Land rents	40,502
Sale of ivory	13,814
Medical and hospital fees and receipts	20,511

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The estimated revenue for the year was £1,705,637, and the actual receipts amounted to £1,959,234: there was thus an increase of £254,597. The Heads under which the principal increases occurred were:—

	£
Customs	135,072
Licences, Excise, etc.	35,058
Fees of Court, etc.	24,224
Posts and Telegraphs	5,245

The amount appropriated for the service of the year was £5,011,414 and the actual expenditure amounted to £1,740,888. There was thus a decrease on the Expenditure Estimates of £570,258, which includes a sum of £92,113 shown in the Expenditure Estimates but subsequently transferred to Loan.

Dept.

The following table shows the position in regard to loans at the end of 1937:—

Description and amount of Loan.	31st December, 1937. Balance outstanding on £	Remarks.
Uganda Government 2 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1921–1971. £5,000,000 issued at £90 per cent. raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1923.	3,000,000	Contributions to a Sinking Fund at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, plus contributions to a Supplementary Sinking Fund at 0·704 per cent. on the Loan (£1,111,005) commenced on the 1st September, 1932.
Uganda Government 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1952–1962. £532,000 raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1933.	532,000	Contributions to a Sinking Fund at the rate of 2·017 per cent. per annum commenced on the 15th August, 1936.

These loans were raised to meet the cost of railways, roads, water-supply and other public works of development and for the repayment of loans made by His Majesty's Government to the Government of Uganda.

Assets.

Of the surplus at the end of the year £1,110,084 was invested, £474,454 held in cash and deposit at short call, £155,533 as stores, and £174,107 advanced at short call. In addition £83,051 held in cash deposit at short call represents unexpended balances of loan funds and sundry deposits.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Protectorate account showed a surplus balance amounting to £1,325,573 at the end of 1937 and this, together with the Reserve Fund of £233,800, provided a total surplus of £1,898,303. The Estimates provided for an excess of Expenditure over Revenue of £301,978 and for £196,458 of this amount to be recovered subsequently by the raising of a loan. There was again a substantial increase of revenue following a general improvement in trading conditions, and the result of the year's working was a surplus of £196,480 after showing a sum of £125,000 as advanced bearing the raising of a loan.

The following table shows the results of the last five years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Balance and Surplus Reserve Fund.
	£	£	£
1933	1,320,070	1,512,293	1,514,605
1934	1,525,075	2,330,501*	1,411,519
1935	1,800,888	1,450,005*	1,822,101
1936	1,715,080	1,615,013	1,922,205
1937	1,920,234	1,720,888	1,805,303

* Excludes payments to the Reserve Fund.

Currency.

Sterling currency with 100 cents to the shilling is in use. The following coins and notes are in circulation:—

Coin—

Sh.1 which is legal tender for an unlimited amount.

20 cents = 6d. which is legal tender for an amount up to 40s.

10 cents = 1·5d.
5 cents = 0·6d.
1 cent = 0·15d.
} which are legal tender up to 1s.

Notes—

£25,000: 1,000: 500: 100: 50: 10: 5.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial Standards of weights and measures have been adopted and copies of these standards, verified by the Board of Trade in England, are maintained as the Protectorate Standards.

A Weights and Measures Ordinance is in force and certain sections prohibit the use of weights and measures other than standard, or of unstamped or unjust weights, measures and weighing instruments. All weights, measures, etc., used for trade must be verified and stamped annually: during the year 18,913 articles were stamped and 5,605 adjusted. This work is done by a duly-licensed inspector.

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XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Kampala and Jinja; and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), with branches at Kampala and Jinja. There is also the Post Office Savings Bank. There are no agricultural co-operative banks.

SAVINGS BANK.

Savings Bank deposits exceeded withdrawals by £58,847. At the end of the year there were 15,037 depositors and the amount standing to their credit, including interest, was £122,775, an increase of 2,359 depositors and £31,274 as compared with 1939.

The number of African depositors increased from 7,319 to 9,580.

Native Laws.

No Native Laws were enacted during 1937.

(v) The Minimum Wages Ordinance gives powers to fix a minimum wage for employees where the wages paid in any particular occupation or trade are unreasonably low.

(vi) The Factories (First Aid) Rules and the Mining (Safety) Regulations make compulsory the provision and maintenance of adequate first-aid outfits in all factories and mines.

(vii) The Explosives Rules, make provision for the safety of persons employed in the manufacture, use or transport of explosives.

(viii) The Shop Hours Ordinance, regulates the hours of opening of shops and the weekly period of employment of shop assistants on lines very similar to those adopted in the United Kingdom.

(ix) The Trade Unions Ordinance, legalizes the formation of trade unions and provides for their registration and control.

No legislation was enacted in 1937 making provision for sickness or old age.

Supervisory Legislation.

The Excise Duties Rules implementing the provision of the Ordinance.

The Public Trustee Rules providing for the nature of the accounts to be kept by the Public Trustee, and for the inspection and audit thereof.

The Expenses of Assessors, Complainants and Witnesses Rules prescribing a new and more extensive scale of expenses payable to such persons in criminal cases.

The Traffic Regulations providing for the weight, construction, licensing and registration of vehicles and prescribing the rules of the road.

The Dairying and Sanitation Rules setting out the method to be adopted in buildings for efficient sanitation and drainage, particularly in connection with areas where a public sewerage system is constructed.

The Slop Hours Orders applying the provisions of the Ordinance to Kampala and Jinja with appropriate statutory modifications.

The Township (Amendment) Rules providing for the payment of rates in half-yearly instalments and granting refunds of rates paid in respect of unoccupied premises.

Industrial Legislation.

The following legislation is in force in regard to employment in industrial undertakings, compensation for accidents, medical treatment, and the safety of persons engaged in dangerous occupations:—

(i) The Factories Ordinance and Factories Rules provide for the proper control and inspection of factory sites and plant, and for the safety of employees.

(ii) The Employment of Children Ordinance and the Employment of Children Rules provide the employment of children under 15 years of age in factories or workshops, and prescribe conditions for the employment of children between 15 and 17 years of age.

(iii) The Employment of Women Ordinance prohibits the employment of women during the night in industrial undertakings. This Ordinance has not yet been brought into operation.

(iv) The Mining Ordinance and the Mining Regulations provide for the payment of compensation where mining employees are killed or injured in the course of their employment. Payment of wages in cash is obligatory and, in the prescribed monthly returns, outstanding wages must be stated.

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The United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Ordinance repeals the system of local registration of designs and substitutes protection in Uganda for all designs registered in the United Kingdom.

The Traffic Ordinance deals in the fullest possible manner with the various problems connected with the movement of traffic on the roads and, in particular, provides, by a system of inspection and licensing, for a very strict control of public service vehicles.

The Timber Industry Ordinance confers power on the Governor to impose a cess on all timber felled, with the object of providing a fund to be expended on the development and rationalization of the timber trade, with special regard to the quite seasoning of timber intended for export.

The Plant Protection Ordinance gives extensive powers to make rules and orders as may be necessary for the adequate protection of plants from attacks of pests and diseases.

The Public Trustee Ordinance sets up that office and confers the requisite power for the proper carrying out of the duties attached to it.

The Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance makes more extensive provision for the enactment of satisfactory building rules, confers appropriate rights of appeal on members of the public in regard to the exercise of the powers given by the principal Ordinance of 1935 and deals in detailed manner with the general regulation of drainage, the installation of public sewers and the establishment of sewage disposal works.

The Parsons (Amendment) Ordinance deals in particular with the release of long-term convicts on licence and provides for reciprocal arrangements with neighbouring territories in cases where convicts are released from Uganda with permission to reside in such territories while on licence.

The Trade Unions Ordinance legalizes the formation of trade unions and provides for their registration and control.

The Civil Depts (Summary Recovery) Ordinance provides the necessary machinery for the recovery of depts declared by statute to be summarily recoverable as civil depts.

The Uganda King George the Fifth Memorial Fund (Incorporation of Trustees) Ordinance contains the terms of the trust deed of this fund and sets up the trustees as a corporate body.

The Inland Water Transport (Control) Ordinance provides for the control of all forms of inland water transport carrying goods for profit or reward, by a system of licensing.

The Mining (Amendment) Ordinance amends the principal Ordinance in many minor directions as a result of experience gained in the working of the mining law.

The 1d district Eagle provide accommodation for local short-term prisoners and remands. There only are of permanent material and designed originally as prisons. Of the others, two are buildings adapted for use as prisons, one is a lock-up only and the remainder are mud and wattle structures. The standard accommodation is based on the scale of 48 sq. ft. per prisoner.

The Commissioner of Prisons is responsible for the general administration and control of the Prisons Service. The European staff consists of a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent and three Head Eagles normally recruited from the Home Service. All these are allocated to the central prison. The district eagle are administered by the local European Officer of Police or, where there is none, by the District Commissioner. The subordinate market staff are Africans, who, before being posted for duty, undergo a six months' course of instruction.

No reformatory for the treatment of juveniles at present exists, but a small building of a temporary nature has been erected in the vicinity of the main central prison, where juvenile offenders are given elementary education and instruction in husbandry and carpentry.

At the central prison the main industries are tailoring, carpentry, mat and basket work. Practically all uniforms required for the African personal of Government Departments, Native Administrations and the Police and Prisons Service, are manufactured in the prison together with a large quantity of furniture and other miscellaneous articles for various Departments. Prisoners at district eagle are primarily employed on the production of prison food crops, the cutting of fuel for public institutions, the maintenance of prisons and public buildings, and general cleaning and anti-malarial work in and around Government stations.

The general health of the prison population has been satisfactory. The number of deaths was 23, due mainly to pneumonia, bronchitis, and dysentery.

XIX.—LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

The more important Ordinances enacted were the following:—

The Shop Hours Ordinance regulates the hours of opening of shops and the weekly period of employment of shop-assistants on lines very similar to those followed in the United Kingdom.

The Excise Duties Ordinance re-enacts, in more satisfactory form, the legislation relating to the payment of excise duties and the issue of licences for the manufacture of excisable goods.

The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance introduces a number of improvements and, in particular, brings up to date the law relating to sedition and the possession and publication of seditious literature.

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The Ambulance Division, under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, has a membership of fifty, including twenty-one Africans.

At the Central Registration Bureau 1,013 rifles, 1,715 shot guns, 308 pistols and revolvers, 50 muzzle loaders and 14 miscellaneous guns were registered.

8,999 cases were reported to the Police and 7,050 persons were proceeded against on charges of crime, as against 8,512 and 7,800 respectively in 1936.

Police are also maintained by the Native Administrations, and serve as warders in the Native Administration prisons in addition to performing ordinary police duties. With a view to increasing their efficiency, special instructional courses are held periodically at the training depot: the results are proving satisfactory.

Prisons.

Government has accepted a number of the recommendations for improvement made by the Committee appointed by the Governor in 1936 to review the existing prison policy and organization.

These recommendations comprise the establishment of a separate Prisons Department under a Commissioner of Prisons: the construction of a Provincial Prison in each Province for the confinement of long-term prisoners of the non-criminal type: the conversion of existing district gaols into local lock-ups, directly controlled by Administrative Officers, for short-term prisoners and remands: and the division of the central prison at Lusaka into two distinct institutions, one for recidivists and the other for non-native prisoners, females and lunatics.

Sites have been approved for Provincial Prisons at Lusaka in Bulawayo, and at Fort Portal in the Western Province: and provisionally selected at Mpele in the Eastern and Gulu in the Northern Provinces. A type plan has also been prepared.

Government at present maintains a central prison and 14 district gaols. The completed portions of the central prison include the general administration block and workshops, a special section for the segregation of young prisoners, females, Asiatics and Europeans, the banishment and condemned cells and the hospital. The accommodation capacity in association wards is based on the scale of 40 sq. ft. floor space to each inmate, and there is at present provision for 240 prisoners. The daily average number during 1937 was 807, a number of far-north wards accommodating the surplus population. The number of prisoners admitted to Protectorate Prisons was 2,100, the daily average being 1,374.

All executions are carried out at the central prison: 25 persons were executed in 1937.

GENERAL.

The hospitality system, as understood in England, does not yet operate in Uganda, in the absence of the machinery necessary for its general adoption and satisfactory working. Courts have the power, however, of releasing a first offender, convicted of an offence not punishable with death, on bond to appear and receive sentence when called upon, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. This is principally used in the case of juvenile offenders, where the parent or guardian can be relied on to exercise supervision over the offender.

Courts also have power, when sentencing an offender to pay a fine and imposing in lieu a sentence of imprisonment, to suspend execution of the sentence in lieu of payment, on the execution of a bond for appearance, or to order payment by instalments. Offenders sentenced to payment of fines are frequently allowed time to pay, under these provisions, if they indicate a willingness to pay and have a fixed residence, but, owing to the less settled residence of many Africans, particularly those of criminal habits, and the greater difficulty of tracing them, it is hopeless that there is a higher proportion of offenders imprisoned for non-payment of fines than in more developed countries.

POLICE.

The Police Force is constituted under the Police Ordinance, which decrees that "it shall act as a Police in and throughout the Protectorate for preserving the peace and preventing crime, and apprehending offenders against the peace, and as a military force when called upon to discharge military duties." It comprises forty-five European officers and Inspectors, eight Asiatic Sub-Inspectors, and 1,104 enlisted African rank and file, under the command of a Commissioner.

A Criminal Investigation Department is maintained, to which is attached a Finger Print Bureau carrying at present over 28,243 files. This Department, which controls the supervision of habitual criminals, also undertakes certain duties in connection with immigration and passport control.

A training depot exists in Kampala for the instruction of recruits in police duties generally, including the use of arms, first-aid, traffic control and local languages. The normal period of instruction is six months. Refresher and promotional courses are held, and there is also an elementary veterinary school for the children of serving policemen.

A monthly magazine in Swahili, designed primarily as an educational medium for the benefit of the African ranks, now has a circulation of 1,320.

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Criminal and Civil jurisdiction of British Courts (including the High Court):—

CRIMINAL.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Total number of persons tried	7,306	6,356	5,121	5,254	7,105
Discharged	625	715	850	748	696
Acquitted	632	720	805	898	888
Found Insane	4	5	5	4	4
Committed awaiting trial ...	4	15	11	1	15
Convictions —					
Death Sentences	35	37	31	48	50
Imprisonment	1,308	1,135	1,121	1,388	1,408
Whipping	50	35	43	33	34
Imprisonment and whipping	31	9	25	38	12
Imprisonment and fine ...	140	74	113	51	51
Imprisonment, whipping and fine	1	1	7	5	—
Fine	4,174	3,105	5,052	5,899	3,745
Bound over or otherwise disposed of	615	310	355	528	441
Total number of cases ...	6,551	5,637	6,961	6,593	*6,705

* Includes 341 cases tried by the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction, two tried under extended jurisdiction by the District Court, Aruba, and 69 involving 103 juveniles.

CIVIL.

Year.	Amounts of £12 and under.	Amounts from £12 to £25.	Amounts from £25 to £100.	Amounts above £100.	Value not stated.	Total.
1933	1,341	205	115	45	52	5,685
1934	1,025	370	102	58	12	1,570
1935	1,133	404	101	17	35	1,688
1936	1,350	405	132	95	50	5,005
1937	1,518	208	121	35	34	5,000*

* Includes 115 cases tried by the High Court in its original civil jurisdiction.

High Court appellate jurisdiction:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Criminal Appeals	125	137	118	131	125
Civil Appeals	15	10	13	18	10
Criminal Revisions	149	98	171	195	192
Civil Revisions	30	12	10	52	58
Confirmation of Death Sentence ...	14	8	4	—	—
Confirmation of Sentence	506	504	512	155	518
Miscellaneous Revisions	—	—	4	3	1
Miscellaneous Appeals	5	—	3	8	4
Others under Section 100 Cr. P.C.	—	—	—	5	—
Total	280	233	241	211	284

The number of cases, civil and criminal, decided by Native Courts was 84,808 as against 103,443 in 1936.

Major works financed from the funds voted in respect of Public Works Extraordinary included Entebbe Water Supply, Police lines Kampala, completion of Kololo Landing Ground, sewerage and surface drainage at Kampala, Kawanda Agricultural Station, major improvements to Government dwellings at various stations, and additions and improvements to the Water supplies at Kampala and Jinja.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

His Majesty's High Court of Uganda, established by the Uganda Order in Council, 1902, has full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and matters in Uganda. It is presided over by a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges and exercises jurisdiction both as a Court of First Instance and as an Appellate Court from Subordinate Courts, both British and Native, over which it also has supervisory powers and revisional jurisdiction. Subject to certain limitations, appeals lie from its decisions to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

In each district, there are constituted, by the Courts Ordinance, a District Court and Additional District Courts of the First, Second and Third Classes, subordinate to the High Court. The District Court is presided over by the District Magistrate and Judge, who is appointed by the Governor, or in the absence of such appointment, is the chief executive officer of the district. Additional District Courts are presided over by Additional District Magistrates and Judges of the appropriate classes, appointed by the Governor, who vary in number according to the number of officers, holding magisterial and judicial powers, attached to the various districts. The powers and jurisdiction of these British Subordinate Courts are primarily regulated by the Courts Ordinance and the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes.

Native Courts of varying powers and jurisdiction are established in every district, under a series of Proclamations made under the Courts Ordinance. In Buganda, however, the Lukiko Court exercises jurisdiction throughout the Province. Provision is made for appeals from inferior to superior Native Courts and thence to British Subordinate Courts and the High Court, which have supervisory powers over Native Courts.

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Water Transport.

Steamer services on Lakes Victoria, Kyoga and Albert are maintained by the Railways and Harbours Administration. On Lake Victoria, steamers call at regular intervals at Port Bell, Entebbe and Bukakata. An auxiliary service is available from Busunguwe to Nyakenyezi on the Kagera River.

Steamers on Lake Kyoga connect Namasagali with Masindi Port, whence a motor transport service, also operated by the Administration, affords a connection with Butiaba on Lake Albert. From Butiaba there is a steamer service to Kasenyi and Mahagi in the Belgian Congo and to Nimule in the Sudan. From Nimule there is a good road to Juba, which is in direct communication with Khartoum.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department amounted to £478,825, compared with £350,128 in 1930. It may be summarized under the following heads:—

Main Section.

	£	£
Personal emoluments	39,047	
Other charges	9,914	
Annually recurrent	94,205	
Extraordinary	295,658	408,824

Other Sections.

Drilling section	9,780	
Tinfa water supply	5,958	
Kambala water supply	10,253	
Transport section	12,338	
	38,329	

Local Works.

Kambala water supply construction	458	
Western Province road construction	7,044	
Water-drilling scheme	5,012	
	12,514	

Miscellaneous.

Works for other departments	33,458	
Works for Native Administrations	1,550	
Works for private individuals	225	
	35,233	
		478,825

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE, 1937.

Provinces and District.	Total acreage cultivated.	Coffee		Para Rubber.	Tea.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Miscellaneous
		Arabica.	Robusta.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
BUGANDA :—								
*Mengo	15,727	2,197	4,048	8,642	1,616	7	—	47
Masaka	821	347	441	—	33	—	—	—
*Mubende	190	—	190	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	16,738	2,544	5,679	8,642	1,649	7	—	47
EASTERN :—								
Busoga	695	60	600	15	—	—	—	20
Central	136	118	—	—	—	—	—	18
Totals	831	178	600	15	—	—	—	38
WESTERN :—								
Toro	3,067	2,362	45	—	555	—	—	105
NORTHERN :—								
Bunyoro	2,384	231	678	1,103	—	—	61	70
West Nile	155	155	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2,539	686	678	1,103	—	—	61	70
GRAND TOTALS ...	23,175	5,770	7,002	9,850	2,204	7	61	206

Note.—1035 acres are interplanted areas.
Compiled from 136 returns.
* Singo County of Mubende District included in Mengo District as from 1st January, 1937.

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APPENDIX II.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE—ESTIMATE OF APPROXIMATE ACREAGES OF CROPS UNDER CULTIVATION, 1927.

Province and District.	Plantains.	Potatoes.		Millet.		Coffee.		Cotton.	Maize.	Beans.	Sugar Cane.	Simsim.	Ground-nuts.	Cassava.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Rice.	Chillies.	Tares.	Miscellaneous.
		Sweet.	English.	Mtama.	N'imbi.	Arabica.	Robusta.													
	Acres.																			
BUGANDA :—																				
•Mengo	410,212	110,000	3,000	5,000	1,700	720	17,684	703,731	10,000	82,041	450	2,000	31,000	95,000	—	4	—	268	000	10,000
Masaka	56,810	19,214	350	532	480	2,300	7,270	57,161	7,989	17,091	300	238	15,200	10,133	300	10	5	10	—	70
•Mubende ...	26,000	27,252	50	1,012	5,415	300	1,500	27,782	1,500	7,000	100	1,800	5,000	10,000	200	10	—	12	500	1,000
Totals ...	493,022	162,470	3,400	7,144	7,595	3,320	27,454	878,674	19,489	106,735	850	4,038	51,890	125,155	500	14	5	290	1,100	11,070
EASTERN :—																				
Busoga	201,014	21,318	—	867	74,400	3	390	239,808	13,442	13,180	343	2,300	15,318	10,074	35	400	—	—	6	—
Budama ...	38,971	13,728	—	3,878	68,772	—	—	84,590	2,087	10,887	405	2,222	4,155	28,008	6	—	722	—	—	—
CENTRAL :—																				
Bugwere ...	39,880	20,375	—	3,093	84,038	148,239	—	—	2,493	17,481	24	3,174	8,710	24,013	—	—	300	—	1	4,144
Buginia ...	175,000	9,119	312	1,004	42,014	35,285	—	—	4,410	12,084	—	373	10,474	10,134	94	—	—	—	131	7,495
Teso	515	43,200	—	46,698	101,759	141,010	—	—	871	43,330	80	23,903	38,940	27,434	—	—	300	—	—	—
Karamoja ...	—	400	—	14,000	1,000	—	—	—	30	100	—	400	500	10	500	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	455,380	108,140	312	71,040	432,802	648,038	6,955	396	23,339	97,668	942	32,404	68,545	105,103	635	400	1,421	—	138	11,602
NORTHERN :—																				
Lango	364	18,505	—	58,202	112,847	102,296	—	—	2,100	3,648	55	53,756	7,272	20,077	120	—	140	20	67,442	200
Bunyoro ...	10,000	25,000	270	8,700	20,000	18,870	25	330	8,750	14,700	50	14,000	1,252	20,000	2,418	—	—	—	5,000	1,350
Acholi	800	24,125	40	13,670	76,165	52,322	—	—	400	1,889	400	41,095	8,014	15,015	110	—	247	—	—	16,200
Acholi-Madi ...	500	3,300	—	2,000	2,300	5,040	—	2	500	1,800	50	4,000	3,500	6,000	250	—	130	—	—	20
West Nile ...	154	20,538	100	60,101	80,000	15,845	334	3	1,000	24,500	100	40,777	7,511	38,560	1,500	—	98	—	10,500	—
Totals ...	11,318	91,528	410	136,673	291,312	194,372	359	335	12,750	46,537	655	154,498	27,522	100,801	4,404	—	716	20	82,048	17,770
WESTERN :—																				
Toro	18,435	12,474	959	3,120	15,411	14,000	1,970	821	4,314	13,000	—	410	2,175	6,024	85	037	90	337	150	5,267
Ankole	20,000	40,000	—	•3,300	78,000	—	—	4,500	7,000	35,000	—	40	3,000	2,500	370	—	—	—	4,500	—
Kigezi	12,700	25,000	340	30,700	9,000	—	—	3,950	10,000	26,500	20	—	10	50	330	2	—	10	9,000	100
Totals ...	571,135	771,474	1,209	526,720	102,411	14,000	2,170	8,971	21,314	78,200	20	456	5,185	9,474	985	939	90	347	13,650	5,367
GRAND TOTALS	1,017,355	445,618	5,430	286,577	834,210	1,736,000	10,625	30,355	76,872	320,140	2,467	101,488	153,142	340,503	6,524	1,353	2,232	657	97,842	45,800

TOTALS—5,624,180 Acres.

• Singo County of Mubende District included in Mengo District as from 1st January, 1927.

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APPENDIX I.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF UGANDA DURING THE YEARS 1933–37.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.					Value.					Position in 1937 compared with 1936.			
		1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	Increase.		Decrease.	
							£	£	£	£	£	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Grain and flour	Cwt.	4,866	6,379	954	905	2,302	1,107	1,373	168	101	704	1,457	£ 543	—	—
Feeding stuffs for animals ...	Ton	389	272	586	5·17	595	1,368	573	1,044	1,091	2,914	68	923	—	—
Chillies	Cwt.	2,791	2,906	1,291	1,438	652	3,947	4,631	2,234	2,583	1,209	—	—	781	1,374
Coffee, raw, hulled	,,	100,110	153,556	125,689	228,674	257,938	210,181	292,950	230,950	381,158	420,483	—	—	29,264	39,325
Salt, other	,,	3,879	3,557	2,906	4,616	6,720	1,076	733	508	779	1,002	—	—	—	2,104
Sugar, refined	,,	144,229	294,585	253,951	180,652	256,043	128,802	240,503	168,358	90,127	123,516	—	—	—	33,389
Tea	,,	209	247	338	736	1,302	975	1,813	265	624	1,827	—	—	—	4,338
Other articles of food and drink ...	Value	—	—	—	—	—	13,378	11,737	13,649	24,941	40,677	—	—	—	15,780
Cigarettes	lb.	49,890	64,848	110,916	207,306	405,920	1,412	1,309	1,352	1,743	3,784	—	—	—	12,170
Tobacco, manufactured	,,	10,385	10,057	9,012	10,364	22,534	1,412	1,309	1,352	1,743	3,784	—	—	—	2,041
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	,,	469,750	912,346	479,220	228,284	166,842	16,328	26,307	15,705	8,058	4,343	—	—	61,442	3,715
Timber	Cub. ft.	15,433	31,009	17,816	23,578	37,522	3,438	8,203	4,556	4,637	6,247	—	—	—	—
Tin ore	Ton	428	440	550	599	533	57,303	63,320	78,215	80,028	76,633	—	—	66	3,395
Cotton, raw	Cental of 100 lb.	1,179,315	1,142,508	1,012,908	1,285,302	1,353,566	1,082,210	2,027,706	2,822,739	3,326,879	4,269,285	68,174	942,404	—	—
Sisal	Ton	—	—	374	1,451	877	—	—	8,746	29,159	18,564	—	—	574	10,595
Seeds, cotton	,,	81,274	35,689	50,685	85,762	103,440	2,623,539	847,947	133,779	263,180	392,083	17,678	128,903	—	—
Seeds, sesame	,,	2,659	1,375	1,220	1,551	1,126	30,382	14,204	17,629	19,227	14,017	—	—	425	5,210
Groundnuts	,,	325	288	1,370	135	3,096	18,668	1,623	16,460	2,583	1,623	—	—	1,330	17,045
Hides...	Cwt.	13,325	16,036	14,076	20,942	23,612	44,011	84,313	26,197	27,295	20,128	2,670	39,402	—	—
Skins	No.	79,774	83,607	132,926	413,924	419,163	1,627	30,724	4,684	14,102	16,532	5,239	—	—	—
Rubber, plantation, raw ...	Cental of 100 lb.	356	3,269	8,314	12,819	12,698	26,8	33,042	20,394	30,724	2,318	—	—	121	—
Ivory, elephant	Cwt.	522	453	588	661	666	13,290	12,736	18,440	10,372	27,435	5	8,063	—	—
Other unmanufactured articles ...	Value	—	—	—	—	—	1,191	893	1,487	1,405	4,387	—	2,082	—	—
Methylated spirits	Imp. gal.	2,209	2,724	4,696	6,316	2,943	303	337	842	1,085	557	—	—	3,373	528
Other articles	Value	—	—	—	—	—	1,958	1,936	2,429	2,207	7,704	—	5,587	—	—
Gold bullion	Oz. Troy	1,083	6,621	6,012	14,725	19,590	6,352	36,618	34,905	94,527	124,713	4,865	30,186	—	—
TOTALS ...							3,464,610	3,773,760	3,630,520	4,466,453	5,702,736	—	1,278,145	—	41,862

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Advice is given in the matter of pole-hole sites and geophysical equipment is being used to assist in this enquiry. A considerable amount of time has been given to anti-soil erosion problems.

Reports which set out the activities of the Survey are issued annually, together with bulletins dealing with various problems of the Protectorate geology. Memoirs which cover *subjects* such as petroleum, the tin deposits and the volcanic area of Buhumpira have also been published.

Geologically Uganda is closely related to the countries surrounding it and is undoubtedly mainly by a complex of very ancient crystalline rocks, and in places, especially in the south-west, by old pedded rocks into which granites are intruded; newer rocks associated with volcanic activity occur in the east and north-east and in the south-west. The Protectorate offers therefore, much the same possibility of mineral development as the countries around it, some of which have a longer history of mining.

XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Geological Survey.

A geological staff under a Director is maintained at Entebbe where laboratory facilities exist for the testing of specimens. The activities of the Survey cover a wide range of enquiries, of which the chief are the preparation of geological maps with the resulting indication of the best areas to search for minerals and water supply questions.

Most of the areas where minerals are now being worked in Uganda were first suggested by this Survey.

The fees payable for game licences are:—

	£
Visitor's full (valid for one year from date of issue)	25
Visitor's (14 day)	2
Resident's full (valid as above)	2
Resident's (14 day)	1
Two elephants (when issued to a non-native)	10
Two elephants (when issued to an African)	2
Three elephants (when issued to a non-native)	30
Three elephants (when issued to an African)	15
One bull giraffe	15
One black rhinoceros	2

Bird licences at 25s. per annum are popular with Asiatics and Africans.

The Lake George Game Reserve and adjacent closed areas often provide the tourist driving along the Fort Portal-Kazinga Channel and Kazwe-Congo roads with a view of buffaloes and elephants in their natural surroundings.

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Once again the large herd of elephants from the Bunyoro animals.

constant conflict with the largest and most destructive of wild ever, essential if existing and future settlement is not to be in damage. A further reduction in number of elephants is, how-

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was superseded by a poll tax [illegible] ject from the 1st January, 1924, graduated according to [illegible] income of the tax-payer. This tax applies to poll males and [illegible] males: but persons under the age of 18 years and females whose taxable income does not exceed £150 are exempt. Where the taxable income does not exceed £500 the minimum tax of £1 10s. applies, and the maximum amount payable is £500 where the taxable income is £10,000 or more.

Under the terms of the Congo Basin Treaties, equality of treatment in respect of imported goods irrespective of origin is ensured, and the grant of Imperial Preference is therefore inadmissible. Goods declared as being in transit may be imported and forwarded under Customs control on payment of expenses of administration (6d. a package).

For purposes of Customs, Kenya and Uganda form a single unit and, by agreement with Tanganyika, a common tariff has been accepted by the three territories. The free and unrestricted movement of both imported goods and local products within the territories is thus secured. The common tariff, however, includes a small number of "suspended duties," which may be imposed by Proclamation, either in part or in full, in any or all of the territories.

The general duty rating under the Common Tariff is 20 per cent. ad valorem on the landed value at the port of entry. Building materials, artizans' tools, and vehicles and parts are admitted at lower rates: and exemption from duty is allowed on drugs and medicines, packing materials, disinfectants, agricides and vermin killers, machinery, and many articles necessary for road construction, sanitation, irrigation and drainage purposes, and for the agricultural, industrial and educational development of the territories.

The Customs revenue of the Protectorate in 1921 was £285,287.

The present stamp law is contained in the Stamp Ordinance of 1912, passed largely on the Indian Stamp Act of 1899, which follows closely the English Act.

The Ordinance provides that any instrument, whether executed or not, and whether previously stamped or not, may be produced to a District Commissioner or the Revenue Authority for adjudication as to the proper duty chargeable. The fee for adjudication shall not exceed 5s.10 nor be less than 2l.1.

CAME.—XVII.

Elephant control has, to an increasing extent, achieved its object of protecting the interests of the native population, and for the first time since organized control was introduced reports from more than one district record a reduction in elephant

Poll Tax.

There is no hut tax. A Poll tax is levied both on Africans and non-natives. The amount of native poll tax, which also in some instances includes "tribute", a tax collected on behalf of certain Native Administrations, varies from Sh.5 to £1 1s. annually per adult male of the population, and is assessed according to the average ability of the natives of the district to pay. The tax is collected, under the supervision of Administrative Officers, by chiefs, and a rebate based on a percentage of the collection is paid to the Native Administrations for this service, together with the "tribute". The following table shows the rates at present in force, the gross yield, and the net yield after deducting payment of rebate and "tribute":—

District.	Rate Shs.	Gross yield. £	Gross yield per Province. £	Rebate and Tribute paid. £	Net yield. £
Buganda Kingdom—					
Mengo	15	103,216			
Masaka	15 10	27,321			
Mubende ...	15 10	22,526			
		153,063		24,856	128,207
Eastern Province—					
Busoga ...	21	97,801			
Central ...	18	68,130			
Budama ...	18	27,502			
Teso	18	67,663			
Karamoja ...	5	6,745			
		267,841		77,967	189,874
Northern Province—					
Bunyoro ...	10	10,604			
Acholi	14 8	18,039			
West Nile ...	8	18,241			
Lango	18	50,344			
		97,228		25,246	71,982
Western Province—					
Toro	10 6	15,671			
Ankole	10	28,527			
Kigezi	12 8	17,967			
		62,165		22,501	39,664
Totals		580,297		150,570	429,727

The old form of non-native poll tax, which up to the end of 1933 was at a fixed rate of £1 10s. (payable by males only),

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UGANDA

MAP OF

Scale 1 : 2,000,000

INDEX MAP

Reference

Boundaries International
Inter colonial
Provincial
District
Main Roads
Railways
Heights are in feet above M.S.L.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

BELGIAN CONGO

TANGANYIKA

KENYA

VICTORIA NILE PROVINCE

WESTERN PROVINCE

BUGANDA

NORTHERN PROVINCE

EASTERN PROVINCE

BUNYORO

TORORO

KARAMOJA

VICTORIA LAKE

ALBERT LAKE

EDWARD LAKE

MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON

Kampala
Entebbe
Jinja
Mbale
Gulu
Masindi
Fort Portal
Hoima
Mubende
Masaka
Kabale
Kisoro
Port Bell
Kampala
Mengo
Mityana
Mpigi
Kyaka
Bunkope
Mutoma
Kaimosi
Kisumu
Kabarega
Mumias
Busia
Tororo
Soroti
Lira
Arua
Nimule
Kitgum
Moyo
Koboko
Kilo
Kasenyi
Ibanda
Mpanga
Kigezi
Ruwenzori
Elgon
Kadam
Napak
Debasien
Morungole
Kidepo
Lotuke
Imatong
Otzi
Lake Albert
Lake Edward
Lake Victoria
Albert Nile
Victoria Nile
Semliki
Kafu
Katonga
Kagera
Mpanga
Mayanja
Sezibwa
Nzoia
Sio
Malaba
Kerio
Turkwel
Suam
Kidepo
Kanyangireri
Kamuli
Namasagali
Kamuli
Busembatya
Bugondo
Bugiri
Mayuge
Iganga
Bukakata
Kalungu
Masaka
Mbarara
Ankole
Toro
Bunyoro
Acholi
Lango
Madi
Teso
Karamoja
Sebei
Bugisu
Busoga
Buddu
Kyagwe
Mawogola
Kooki

APPENDIX V.

LIVESTOCK, 1937.

Province and District.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.	Donkeys.	Horses.	Mules.	Camels.
BUGANDA :—								
Mengo	138,803	45,333	305,250	1,053	6	1	—	—
Mubende	13,182	8,414	43,517	—	—	—	—	—
Masaka	77,643	11,570	54,523	70	—	—	—	—
Totals	229,628	65,326	403,290	1,123	6	1	—	—
EASTERN :—								
Busoga	154,640	31,957	193,787	—	—	—	—	—
Teso...	398,073	43,616	141,336	—	46	—	—	—
Karamoja	241,275	463,335	281,227	12	234,806	—	1	80
Central District	303,730	104,679	193,483	—	111	5	—	—
Budama	101,503	24,240	71,651	—	10	5	—	—
Totals	1,199,320	669,834	981,465	12	213,075	10	1	80
NORTHERN :—								
Lango	452,998	69,210	177,073	—	5	—	—	—
West Nile	122,360	30,370	129,403	46	3	—	—	—
Acholi	117,002	38,067	77,802	10	15	—	1	—
Bunyoro	10,985	25,082	94,026	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	715,345	172,638	479,984	65	23	—	1	—
*West*ERN :—								
Ankole	218,019	90,200	180,281	141	12	—	—	—
Kigezi	97,253	341,612	408,103	20	—	—	—	—
Toro	51,521	41,930	86,945	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	366,793	473,751	675,329	161	12	—	—	—
GRAND TOTALS ...	2,509,146	1,405,549	2,540,077	1,361	24,010	11	2	80

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APPENDIX IV.

ASIATIC AGRICULTURE, 1937.

Province and District.	Total Average Planted.	Coffee.		Para Rubber.	Sisal.	Sugar Cane.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Miscellaneous
		Arabica.	Robusta.							
BUGANDA :—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
*Mengo	8,039	88	436	685	—	6,202	82	125	371	75
Masaka	447	5	66	100	—	223	51	—	—	32
*Mubende... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	8,486	93	502	785	—	6,425	133	125	371	107
EASTERN :—										
Busoga	10,185	55	188	400	—	9,457	60	—	—	25
WESTERN :—										
Toro	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORTHERN :—										
Bunyoro	7,242	—	—	—	7,200	—	—	42	—	—
GRAND TOTALS ...	25,953	188	690	1,185	7,200	15,882	193	167	371	132

Note. 55 acres are interplanted areas.
Compiled from 22 returns.
* Singo County of Mubende District included in Mengo District as from 1st January, 1937.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE FOR 1938.

CONTENTS.

Chapter.		*Page.*
I.	GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	3
II.	GOVERNMENT	5
III.	POPULATION	6
IV.	HEALTH	7
V.	HOUSING	9
VI.	NATURAL RESOURCES	9
VII.	COMMERCE	18
VIII.	LABOUR	23
IX.	WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	24
X.	EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ...	25
XI.	COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	28
XII.	PUBLIC WORKS	30
XIII.	JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	31
XIV.	LEGISLATION	35
XV.	BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	39
XVI.	PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	40
XVII.	GAME	44
XVIII.	MISCELLANEOUS	44
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	45
	APPENDICES	47
	MAP.	

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

The Territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate are surrounded by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, the Tanganyika Territory, Ruanda–Urundi (under Belgian Mandate) and the Belgian Congo. The Protectorate extends from about parallel 1° south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Albert Nile at Nimule. The eastern boundary runs from Mount Zulia on the Sudan border along the Turkana Escarpment to the crater of Mount Elgon (14,178 feet) and thence follows the Malawa and the Sio rivers into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria. The outstanding features on the western side are the Nile-Congo watershed, Lake Albert, the River Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 feet), and Lake Edward.

The area of the Protectorate is approximately 93,981 square miles, of which 13,680 square miles are water. The Protectorate forms part of the central African table-land, the greater part having an altitude of between 3,500 and 4,500 feet above sea level.

Climate.

Climatic conditions are not uniform, but the temperature is moderate and varies only slightly throughout the year. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 83° F., and the mean minimum 63° F. On the Ruwenzori range there is extreme cold with perpetual snow.

The highest "absolute maximum" registered in 1938 was 99·2° F. at Mbale and the lowest "absolute minimum" 40·0° F. at Kabale. The annual range at four representative stations is as follows:—

	JANUARY.		JULY.	
	Abs. Max.	*Abs. Min.*	*Abs. Max.*	*Abs. Min.*
	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
Entebbe ...	86·8	59·0	80·4	58·4
Tororo ...	92·0	53·0	84·5	56·1
Fort Portal ...	84·8	46·0	80·1	47·9
Masindi ...	93·0	56·0	85·9	59·3

The wettest areas were the shores of Lake Victoria and small areas round Hoima (Western Province) and Lugazi (Buganda) where the rainfall was over 60 inches. The driest areas were Karamoja, Butiaba District, the counties of Kashari and Nshara in Ankole District, Kabula in Masaka District, and Buruli county in Buganda, where the rainfall was under 30 inches. In other parts the rainfall was between 35 and 45 inches.

1938 was marked by a scarcity of rain, especially in the early months. The mean rainfall was 11 per cent. below normal.

History.

Eighty years ago the name of Uganda was unknown in Europe. In 1862 Speke and Grant, coming from the south, were the first

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Europeans to reach the capital of Mutesa, the ruler of Buganda, not far from the present Kampala, and were astonished to find themselves among an organized and comparatively civilized people. They passed on to the Sudan and Egypt and so solved the problem of the ages—the discovery of the source of the Nile. Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert in 1864 and Egyptian plans for the annexation of much of present-day Uganda followed. Under such famous governors as Baker, Gordon, and Emin, the Egyptian flag flew in the Nile district from 1872 to 1889.

Stanley visited Uganda in 1875 and told the Christian world of the openings for missionary enterprise in Mutesa's dominions. The first English Protestant missionaries arrived in 1877, followed in 1879 by French Roman Catholics. Mutesa died in 1884 and was succeeded by his son Mwanga.

Christianity had meanwhile made headway, but Mwanga proved unfavourable to it, and for his father's tolerance substituted persecution and even massacre of the missionaries' adherents. In 1888, his people turned on him and he fled to the south of Lake Victoria; but, the Arab traders and native Mohammedans gaining the upper hand, the missionaries and native Christians were also driven out. In the same year control of the British sphere in East Africa had been assigned by Royal Charter to the Imperial British East Africa Company, and when the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 confirmed the inclusion in the British sphere of present-day Kenya and Uganda, Captain (now Lord) Lugard was despatched to establish the Company's influence in Uganda. He found Mwanga recently restored with the help of his fugitive Christian subjects, and concluded a treaty with him within a few days of his arrival.

In 1891 Lugard visited the western limits of the British sphere and at the south end of Lake Albert found a remnant of Emin's Egyptian (Sudanese) troops. These he enlisted and brought into Buganda. In January, 1892, soon after his return to Kampala, war broke out between the Protestant and Roman Catholic factions. The latter were defeated, and fled, taking Mwanga with them. Peace was concluded and Mwanga restored in March, 1892.

Meanwhile the Company, crippled by the cost of occupation, gave notice of its intention to evacuate Uganda, and Sir Gerald Portal was despatched to Uganda as Imperial Commissioner to make proposals for its future governance. On 1st April, 1893, he assumed on behalf of the British Government the obligations and responsibilities of the Company in Buganda and the Union Jack replaced the Company's flag at the fort, which may still be seen on Old Kampala Hill. The formal establishment of a Protectorate, but over Mwanga's kingdom only, was deferred until 18th June, 1894. Meanwhile Bunyoro had been conquered and its ruler, Kabarega, driven out. In 1896, the Protectorate was extended to most of the other regions which are now included within the present "Uganda", and this term was thereafter applied to the whole territory, Mwanga's kingdom, which is the present Buganda Province, being referred to as Buganda.

In July, 1897, Mwanga fled from his country for the third and last time, and in the following August his infant son Daudi Chwa, the present Kabaka (or Ruler) of Buganda, was proclaimed in his

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stead. A few months later the very existence of the Protectorate was threatened by a mutiny of the Sudanese troops. They occupied Luba's fort in Busoga and murdered their Commander, Captain Thruston. Indian troops were hurried to Uganda but the position was not restored until February, 1898.

The heavy and unproductive military expenditure on Uganda led the Home Government to conclude that the time had come to reorganize the administration and Sir H. H. Johnston reached Kampala as Special Commissioner at the end of 1899. The affairs of Buganda were settled by the Uganda Agreement, 1900, and the foundations were laid of the present administrative system.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

When the first European travellers arrived, they found among the Bantu races, notably the Baganda, developed political organizations above the average in Africa. Within the principal tribes there existed central monarchy and government machinery resembling the feudal system. British administration has utilized and developed these indigenous institutions. When the country was pacified, it devolved upon Sir H. H. Johnston to define the functions of the Native Government of Buganda, and of the native rulers of Toro, and Ankole, and their relations with the suzerain Power. Agreements to effect this were formally concluded during 1900 and 1901. An Agreement with Bunyoro was concluded with the Mukama (Ruler) of Bunyoro in 1933.

In 1907, Sir H. Hesketh Bell was appointed the first Governor. In 1921, Executive and Legislative Councils were established, the latter consisting partly of official members and partly of nominated unofficial members, with an official majority.

The Protectorate is divided into four* Provinces—Buganda, Eastern, Western and Northern. Buganda is on a different footing from the remainder, since, under the 1900 Agreement, the Kabaka exercises in Buganda direct rule over his people "to whom he shall administer justice through the Lukiko, or Native Council, and through others of his officers in the manner approved by Her Majesty's Government".

All chiefs are appointed by the Kabaka with the approval of the Governor, and the Kabaka, with the Governor's consent, has the power to make laws governing his people in Buganda.

In other Provinces, Native Administrations are recognized in stages of development varying with the advancement of the tribes. There are native rulers in Ankole, Toro and Bunyoro each with his Council, and Native Administrations in other districts or tribal areas, the Councils being composed of the county chiefs and their sub-chiefs. The Councils have no legislative powers except that, subject to the Governor's consent, they may alter native law by resolution and fix penalties for its breach. The Councils are permanently in session to deal with magisterial and routine matters, and submit to the

*At the begining of 1939 the Western and Northern Provinces were amalgamated under the name "Western Province."

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District Commissioner, or the native ruler, their views on such subjects as:—

(*a*) proposed alterations to tribal customary law;

(*b*) matters affecting the expenditure of Native Administration funds for the benefit of the tribes;

(*c*) agricultural and veterinary development and labour questions;

(*d*) food crops and famine.

Estimates are compiled annually for all Native Administrations and submitted to the Governor for approval.

The following is a summary of these estimates for 1938:—

Revenue	...	...	£524,933
Expenditure	...	...	£525,871

The expenditure includes both recurrent and extraordinary charges.

The main sources of revenue are poll tax rebate; *busulu* (a tax levied in certain districts in lieu of tribal obligations); luwalo* commutation (the amount payable by certain classes of persons in lieu of customary labour service); and fines and fees imposed by Native Courts. All Native Administration accounts are audited by the Protectorate Auditor.

III.—POPULATION.

The African population estimated at 3,725,798 in respect of the current year is divisible into three racial groups—Bantu, Nilotics, and Half-Hamite. The most numerous are the Bantu, comprising the Baganda, Banyoro, Batoro, Banyankole, Basoga and Bagishu and other smaller tribes or sections south and west of the Victoria Nile, and in certain districts in the Eastern Province. To the north and west are the principal Nilotics—the Lango, Acholi, Alur, Lugbara and Madi. The Teso people of the Eastern Province constitute the most important Half-Hamite unit; the others are scattered over a wide area adjacent to Kenya, from the Sudan boundary in the extreme north-east to Mount Elgon. Mention should also be made of the interesting Bahima and the allied peoples of the Western Province. The ruling families of Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro and Ankole are descended from Hima stock.

Births and deaths are registered by the chiefs, with a fair degree of accuracy. According to these figures, births this year exceeded deaths by 33,671 and the population increased by 9·3 per thousand: the corresponding figures for 1937 were 23,334 and 6·4.

The infant mortality rate was 147·18 per thousand live births. It has been falling since 1926 when it was as high as 276.

Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population.

1934.	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
26·05	26·43	26·42	25·38	26·70

Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.

1934.	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
20·58	20·66	19·60	18·95	17·50.

*As from the 1st January, 1939, the customary labour service and its alternative commutation by money payment have been abolished and a Native Administration Tax has taken its place. This tax is commutable by labour only in the case of persons who, though physically fit, are genuinely unable to pay.

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The European population is 2,111 and the Asiatic 17,256. There were 25 deaths of Europeans and 211 of Asiatics; and 33 and 1,012 births respectively.

IV.—HEALTH.

There were 1,190,094 new cases (including examinations) at hospitals and dispensaries and 2,184,984 re-attendances.

The principal causes of death in hospitals during the last five years have been:—

	1934.	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
Pneumonia	356	346	320	369	461
Accidents	143	173	162	148	170
Plague	29	41	34	9	8
Syphilis	55	43	60	41	32
Dysentery	28	48	49	58	31
Malaria	107	116	142	134	115
Tuberculosis	89	62	94	112	78
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	43	76	114	115	139
Cancer	17	26	30	16	16
Child-birth	67	78	74	75	68
TOTAL	1,550	1,724	1,833	1,799	1,863

There were 153 cases of blackwater fever with 32 deaths, including five Europeans, none of whom died.

Trypanosomiasis.—Incidence and mortality for the past five years:—

Year.	*Reported deaths.*	*New cases.*	*Suspected cases.*
1934	127	714	59
1935	72	635	40
1936	58	1,057	870
1937	14	716	—
1938	5	684	—

Distribution of new cases in 1937 and 1938:—

	1937.	*1938.*
West Nile	700	656
Gulu	2	4
Chua	7	23
Madi	9	—
Lake Edward-George area ...	4	—
Origin uncertain	3	1

Plague.—385 cases and 376 deaths were reported; most of the Northern Province remained free from the disease, and no cases were reported from the Western.

Typhus.—There were two cases, neither from Kigezi where the local disinfestor continues to be used effectively.

Relapsing Fever.—493 cases reported.

Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.—385 cases reported; 167 deaths.

Leprosy.—1,702 lepers attended Government hospitals.

Typhoid fever.—138 cases with 35 deaths.

Tuberculosis.—461 cases of pulmonary and 100 of other forms of tuberculosis were treated at Government hospitals, where 78 died.

Small-pox.—No cases.

Pneumonia caused 461 deaths among the 2,037 cases admitted to hospital.

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(2) The following statement gives particulars of the countries from which total import requirements have originated during the last five years:—

Country.	Percentage of Import Trade.				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
United Kingdom	35·99	36·75	41·19	46·42	46·63
India	6·09	5·81	5·41	4·18	4·98
Union of South Africa	0·10	0·11	0·13	0·08	0·11
Canada	1·85	1·87	2·16	1·40	1·16
Tanganyika Mandated Territory	6·19	4·75	2·40	1·82	2·55
Other British Possessions	0·12	0·31	0·33	0·19	0·60
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	50·34	49·58	51·62	54·09	56·02
Germany	4·17	4·58	6·08	4·74	4·51
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	1·71	2·10	2·32	3·19	2·38
France	1·24	1·36	0·95	0·80	0·70
Italy	1·13	0·84	0·23	0·49	0·64
Netherlands	2·21	0·99	0·67	0·50	0·56
Japan	23·08	23·34	20·75	21·02	18·95
Iran	2·00	2·13	2·13	1·61	2·17
United States of America	8·11	7·78	9·61	8·94	8·59
Dutch East Indies	2·57	2·51	2·21	1·76	1·89
Other Foreign Countries	3·44	4·10	3·13	3·06	3·59
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES ..	49·66	50·42	48·38	45·91	43·98

XVII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Uganda and Kenya form a single unit for purposes of Customs and there is freedom of trade between them. Virtually the whole of the import and export trade of both passes through Mombasa, so that the combined trade figures represent generally the landed value at Mombasa in the case of imports, and the „f.o.b. Mombasa" value of exports, these being the declared values for purposes of Customs.

As the division of Customs revenue is based on the consumption of dutiable articles in each territory, the imports into Uganda are calculated with the greatest possible accuracy. Exports are differentiated as regards country of origin in accordance with the declaration of shippers.

External trade during 1938 was satisfactory, although the total values of imports and exports fell short of the figures for 1937 as a result of depressed commodity markets. The position was, however, counter-balanced to a certain extent by increased production.

Uganda's prosperity is dependent on the production of African cotton and, to a much less degree, of coffee. The exports of cotton represented 47·4 per cent. in value of the total exports of the Protectorate, cotton seed representing 6·6 per cent. and coffee 7·0 per cent. The principal imports were cotton piece goods, motor vehicles and oils, machinery and building materials.

(1) Comparative statement of total imports, domestic exports and re-exports 1934–1938:—

	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports for home consumption.	5,695,674	3,222,124	5,511,285	1,183,417	1,121,021
Domestic Exports	4,888,888	3,107,037	4,404,423	3,030,252	3,117,307
Re-exports	188,834	355,140	342,634	170,648	180,050

Bunyoro. The lack of satisfactory progress there is mainly due to the high cost of meat, and to faulty methods of fishing.

Glossina. Effort is concentrated on the fisheries of Lake Victoria, Lake Edward (including the Kazinga Channel) and Lake Kyoga. Local conditions have been investigated in several smaller lakes.

In February a patch of fingerling, and larger, tarpon from Kenya were motored 252 miles and introduced into a couple of streams on the eastern flank of Kilimanjaro.

Uganda Enterprises Limited have been conducting experiments in Lake Kyoga and in the Nile at Jinja.

The wholesale value of fish caught in Uganda waters is about £10,000, and the industry occupies about 15,000 persons. The value of fishing nets imported, although much of the finery is conducted without the use of nets, is more than £50,000.

In order to supervise and control the industry more effectively, a launch has been transferred from Lake Victoria to Lake Edward.

Forestry.

Gazetted Crown Forests were increased by 1,510 square miles and now are carried out in respect of a further 1,100 square miles which should result in their early gazetting. Demarcation of external boundaries progressed by 585 miles.

Over a million cubic feet of timber and eight million cubic feet of stacked fuel were recorded as cut from Crown Land. Practically all the timber was sold to saw-millers for conversion in properly equipped mills.

Re-afforestation was carried out in 353 acres of exploited forest and 584 acres of bare (murule) timber were planted in addition. Wood fuel and pole plantations were increased by 188 acres, and Native Administrations planted some 252 acres.

Sixteen Africans, of whom 11 are now employed by Native Administrations and four by the Forest Department, were instructed in forestry.

The revenue collected from forest fees was £53,088, that is 13,020 in excess of the total expenditure of the Forestry Department including loan funds.

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area under coffee were practically abandoned during the latter half of 1931 owing to uneconomic prices and in Toro many blocks of coffee were uprooted and planted with tea by those planters who had secured allocations of tea acreage under the International Restriction Scheme.

The returns for 1932 give 52,453 acres under cultivation on Indian estates compared with some 58,000 in 1931.

Coffee.—The staple type of coffee now favoured by non-African planters in the early years, but later the robusta, with its high yielding qualities and resistance to pests and diseases, found increasing favour, more particularly at the lower elevations and around the shores of Lake Victoria. Areas under cultivation were estimated at 2,424 acres arabica and 648,7 acres robusta compared with 2,828 and 583,7 acres respectively in 1931.

Sugar.—There are two large sugar estates, which maintained a total of 58,824 tons of white sugar compared with 77,278 tons of 1931, and exported 11,544 tons to the Tanganyika Territory and overseas as compared with 14,341 tons in the previous year.

Under the Sugar Control Scheme a limitation is imposed upon the export of sugar from the East African territories: the drop for the year ending 31st August, 1932, is 53,826 tons. The final distribution of this drop amongst the several territories has not yet been made.

Rubber.—A fairly large acreage was originally but under tare supported but, owing to low prices, very little tapping took place for several years. Many planters closed their rubber areas and only maintenance was done until 1930 and 1931 when prices improved sufficiently for tapping to be resumed. The acreage recorded is 10,813. Exports in 1932 were 14,305 cantals.

Grain.—In Bunyoro district some 7,000 acres are under grain. Exports were 1,158 tons, an increase of 108 tons on the previous year.

Tea.—During the first period of the Restriction Scheme, Uganda was allotted an area of 5,000 acres in addition to its previous plantings. The total area under tea on the 31st March—the end of first period—was 5,882 acres. No additional plantings were made during the remainder of the year. Production was 484,328 lbs. as compared with 418,188 lbs. in the previous year. Exports were 1,555 cwts., an increase of 1,305 cwts. over 1931. During the second period ending the 31st March, 1933, Uganda has been granted a further allotment of 1,420 acres.

FISHERIES.

Fisheries are mainly in native hands, and the local trade in fresh and particularly dried fish continues to expand steadily.

The non-European fisheries in Lake Edward and the Kazinga Channel are still developing. Despite adverse circumstances for part of the year, 858 tons of salted and smoked fish, valued at £13,412, were sold to the Congo, and 150 tons of smoked fish on the local market.

8,283 half-yearly licences were issued on Lake Victoria. There has been a slight improvement in the Kyoga district in Lake

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The crop is transported from growers, under an exclusive licence, in the form of wet cherry or parchment at formula prices and treated at the factory prior to export.

Under the Coffee Industry Ordinance, a cess of Sh. 1\20 per ton is imposed on all exports of Uganda coffee, and a Coffee Board has been constituted with a non-official majority to manage the resulting funds.

Tobacco.—Fire-cured leaf is produced in Bunyoro and sun-cured in the West Nile district. Trial crops are conducted in other areas with a view to extending the acreage. The crop is grown by Africans in small plots, usually one-fifth of an acre in size, and transported by a restricted number of licensees under the Native Produce Marketing Ordinance at prices fixed for the season. 3,694,652 lbs. of leaf were produced, compared with 1,203,085 lbs. in 1937.

In view of the scarcity of timber and fuel, extension into new areas must be accompanied by programmes of afforestation.

Five tobacco factories, owned by non-natives, were licensed during 1938 for the manufacture of tobacco and cigarettes.

Oil-seeds, Groundnuts and Sim-sim.—The main areas of production are in the Eastern Province and in the Lango district. These crops have in the main been grown for food but the endeavour to widen the range of economic production has evoked a greater interest in cultivation for export, particularly of groundnuts. The marketing of groundnuts in the Teso district is in the hands of one firm under the Native Produce Marketing Ordinance and in other districts both groundnuts and simsim are marketed at centres established under the Ordinance. 818 tons of simsim were exported, chiefly from Teso district and the Northern Province, as compared with 1,158 tons in 1937.

Food Crops.

The staple foods of the people are grain (Eleusine coracana and Sorghum vulgare) in the short grass area, and plantains in the elephant grass land. The sweet potato is grown everywhere, as well as beans, to supplement the diet.

Improved varieties of all food crops are being produced on Government Experimental Stations. In the Eastern Province stocks of seed are increased, prior to general distribution on numerous district plots maintained by Native Administrations under the supervision of Government.

In the Eastern Province also and in the Northern Province, where the people are grain eaters, a system of communal granaries has been organised as a precaution against famine. Each grower contributes annually a small proportion of his crop; a reasonable reserve is gradually accumulated, and a proportion of the old grain is replaced each year by fresh supplies.

Non-Native Agriculture.

There is no tendency for the number of European planters to increase. 53,538 acres were estimated to be under cultivation on European estates as compared with 35,172 acres in 1931. Considerable

(iii) The conditions that should govern the election of men ginneries in areas where the increased crop may justify them.

(iv) The arrangements—including the establishment from time to time of a reasonable maximum ginning charge—for ensuring that all cotton offered for ginning (whether by the grower directly or through middlemen) shall be ginned in cases where the ginning is not done by the grower, and the seed cotton is not bought outright by the ginner.

(v) The marketing system.

(vi) Malpractices and evasions of the law in connection with the Industry.

(vii) The retention or otherwise of the Cotton Tax.

In view of recommendations contained in an Interim Report, presented in October, the law was amended (see Chapter XIX) to terminate certain malpractices. The final Report of the Commission had not been published at the end of the year.

Coffee.—Both graded and reported are grown in small plots in areas climatically suited. Nurseries are maintained by Government of Native Administrations, and seedlings issued free to growers. The acreages are estimated at 258,61 acres graded and 30,322 acres reported.

Exports amounted to £41,085 cwts. compared with 525,939 cwts. in 1937.

Native-grown coffee is almost all grown is marketed under the Native Produce Marketing Ordinance. An area may be "declared" and a particular produce "specified". No person who is not duly licensed may buy a specified produce in a declared area, and no person may export the produce from the area unless it has been bought under licence. There are two kinds of licence: one issued by the District Commissioner to an unlimited or restricted number of applicants for each buying centre: the other an exclusive licence issued by the Governor in Council in respect of an area during the introduction or development of a young industry. Governor's licences for coffee have been issued for a part of the Bugishu area and Bwamba county in Toro. District Commissioners' licences restricted in number to six at each buying centre, are issued in other coffee areas except in a portion of the Bugishu area where the number is restricted to ten.

All hulled coffee, other than that exported under the estate's own mark or marks, must, prior to export, be treated at one of the licensed curing works and pass inspection by a Government Inspector, in accordance with the provisions of the Coffee Grading Ordinance. Seven curing works were licensed in 1938 in addition to the factory at Bugishu. The fee for inspection is twenty-three cents per peg exceeding 60 kilogrammes (132 lbs.) and fifteen cents per peg not exceeding 60 kilogrammes. The pegs passed for export are sealed by the Inspector. 151,336 pegs were examined in 1938 and 3,106 rejected.

In a part of the Bugishu area, on the slopes of Mount Elgon, the marketing is managed by the Native Administration, which has erected a factory at Buginlu and buying stations in the district.

Uganda cotton is of the American "upland" type. It is grown in small plots by the family unit from seed requisitioned by Government from ginneries and issued free to the grower, and is purchased at ginneries, which number 194, and at numerous markets established at convenient centres. To prevent the mixing of growths and minimise the spread of diseases and pests, the cotton growing area has been divided into zones and the movement of cotton from one zone to another is prohibited. Within most zones the ginners, for the sake of economy, have formed buying pools. The interests of the growers are safeguarded by Government's power to fix the minimum prices which may be paid for raw cotton. Middlemen who are not owners of a ginnery may have their cotton ginned within the zone at a charge which must not exceed the maximum fixed by Government for each season. An export tax of two cents per lb. of lint (reduced to one cent as from the 1st January, 1939), is levied when the closing price for July American "middling" futures on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange is 4·50 pence per lb. or over, on specified dates. The bulk of the cotton is sold to India.

There are two Government selection stations where improved strains are produced and tested for subsequent introduction into general cultivation.

Weather conditions during the 1938–39 season were not favourable. Lack of rain hindered the planting of food crops and cotton and in consequence the total acreage of cotton planted, 1,493,477, was a quarter of a million acres less than the previous season. The total crop is not expected to be much in excess of 300,000 bales of 400 lbs. net.

Exports of cotton seed:—

Year.				Tons.
1932	...	...	...	56,311
1933	...	...	...	81,274
1934	...	...	...	35,889
1935	...	...	...	50,985
1936	...	...	...	85,782
1937	...	...	...	103,440
1938	...	...	...	122,718

A Commission was appointed in July to enquire into the cotton industry. The Chairman was Dr. H. A. Tempany, C.B.E., Assistant Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State, and the members were Dr. J. D. Tothill, C.M.G., Director of Agriculture, and Mr. E. D. Reynolds, C.B.E., Member of Legislative Council.

The Commission's terms of reference were the following:—

To enquire into and report upon the present position of the Cotton Industry in Uganda and to make recommendations generally for the improvement of the organization and regulation of the Industry, and more particularly in regard to the following matters:—

(i) The fixing of the price formula so that it shall be generally satisfactory and shall ensure a fair return to the grower and to others who play an essential part in the production of cotton.

(ii) The reduction of the number of ginneries in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into the Cotton Industry of Uganda in 1929, and the manner in which closed ginneries should be eliminated.

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applied in outlying districts the town sells direct to the African butcher.

Cattle auction markets have been established and trade routes opened up over which live-stock travel from the outlying districts to the meat consuming centres.

Meat consumption by the African population continues to increase, and steadily growing numbers of cattle pass along these routes, which are, however, subject to periodic interference from diseases such as rinderpest and foot-and-mouth. The latter proved a serious complication during the greater part of 1838.

Besides bringing a new measure of prosperity to cattle-owning tribes, the increase of meat consumption is resulting in a gradual improvement of herds, by the castration and ultimate slaughter of undesirable males and the slaughter of pattern female stock.

There is no export of stock by-products, except hides and skins. During the first nine months of the year 655,15 cwts. of hides, valued at 160,123 and 118,845 skins, valued at 850,613 were exported.

Sheep are of the fat-tailed, horned type: the general incidence of foot-and-mouth and of tick vectors of sheep diseases are serious drawbacks to the establishment of any wool-bearing breeds. Experiments, with a view to introducing a merino wool industry, are being carried out in the Kingesi District.

Goats are of the aleek, short-haired variety for the most part, forming, as meat producers, a useful adjunct to the beef supplies.

No stock census was taken during 1838, but the figures for 1837 were:—

Cattle	3,608,148
Sheep	1,402,248
Goats	3,241,110

The introduction of European poultry strains has proved successful, and is steadily improving local types, notwithstanding the prevalence of fowl typhoid.

Pig rearing as an industry is as yet unimportant: and only a few are bred for pork.

Agriculture.

Cotton lint and cotton seed represent over eighty per cent. of the value of the total exports and cotton is almost entirely a native grown crop, so that the agricultural production of the Protectorate is preponderantly in the hands of African cultivators. Non-native agriculture is mainly concerned with coffee, trapper, tea, sisal and sugar.

Native Agriculture.

Economic Crops.

Cotton.—This is grown in all areas except Kigezi, parts of Ankole, and Karamoja. Figures of acreages and production for the years 1831–38 are given below:—

Season.	Acreages.	Exports (Bales of 400 lbs.)
1831–35	628,852	709,352
1833–33	810,170	854,858
1833–34	803,000	882,843
1834–32	802,281	823,343
1832–36	852,362	848,152
1836–37	858,484	828,228
1837–38	721,820	805,000
1838–38	714,894	302,000 (Estimate)

The first export of tin ore was made in 1951. Exports in 1938 were 283 long tons of a value of £84,873 compared with 707 tons of a value of £183,838 in 1937. The greater part is the produce of the Muhavura mine, but small workers recover supplemental quantities.

Gold was won in commercial quantities for the first time in 1931. Exports in 1938 were 53,575 troy ozs. of a value of £113,410 in 1937. The compared with 81,638 troy ozs. of a value of £113,410 in 1937. The greater part was obtained by small syndicates or individual workers from alluvials in north Ankole and Kigezi. Encouraging results have been achieved by a syndicate in the Buhaman District, where observations working have yielded 3,118 ozs. Underground development has located the reef, sampling good values at a depth of 170 feet.

Tin-niobium-tantalum ores are mined near the Ankole–Kigezi boundary. Uganda ores, being of a complex nature, are not always readily marketable, and for this reason production declined. In 1937, 85 tons valued at £90,03 were exported: in 1938, 6 tons valued at £1,408.

Occurrences of wolfram in Kigezi were further explored. A small parcel of 288 tons, valued £13,713, was shipped.

Operations on the copper prospects at Kilembe on the eastern slopes of Ruwenzori were continued to care and maintenance.

Seepages of mineral oil have been discovered in the Lake Albert basin, detailed in Memoir No. 1 of the Geological Survey. An exploratory prospecting license was granted in respect of this area in 1937. As a result of shallow hole drilling a site for a deep test was selected and drilling had reached a depth of 3,455 feet by the end of the year.

Extensive iron deposits are known to exist but insignificant quantities only are smelted by native iron-workers.

There are considerable deposits of salt in the Katwe and Kasenyi crater lakes in Toro. It is also recovered by evaporation from the Kipiro Hot Springs, on the shores of Lake Albert. Production and distribution is a long-established native industry. In 1937, 1,170 long tons were produced from Katwe and Kasenyi and 13 tons from Kipiro: in 1938, the production was 3,104 tons and 12 tons, respectively.

Livestock.

The cattle are derived from two indigenous strains, the small, well-horned short-horned Zebu and the lanky, straight-backed Ankole with long horns. The breeds which now persist in the various districts are either one of these two strains in a pure or nearly pure form, or cross-breeds which have now become fixed types.

The Zebu is found principally in the Eastern and Northern Provinces, and the Ankole in the West with intermediate types in the central area.

Conditions of climate and disease have proved adverse to European breeds and strains. Selective breeding of indigenous stock give by far the most promising results.

With the exception of a few small herds kept by European settlers for their own requirements, and of certain dairy herds run to augment townships milk supplies, the cattle are native-owned. Slaughter stock are brought to the larger markets by African and Asian traders,

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all mines and minerals, all timber and forest rights and all water rights are reserved to the Crown. Both the amount of land which could be made available for non-native planting without detriment to native interests and the opportunities for profitable agriculture by non-natives are extremely limited and as a consequence for some time past there has been no considerable demand for agricultural land by non-natives

The Crown is the ground landlord of most of the townships in the Protectorate, including Kampala and Jinja, and by far the greater number of transactions in Crown land are in respect of leases of building plots in the various townships.

In the whole Protectorate less than 650 square miles has been alienated (for the most part to non-natives), under all heads—Crown freehold, leasehold and lease of mailo land. The great bulk of the land remains in customary occupation by African agriculturists or pastoralists.

As regards mineral rights, throughout the Protectorate these belong to the Crown, except in the case of Buganda mailo lands where the minerals pertain to the landowners subject to the payment of a royalty to the Protectorate Government.

The total area of crops was estimated at 2,813,512 acres. This figure, however, is greater than the total area under cultivation as more than one crop is grown on the same land each year. The increase in the acreage under cotton within the last twenty years, from 138,833 acres to 1,128,121 acres in 1931, has necessarily reduced the area of cultivable land which could previously be allowed to rest and recuperate for indefinite periods under the old system of cultivation. In the more densely populated areas the ages of the people is not sufficient for a portion to be tested for the necessary period. The old system of shifting cultivation is no longer suitable for these areas and soil deterioration has commenced. The position is being reviewed by a Government committee and schemes are in hand for the preservation of the soil, afforestation of the more arid areas and provision of adequate water supplies in those areas which can carry a large population.

The chief exports are cotton, coffee, cotton seed, hides, sugar, hides and skins, tin ore, tobacco and cigarettes, copper, ivory, simsim, oil seeds, tea and timber. Detailed statements are included in the appendices.

Minerals.

There are indications of the existence of a wide range of minerals including tin, gold, salt, copper, iron, silver, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, tantalum, wolfram, platinum, mica, manganese and bertolenite. Of these, gold, tin, tantalum, wolfram and platinum alone have as yet been exported and though copper, iron, nickel and cobalt have been discovered in draulics justifying exploitation, market conditions have prevented development.

There is no discrimination on grounds of race or nationality in the operation of the mining law and all applicants for mineral mining titles being now by African as well as non-African prospectors.

in the use of milk as a regular part of school diet at a Church Missionary Society school near Kampala.

In 1931 four candidates sat for the final examination at the Mulago Medical School and all passed. Since the school was opened, 98 students have graduated.

Seventeen training orderlies were recruited: thirteen passed the first examination for the Nursing Certificate, and five the second. Five female nurses passed the first examination, and eight the second.

Twelve out of fourteen public passed the first examination for the African Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate, and nine out of eleven the second, held by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

V.—HOUSING.

While the round hut still remains the most common type used by peasants, there is an increase in the number of better class houses with corrugated iron roofs, ventilators, doors and windows.

Employers are required to provide adequate housing with satisfactory sanitary arrangements for all labour other than local residents.

The Asian population, who are mainly resident in townships, are bound by the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

General.

With the single important exception of the mailo land of Buganda, all land in the Protectorate is classified as Crown Land or is held by freehold grant, by lease, or by temporary occupation licence from the Crown.

Mailo land originates from the terms of the Uganda Agreement, 1900. By the Agreement 8,003 square miles in the Buganda Province (to which the Agreement exclusively applies), representing roughly one-half of its area, were allotted to individual natives of Buganda and His Majesty's Government gave certain fifteen acknowledging the ownership of this area of land to the individuals whose claims were vouched for by the Native Council of Buganda. The survey and issue of titles for these original allotments were completed in 1930. The disposal of mailo land to non-natives is closely controlled and leasing only is permitted.

In the rest of the Protectorate, as in that part of Buganda which is not mailo land, the land is held by the Crown, but only such land as is clearly surplus to all native requirements is regarded as available for leasing to non-natives. Alienation in freehold to non-natives was suspended in 1918. By that year 533 square miles had been granted in freehold and no remain but there is no intention of re-introducing this form of tenure.

Alienations of Crown Land to non-natives are governed by the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1903, which set the maximum permissible term for a lease at 99 years. In such leases

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Among attractions of the nervous system and organs of sense were 33,111 eye cases, including 3,080 of trachoma.

There are Government European hospitals at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja and Mbale with a total of 34 beds: Government Asiatic hospitals at Entebbe, Kampala, Masaka, Jinja, Mbale, Soroti, Lira and Masindi with 28 beds: and 53 Government African hospitals with 1,858 beds.

Attendances of European and Asiatic at Government hospitals were 3,404 and 3,384 respectively.

There are 105 Government dispensaries, many with beds to which cases can be admitted. Ambulances, provided by the Native Administrations in Busoga, Teso and Lango and the Central District for conveying serious cases from dispensaries to station hospitals, are also used to maintain adequate supplies of drugs and dressings at dispensaries.

The Church Missionary Society maintains hospitals for European, Asiatics and Africans at Namirembe, Fort Portal and Kabale and for Asiatics and Africans at Ngora in Teso District. The Mill Hill Mission maintains a hospital for Asiatics and Africans at Nsambya (Kampala) and at Mkokoniera in Mengo District.

The Church Missionary Society has established leper colonies on an island in Lake Bunyoni in Kigezi, and at Kumi and Ongino in Teso, and the Franciscan Sisters have a colony at Ngenga in Lango District. At Bulupa in Busoga District the Sisters provide medical attention at a settlement controlled by the Native Administration. Drugs are supplied by the Medical Department.

The Department attaches particular importance to ante- and post-natal welfare work, and to the supervision of school children. Twelve country maternity centres are supervised by its staff. The Church Missionary Society maintains the Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School and its 15 dependent centres, and the Mill Hill Mission maintains a similar school and 14 centres in the district. 18 girls from these two establishments obtained the certificate of the Midwives Board.

The numbers of women admitted for child-birth were:—

Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School and centres	...	1,178
Nsambya Maternity Training School and centres	...	3,332
Government hospitals and centres	...	2,010
TOTAL		6,520

This represents 7·3 per cent. of all recorded births. In 85·2 per cent. of the cases women were delivered of a living child.

Results of pregnancy (including both hospital and home confinements):—

	Women who attended for supervision.	Women who had been not attended.
Number confined	5,417	203
(a) Miscarriage	401	28
(b) Still-birth	201	121
(c) Living child	5,115	325
Percentage resulting in living child	2·16	0·06

In schools the standard accepted by the Advisory Council on Native Education is strictly enforced. Medical examination of school children is carried out in many districts. Experiments are being made

(3) Percentage of domestic exports consigned to the principal overseas destinations:—

Country.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	Main Items.
British Possessions—						
United Kingdom	15·35	12·16	17·18	14·39	17·83	Tea, Coffee, Sisal, Gold Bullion, Sugar, Cotton, Cotton Seed, Tin Ore, Hides and Rubber.
India	54·86	72·05	38·40	51·52	60·84	Cotton, Ivory.
Union of South Africa	1·11	1·47	2·34	1·87	1·83	Coffee.
Canada	0·90	0·86	1·18	0·96	0·88	Coffee.
Tanganyika Mandated Territory ..	2·56	2·99	1·76	2·22	2·52	Sugar, Tobacco, Hides.
Other British Possessions	1·37	2·21	3·17	1·57	1·55	Coffee, Tea, Cotton.
Total British Empire	76·15	91·74	64·03	72·53	85·45	
Foreign Countries—						
Germany	0·38	1·39	1·81	0·37	0·34	Cotton, Sisal, Hides and Coffee.
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union ..	0·29	1·20	1·00	1·22	0·76	Sisal, Cotton, Hides.
France	0·38	0·67	0·60	0·95	0·49	Hides, Cotton.
Italy	0·17	0·31	0·40	0·17	0·02	Hides.
Netherlands	1·24	1·71	1·14	0·99	1·76	Cotton, Tin Ore, Sisal.
China	0·73	..	1·13	0·95	0·43	Cotton.
Japan	13·83	0·13	25·54	18·90	5·68	Cotton.
United States of America	2·65	0·90	1·32	1·13	1·46	Coffee, Skins, Ivory.
Other Foreign Countries	2·18	1·95	3·03	2·79	3·61	Coffee, Sisal, Hides, Skins and Cotton.
Total Foreign Countries ..	23·85	8·26	35·97	27·47	14·55	

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(4) Quantities and values of the principal imports other than bullion and specie for the past two years indicating principal sources of supply:—

Article.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity 1937.	Quantity 1938.	Value 1937.	Value 1938.	Principal sources of supply.
				£.	£.	
Rice	*Cwt.*	58,283	62,392	35,893	40,372	Tanganyika Territory and India.
Tobaccos	*Lb.*	753,539	656,460	48,953	48,356	United Kingdom, Tanganyika Territory and United States of America.
Iron and Steel Manufactures	*Value*	..	..	213,267	230,454	United Kingdom, Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, Germany and Japan.
Electrical goods	,,	..	..	29,147	32,567	United Kingdom.
Industrial machinery	,,	..	..	91,940	87,924	United Kingdom and United States of America.
Other machinery	,,	..	..	84,174	51,930	United Kingdom, Germany and United States of America.
Cotton textiles	,,	..	..	608,745	487,976	Japan.
Bags and sacks	*Doz.*	220,546	223,716	52,359	54,223	India.
Artificial silk piece goods	*Lin. Yd.*	4,497,859	3,749,302	93,565	74,169	Japan.
Apparel	*Value*	..	..	102,666	77,086	Japan.
Oils	,,	..	..	192,611	193,069	Iran, United States of America and Dutch East Indies.
Paper manufactures	,,	..	..	54,260	53,724	United Kingdom and United States of America.
Motor cars and parts	,,	..	..	168,308	128,275	United States of America, United Kingdom and Canada.
Motor lorries and parts	,,	..	..	137,453	123,982	United States of America, Canada and United Kingdom.
Bicycles and parts	,,	..	..	157,177	106,568	United Kingdom and Japan.

(5) (*a*) Quantities and values of the principal domestic exports for the past two years:—

	Unit of Quantity.	1937 Quantity.	1937 Value.	1938 Quantity.	1938 Value.
			£		£
Coffee, raw	*Cwt.*	257,938	420,483	280,217	327,664
Sugar, refined	,,	226,843	123,516	224,878	118,847
Tobacco and cigarettes ..	*Lb.*	595,296	48,804	716,331	55,224
Cotton, raw	*Cental*	1,353,566	4,209,283	1,608,803	3,427,948
Sisal fibre	*Ton*	877	18,564	1,728	26,129
Cotton seed	,,	103,440	392,083	122,716	306,939
Hides	*Cwt.*	23,612	84,313	27,927	66,214
Rubber, raw	*Cental*	12,698	33,042	14,802	36,673
Gold bullion	*Troy oz.*	19,590	124,713	23,659	145,413

(*b*) Quantities and values of the principal re-exports for the past two years:—

		1937	1938
		£	£
Films	*Value* ..	18,926 ..	17,161
Cotton textiles	,, ..	59,435 ..	40,435
Motor cars and parts ..	,, ..	67,597 ..	45,282
Motor lorries and parts ..	,, ..	32,997 ..	28,544

Inter-Territorial Trade.

	1936.	*1937.*	*1938.*
	£	£	£
Kenya to Uganda.			
Imported goods	1,703,607	2,519,219	2,009,360
Local produce	213,108	278,368	284,876
Uganda to Kenya.			
Imported goods	30,752	40,652	48,681
Local produce	33,279	99,949	156,369
Uganda to Tanganyika Territory.			
*Imported goods	141,149	196,732	68,173
Local produce	78,661	126,360	117,791
*Including specie valued at respectively	117,640	91,800	Nil.
Tanganyika Territory to Uganda.			
*Imported goods	121,178	520,345	124,333
Local produce	53,168	64,869	76,385
*Including specie valued at respectively	116,650	511,300	116,500

Excise and Beer Duties.

Excise duties are co-ordinated and allocated between Kenya, Uganda and the Tanganyika Territory under the terms of the Excise Duties Agreements Ordinance, 1931. The rates are as follows:—

	Shs.	*Cts.*	
Sugar	1	00	per cwt.
Tea	0	10	per lb.
Cigarettes	1	25	per lb.
Manufactured tobacco ...	1	25	per lb.
Beer	40	00	per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

The receipts were:—

Beer	£1,894
Sugar	£12,900
Tea	£3,032
Tobacco and Cigarettes ...	£63,106

Customs Tariff.

There have been no alterations in Customs Management and Tariff legislation.

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Ivory.

Two public auctions of Kenya and Uganda Government ivory were held by the Customs Department. The total weight of ivory sold was 42,310 lbs. (Kenya 13,902 lbs., Uganda 28,408 lbs.) and the total amount realized was £12,273 (Kenya £3,720, Uganda £8,553).

VIII.—LABOUR.

As a result of the increased production of economic crops, the extension of mineral and industrial activities, and the large public works and development schemes, the position with regard to unskilled labour has altered appreciably during the past few years.

A committee consisting of official and unofficial members was appointed in 1937 to review the supply of unskilled labour in the Protectorate and recommend any measures, not inconsistent with Government's policy, which might be taken by employers and by administrative and legislative action to improve the present position.

Its report has been published and is now under consideration.

Excluding those engaged in agriculture on their own behalf, or employed casually by African landowners, the average monthly total of Africans in employment amounted to 72,680, showing an increase of 8,545 over 1937. Cotton ginneries employ (from four to seven months) an average of 17,500 workers, coffee and tea estates approximately 5,000, sugar estates 12,000, one sisal estate 2,000, the Kampala sewerage scheme 2,500, and mines and prospecting operations 10,500.

90,000 labourers came from Ruanda–Urundi to find work, and about 11,000 from Tanganyika, a total approximately 10,000 less than last year. These labourers are absorbed by the mines and ginneries, by plantations in Buganda, and by individual Baganda landowners.

Applications received from employers for labour on written contracts of six months' duration were for 16,260 West Nile workers, 22,087 Banyaruanda, and 3,000 other tribes, a total of 7,343 more than last year. The applications were met in full, save in the West Nile where only 44 per cent. offered their services, and of these half came from the Belgian Congo and the Sudan.

The principal undertakings that require contract labour are the two large sugar estates (10,000 acres each), the sisal estate, Buchanan's plantations (coffee, rubber and tea), the fuel contractors to the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, and the Kampala sewerage scheme.

The mines do not use written contract labour, but depend on casual monthly (oral contract) labour offering themselves for work; and the ginneries, with few exceptions, get workers in the same way.

The supply of labour is, at times, less than the demand. The sugar, sisal, coffee estates and mines experience a shortage of about 25 per cent. On the other hand, the ginneries again had an excess of about 13 per cent., for the work is physically easy, although the hours are long.

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The provisions of the Shop Hours Ordinance, 1937, were in the first instance applied experimentally to the two principal commercial townships, Kampala and Jinja, and the results have been satisfactory.

A wider application of the law is accordingly being considered.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Africans.

Rations on an approved scale are issued to contract labourers under their terms of employment.

Labour is engaged either by the month or for a contract period of several months. It is often necessary to recruit labour from one district for another, usually from outlying districts where economic crops are not extensively grown.

There are Government regulations regarding housing, food, and terms of contract, which have special reference to imported and foreign labour.

Labourers employed on prospecting and mining usually operate on a 30-day ticket. Employers suffer from the native disposition to work only for a few months on end and this absence of continuity renders training difficult.

Average monthly wages vary considerably in different localities and there is no standard scale applicable to all industries even for casual labour. In the cotton industry, unskilled labourers were paid from Shs. 8 to Shs. 11, without rations, and from Shs. 7 to Shs. 10 with rations; in the mining industry the corresponding minima were Shs. 5 and Shs. 6 and the maxima Shs. 8 and Shs. 10. On coffee plantations, the wages for unskilled labour were Shs. 8 with rations and Shs. 10 without; on sugar estates Shs. 8 to Shs. 10 with rations, and Shs. 10 to Shs. 17 without.

There is no doubt that these wages are too low and that industries which cannot afford to pay better wages are on an insecure foundation and unlikely to endure.

Untrained domestic servants received from Shs. 12 per month. Experienced house boys are paid at rates varying from Shs. 25 to to Shs. 80 and cooks at rates from Shs. 25 to Shs. 100. The wages of motor drivers vary from Shs. 25 to Shs. 100; of carpenters and masons from Shs. 20 to Shs. 60; shop salesmen Shs. 20 to Shs. 60 with commission averaging about 25 per cent. in addition, and of clerks between Shs. 25 and Shs. 240.

Hours of work vary according to occupations. Government employees, industrial labourers and employees of the building, trade work, on an average, 46 to 48 hours a week, employees in mines 42 to 54 hours, and in ginneries, for four to seven months yearly, 60 hours. Agricultural labourers are normally engaged on piece work, which occupies them from 36 to 42 hours a week.

Owing to a partial famine, food prices increased considerably during the first four months of the year, but dropped to the 1937 level later. Normally, Africans produce sufficient food for themselves

and their families, but plantains and potatoes, local grains and beans, which are their staple diet, can always be obtained in local markets at reasonable prices. Beef is sold at from 2 lb. to 5 lb. a shilling; sheep and goats average 7s. per head; eggs in outlying districts average three dozen a shilling and chickens fivepence each.

Non-Natives.

The salaries paid to Europeans employed in commercial concerns and on plantations vary between £200 and £750 per annum. Free housing and medical attendance are in most cases provided, and sometimes free dental treatment.

The cost of board and lodging is from Shs. 14 to Shs. 17 a day, and from Shs. 180 a month. The cost of petrol is Shs. 2/30 a gallon.

Asiatics are engaged primarily in commerce and industry. The majority belong to the small shopkeeping class, but a considerable number find employment in ginneries. There is no average standard of wages generally applicable to them, and their living expenses are low.

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

The only school for European children is a small junior school in Kampala, which some thirty children attend. European education of a higher standard must be sought in Kenya or overseas; certain Government tuition and travelling concessions are made to pupils attending school in Kenya.

There is a Government school for Indians in Kampala taking pupils up to the standard of the Cambridge University Junior Examination; and a similar school at Jinja. There are, in addition, 55 schools owned by Indian communities of which 42 are assisted from public funds; and three grant-aided Goan junior schools, in Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja. There is an advisory council for Indian Education, over which the Director of Education presides.

The system of education for African boys begins in sub-grade schools, after which come selected sub-grade, primary vernacular, junior secondary and senior secondary schools.

In the primary vernacular schools the medium of instruction in the two lower classes is the tribal vernacular. In the Nilotic districts Swahili is taught as a subject in the last two years of the elementary course. In the Bantu districts (except in Buganda and the Busoga district where Luganda is used throughout the elementary stage), Swahili is taught as a subject. English is the medium of instruction in classes 5 and 6 of primary schools and in all secondary schools.

Primary vernacular and selected sub-grade schools giving respectively a four course and a two years' course in the three R's, hygiene, agriculture, handwork, etc., are controlled and financed by District Boards, which represent local interests, and are assisted by

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Native Administration funds, and, in some cases, by Government grants. Next is the secondary stage of six years' duration (three years' junior and three years' senior), at the end of which pupils may take the Cambridge School Certificate Examination which will replace the present entrance examination for Makerere College. The College provides vocational courses for medical, veterinary, engineering, and agricultural probationers for the African Civil Service, and also for schoolmasters. Cambridge School Certificate classes have been opened for students who require general higher education. The students taking this course have given an undertaking to enter a vocational course after obtaining the Certificate. The course is attracting students from neighbouring territories.

An Inter-Territorial Conference met in May, to examine the practical steps necessary to carry out the recommendations of the De la Warr Commission concerned with the establishment of a Higher College. The Conference recommended, and it has been agreed, that this should be called Makerere College and should develop naturally at Makerere from the existing institution.

On the 3rd November His Royal Highness, the Duke of Gloucester, cut the first sod in the foundation trench of the new College buildings.

Girls' education follows the same form as boys' up to primary standard. The curriculum includes handwork, needlework, child welfare, etc. In four girls' schools the curriculum was enlarged to include the junior secondary range, and in two other schools junior domestic science courses were added.

Although only one school, King's College, Budo, is co-educational throughout, small numbers of boys are sometimes found in girls' schools and *vice versa*, particularly in the infants classes. Thus two per cent. of the pupils enrolled in the girls' primary and vernacular schools in 1938 were boys.

At Budo co-education has proved very successful and the fact that the girls are still a decided minority is probably mainly due to the fact that fees are higher than those at girls' schools.

At Mbarara primary school (C.M.S.) all classes except one are now experimentally co-educational.

Each primary vernacular school has its garden, and courses of instruction in economic and food crops for teachers are held periodically at the Government experimental stations, the work being apportioned between the farm, the model school garden, and the lecture room.

Since 1933, the training of youths in practical farming on a small scale has progressed favourably. A number of small-holdings have been established for the purpose at the Government experimental stations, the course lasting two years.

Farm schools, on somewhat similar lines, have been established, with the aid of Government grants, by the Church Missionary Society in Buganda and by the Verona Fathers Mission in the Northern Province. Makerere College, in conjunction with the Agricultural Department, provides a five-year course for the training of African Agricultural Assistants.

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The fees payable annually by Africans may be summarised as under:—

Day schools: Sub-grade from 50 cents to Shs. 2.
Primary Vernacular: from 12s. to £1 4s.
Primary: from 12s. to £2 8s.
Junior Secondary: from £2 2s. to £2 8s.
Boarding schools:
Primary: from £4—£21.
Junior Secondary: from £4—£21.
Senior Secondary: from £6 to £21 10s.
Government Technical Schools: £7 10s.
Makerere: £15.

During the latter years of the courses of instruction, pupils at Government technical schools receive wages, from which are deducted sufficient sums to provide each pupil with a suitable set of tools to help him to carry on his trade when he leaves.

The fees in boarding schools are ordinarily inclusive, food, clothing, bedding, and scholastic materials being provided. In day schools, neither food nor clothing is provided.

Government expenditure on education in 1938 was £109,160, of which £39,254 represents grants to missions. In addition contributions to District Boards from Native Administrations amounted to £21,909. Out of these aggregate allocations of £131,069, £41,047 was spent on primary vernacular education.

In Bunyoro and Toro an education cess of one shilling *per annum* is levied on all African taxpayers, and the proceeds are included in the amount voted to District Boards.

Welfare Institutions.

There is a centre for untainted children at Bunyonyi leper settlement and such children from Nyenga are transferred to the orphanage at Nkokonjeru.

There are two small orphanages under the control of the Church Missionary Society at Namirembe and of the Mill Hill Mission at Nkokonjeru. The family tie is strong amongst Africans, and the need for such institutions at present is limited.

Welfare work is carried on by all the mission societies, but there are no special institutions except the maternity centres and training schools for midwives and nurses.

Child-welfare clinics are also held at Government hospitals and dispensaries, and by certain Native Administrations.

Recreation and Games.

Recreation and games are controlled and encouraged by such bodies as the Native Athletic Association and the Uganda Football Association, and take a prominent place in the activities of all schools. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements enjoy an ever-increasing popularity. There are 133 registered Scout Troops, with an enrolment of over 3,648 scouts of all ranks, 39 Girl Guide units with an enrolment of approximately 500 guides, rangers and brownies.

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Singing is taught in most schools. The Cathedral choir at Namirembe, and the choirs at the Roman Catholic seminaries, are famous throughout the Protectorate.

It has been the custom for many years for all the important schools to have plays on Speech Days or at the end of the school year. The African has a dramatic instinct; he delights in giving impromptu plays and concerts; his sense of mimicry is highly developed, and he acts without self-consciousness.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

At the end of 1938, 2,075 miles of main roads were maintained by the Protectorate Government as follows:—

	Miles.	*Gross load.*
First class	1,265 ...	For 4-wheeled vehicles, 7 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles, 9 tons.
Second class	525 ...	For 4-wheeled vehicles, 5 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles, 7 tons.
Third class	285 ...	For 4-wheeled vehicles, 5 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles, 6 tons.

The average cost of maintenance was £19·80 a mile. In addition there were approximately 4,800 miles of roads, built and maintained by the Native Administrations, generally capable of carrying a gross load of 2½ tons on pneumatic tyres. Many of these roads are being improved to third-class standard in cotton-growing areas. 1938 saw the completion of an important inter-territorial link, formed by an all-weather road from Atiak, to Nimule in the Sudan.

There is a Central Registration Bureau at Police Headquarters, Kampala, which records particulars of all motor vehicles and motor drivers, and organizes control of traffic and inspection of public service vehicles. 2,477 motor-cars, 2,331 motor-lorries, 744 motor-cycles, 146 omnibuses and 26 trailers were licensed. The number of all kinds licensed in the names of Africans was 1,049. There were 6,381 licensed drivers, 1,424 being Europeans, 1,471 Asiatics and 3,486 Africans.

It is possible to travel by motor omnibus from Kampala to most of the principal towns. These omnibuses exist primarily for the convenience of Asiatics and Africans. Of the 146 registered, 16 were owned by Europeans, 168 by Asiatics and 59 by Africans.

All public service vehicles are inspected and a certificate of mechanical fitness from a Government Inspector is necessary before a licence can be obtained. Insurance policies against third party risks are obligatory in the case of public service vehicles.

The Southampton–Durban air service, operated thrice weekly in each direction by Imperial Airways, Limited, carries passengers, mail, and freight: Port Bell is the Uganda port of call. In addition a shuttle service operates between Nairobi and Kisumu and Tanganyika linked by a feeder *via* Nairobi, while local charter flights are undertaken by a machine of Wilson Airways from Kampala.

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Posts and Telegraphs Department.

The Empire Air Mail Service was further extended to include the India–Malaya and Australia section, Hong Kong, Canada and Newfoundland. Except for some delay during the Christmas period, the Service was satisfactorily maintained.

3,417,900 letters, postcards, newspapers and other packets were dealt with, and 40,499 parcels, inclusive of cash-on-delivery parcels. There were 5,889 cash-on-delivery parcels, having a value of £16,119.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

Year.	*No. Issued.*	*Value.* £
1937	27,377	176,618
1938	32,942	209,044
	No. Paid.	
1937	14,698	76,440
1938	15,895	75,712

42,004 Postal Orders were issued and paid, in value £21,988.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Revised charges were introduced on telegrams addressed to Empire countries on a flat rate basis.

190,300 inland telegrams were transmitted and 26,300 external telegrams handled, including 8,200 to or from Great Britain.

170,300 trunk and 1,796,900 local telephone calls were handled.

Railways.

There are in Uganda 328 miles (or including loops and industrial sidings, 357 miles) of railways belonging to the system which is controlled by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

The main line from Mombasa and Nairobi enters the Protectorate at Tororo and proceeds by Mbulamuti to Jinja, and thence across the Nile Bridge to Kampala (879 miles from Mombasa). From Tororo a branch line, with a bi-weekly passenger service, runs north-west to Soroti, serving Mbale *en route,* and taps a most productive area. Another line connects the main line at Mbulamuti with Namasagali, whence the Lake Kyoga flotilla operates. A third line affords communication between Kampala and Port Bell. The total traffic (inwards and outwards) at Kampala and Jinja during the last five years is as follows:—

	1934. Tons.	*1935. Tons.*	*1936. Tons.*	*1937. Tons.*	*1938. Tons.*
Kampala	52,791	68,037	76,961	96,576	106,677
Jinja	19,557	17,830	22,545	24,469	31,936

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The outwards traffic for 1938 at the principal stations, excluding the Lake ports, is as follows:—

	Passengers.	*Parcels and luggage.*	*Livestock.*	*General Merchandise.*	*Totals.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Kampala	13,458	1,506	69	131,419	146,452
Jinja .. .	3,937	253	23	29,207	33,420
Soroti .. .	980	207	4,421	39,007	44,615
Mbale .. .	756	126	34	28,480	29,396
Kumi .. .	226	13	14	7,272	7,525
Nainze	947	31	4	40,646	41,628

Water Transport.

Steamer services on Lakes Victoria, Kyoga and Albert are maintained by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration. On Lake Victoria, steamers call at regular intervals at Port Bell, Entebbe and Bukakata. Auxiliary services operate from Busungwe to Nyakanyasi on the Kagera River; and between the mainland and the Sesse–Buvuma Islands.

Steamers on Lake Kyoga connect Namasagali with Masindi Port, whence a motor transport service, also operated by the Administration, affords a connection with Butiaba on Lake Albert. From Butiaba there is a steamer service to Kasenyi and Mahagi in the Belgian Congo and to Nimule in the Sudan. Trips to the Murchison Falls are arranged from Butiaba weekly in the season, and at other times by less frequent service. From Nimule there is a good road to Juba, which is in direct communication by steamer with Khartoum.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department amounted to £786,622, compared with £478,918 in 1937.

MAIN SECTION.

	£	£
Personal Emoluments	41,695	
Other Charges	7,770	
Annually Recurrent	115,632	
Extraordinary	357,657	
		522,754

OTHER SECTIONS.

Entebbe Water Supply	1,151	
Jinja Water Supply	2,744	
Kampala Water Supply	11,743	
Mbale Water Supply	290	
Kampala Sewerage and Drainage	800	
Transport Section	16,740	
		33,468

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LOAN WORKS.	£	£
Kampala Water Supply	3,835	
Western Province Roads	2,302	
Kampala Sewerage and Drainage	215,000	
Buildings and Equipment for Higher Education	786	
Township Water Supply	162	
		222,085
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Works for other Departments	7,398	
Works for private individuals	917	
		8,315
		£786,622

Major Works in hand were the following:—

Completion of Police Lines, Kampala.
Police Depôt, Kampala.
Provincial Prison, Luzira.
Kawanda Agricultural Station.
K.A.R. Cantonment, Jinja.
Septic Tank Installations, Entebbe and Mbale.
Electricity Services, Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja.
Sewerage and Drainage, Kampala.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

His Majesty's High Court of Uganda established by the Uganda Order in Council, 1902, has full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and matters in Uganda. The Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges exercise jurisdiction as a Court of First Instance and as an Appellate Court from Subordinate Courts, both British and Native, over which they have also supervisory powers and revisional jurisdiction. Subject to certain limitations, appeals lie from its decisions to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

In each district, there are constituted, by the Courts Ordinance, a District Court and Additional District Courts of the First, Second and Third Classes, subordinate to the High Court. The District Magistrate and Judge is appointed by the Governor, or in the absence of such appointment is the chief executive officer of the district. Additional District Magistrates and Judges of the appropriate classes are appointed by the Governor, and vary in number according to the number of officers holding magisterial and judicial powers stationed in the various districts. The powers and jurisdiction of these British Subordinate Courts are primarily regulated by the Courts Ordinance and the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes.

Native Courts of varying powers and jurisdiction are established in every district, under a series of Proclamations made under the Courts Ordinance. In Buganda, however, the Lukiko Court exercises jurisdiction throughout the Province. Provision is made for appeals from inferior to superior Native Courts and thence to British Subordinate Courts and the High Court, which have supervisory powers over Native Courts.

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Criminal and Civil jurisdiction of British Courts (including the High Court):—

CRIMINAL.

	1934.	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
Total number of persons tried ..	6,359	5,351	5,927	7,165	8,365
Discharged	677	650	847	969	1,188
Acquitted	450	300	368	388	484
Found insane	2	2	4	4	11
Committed awaiting trial ..	21	11	1	12	18

	1934.	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
Convictions.—					
Death sentences	37	31	48	59	36
Imprisonment	1,732	1,153	1,388	1,468	1,633
Whipping	32	43	33	34	38
Imprisonment and whipping ..	9	24	38	15	15
Imprisonment and fine ..	74	113	51	27	37
Imprisonment, whipping and fine	1	7	2	..	4
Fine	3,105	2,695	2,899	3,742	4,119
Bound over or otherwise disposed of	319	322	258	447	782
TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES ..	5,637	4,949	5,693	6,790	7,916*

* Includes 204 cases tried by the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction five tried under extended jurisdiction by the District Court, Arua, and 103 cases involving 116 juveniles.

CIVIL.

Year.	*Amounts of £15 and under.*	*Amounts from £15 to £50.*	*Amounts from £50 to £150.*	*Amounts above £150.*	*Value not stated.*	*Total.*
1934 ..	1,052	370	105	28	15	1,570
1935 ..	1,133	404	109	17	35	1,689
1936 ..	1,320	492	135	29	26	2,002
1937 ..	1,278	508	151	35	34	2,006*
1938 ..	1,577	824	245	63	26	2,735

* Includes 269 cases tried by the High Court in its original civil jurisdiction.

High Court appellate jurisdiction:—

	1934.	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
Criminal appeals	137	118	137	152	169
Civil appeals	10	13	18	16	5
Criminal revisions	98	171	196	165	162
Civil revisions	15	19	25	28	26
Confirmation of death sentence ..	8	4	..	..	..
Confirmation of sentences ..	264	215	122	218	291
Miscellaneous revisions ..	..	3	8	4	1
Miscellaneous appeals ..	..	4	3	1	2
Orders under section 166, Criminal Procedure Code ..	..	..	2	..	..
TOTAL	532	547	511	584	656

The number of cases, civil and criminal, decided by Native Courts was 105,200 as against 84,898 in 1937.

General.

The probationary system, as understood in England, does not yet operate in Uganda. Courts have the power, however, of releasing a first offender, convicted of an offence not punishable with death, on bond to appear and receive sentence when called upon, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. This is principally used in the case of juvenile offenders, where the parent or guardian can be relied on to exercise supervision over the offender.

Courts also have powers, when sentencing an offender to pay a fine and imposing in lieu a sentence of imprisonment, to suspend execution of the sentence in lieu of payment, on the execution of a bond for appearance, or to order payment by instalments. Offenders sentenced to payment of fines are frequently afforded time to pay, under these provisions, if they indicate a willingness to pay and have a fixed residence, but, owing to the less settled residence of many Africans, particularly those of criminal habits, and the greater difficulty of tracing them, it is probable that there is a higher proportion of offenders imprisoned for non-payment of fines than in more developed countries.

Police.

The Police Force comprises 47 Superior Police Officers and Inspectors; 28 Sub-Inspectors, 1,011 rank and file and 57 detectives under the command of a Commissioner, who is also Chief Fire Officer. Fire brigades consisting each of 14 firemen are stationed at Kampala and Jinja.

A Criminal Investigation Department, to which is attached a Finger Print Bureau carrying over 81,717 files, controls the supervision of habitual criminals, and undertakes certain duties in connection with immigration and passport control.

The Training School is at Kampala; instruction consists of police duties generally, the use of arms, first aid, traffic control and local languages. The course lasts normally for six months. Refresher and promotional courses are held, and there is an elementary vernacular school for the children of serving policemen.

A monthly magazine in Swahili, designed primarily as an educational medium for the benefit of the African ranks, now has a circulation of 1,350.

The Ambulance Division, under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, has a membership of forty-three including 23 Africans.

At the Central Registration Bureau 1,039 rifles, 1,743 shot guns, 294 revolvers and pistols, 18 muzzle loaders and 31 miscellaneous guns were registered.

9,166 case were reported to the Police and 7,553 persons were proceeded against on charges of crime as against 8,999 and 7,020 respectively in 1937.

Police are also maintained by the Native Administrations and serve as warders in Native Administration prisons in addition to performing ordinary police duties. With a view to increasing their

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efficiency, special instructional courses are held periodically at the Training School: the results continue to be satisfactory.

Prisons.

In pursuance of a recommendation by the Prisons Committee set up in 1936 to review prison policy and organisation, a Commissioner was appointed and assumed control of the separate Prisons Department in April.

Government maintains a Central Prison and 14 district gaols. The completed portions of the Central Prison include the general administration block and workshops, a special section for the segregation of young prisoners, females, Asiatics and Europeans, the punishment and condemned cells and the hospital. The accommodation capacity in association wards is based on the scale of 40 square feet floor space to each inmate, and there is at present provision for 540 prisoners. The daily average number during 1938 was 860, a number of temporary wards accommodating the surplus population. The number of prisoners admitted to Protectorate prisons was 5,118 the daily average being 1,318.

All executions are carried out at the Central Prison; 29 persons were executed in 1938.

The 14 district gaols provide accommodation for local short-term prisoners and remands. Three only are of permanent material and designed originally as prisons. Of the others two are buildings adapted for use as prisons, one is a lock-up only and the remainder are mud and wattle structures. The standard accommodation is based on the scale of 28 square feet per prisoner.

The Commissioner is responsible for the general administration and control of the Prisons Service. The European staff consists of a Commissioner, Superintendent, two Assistant Superintendents and three Head Gaolers, the latter normally recruited from the Home Service. All executive officers are allocated to the Central Prison. The District gaols are administered by the local European Officer of Police or, where there is none, the District Commissioner. The subordinate warder staff are Africans, who, before being posted for duty, undergo a six months' course of instruction.

No reformatory for the treatment of juveniles at present exists, but a small building of a temporary nature has been erected in the vicinity of the Central Prison, where juvenile offenders are given elementary education and instruction in husbandry and carpentry.

At the Central Prison the main industries are tailoring, carpentry, mat and basket work. Practically all uniforms required for the African personnel of Government Departments, Native Administrations and the Police and Prisons Services, are manufactured in this prison together with a large quantity of furniture and other miscellaneous articles for various Departments. Prisoners at district gaols are employed on the production of prison food crops, fuel cutting, conservancy, and general clearing and anti-malarial work in and around Government stations.

The general health of the prison population has been satisfactory. The number of deaths was 31, due mainly to pneumonia and tuberculosis.

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XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

The Sugar (Control) Ordinance gives effect to the International Sugar Agreement signed in London on the 6th May, 1937, and provides in particular for restricting the total amount of sugar which may be lawfully exported from Uganda to places outside East Africa in any quota year. It provides also for the restriction of the amount of sugar to be held in stock in the Protectorate in a quota year.

The Mental Treatment Ordinance is a comprehensive measure and replaces the old law (Cap. 100) relating to lunacy, the provisions of which were unsatisfactory in many ways. It is designed to give the fullest possible protection to persons of unsound mind and to enable their treatment to be carried out in the manner most beneficial to them.

The Forests (Amendment) Ordinance makes provision for a new class of forest reserve known as "Native Forest Reserves" intended primarily for the supply of forest produce to Africans. Their management will be in the hands of the native authorities and it is hoped that the new system will lead to an appreciation of the benefits of forestry among Africans and that they will learn to manage the forest reserves entrusted to their care to their financial advantage and in the interests of local development. The advice and supervision of the Forest Department will be available to Provincial Commissioners who will be responsible for the supervision of the forest work carried on by native authorities.

The Native Administration (Incorporation) Ordinance enables the Governor to constitute native administrations as legal entities, with the usual advantages which such legal status confers. An important safeguard is that the consent of the Governor is necessary prior to the acquisition of land, or any interest in land, by native administrations incorporated under the Ordinance; conversely, the like consent is a condition precedent to the lawful transfer of any right, title or interest in or over any land so acquired.

The Townships Ordinance. Many of the provisions of the old Ordinance (Cap. 166) are now dealt with under the Public Health Ordinance (Cap. 145) and it was thus considered necessary to re-enact the Townships Ordinance, at the same time reproducing the remaining provisions in a more comprehensive form. The Ordinance contains wide rule-making powers, as is usual in legislation dealing with the regulation of townships.

The Employment of Women (Amendment) Ordinance gives effect in Uganda to the International Night Work (Women) Convention of 1934, and exempts from the operation of the principal Ordinance women holding responsible positions of management engaged in night work in industrial undertakings who are not ordinarily engaged in manual work.

The Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance prohibits the transmission by post without lawful excuse of postal articles which either enclose or bear any words, marks, or designs of an offensive character.

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The Medical Registration (Amendment) Ordinance provides, *inter alia,* for the protection of the public by defining precisely "the practice of dentistry" in order to prevent unqualified persons from practising. It also legalises the hitherto tacitly accepted practice whereby unregistered or unlicensed members of missionary organisations gratuitously treat the more common ailments; such persons are now subject to the control of the Director of Medical Services who has discretion in the issue of permits, subject to an appeal to the Medical Board.

The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance gives effect, *inter alia,* to certain International Conventions relating to the admissibility in evidence of unstamped or understamped instruments; it exempts all Government employees from the necessity of stamping receipts for any salary, wages, pension, gratuity or allowance, and makes provision for the payment of stamp duty on the nominal capital of companies, hitherto levied as a tax under the Companies (Tax on Nominal Capital) Ordinance, now repealed.

The Native Administration Tax Ordinance represents a further step in the aim of Government progressively to abolish the ancient customary liability of Africans to compulsory labour. The Ordinance abolishes this type of labour and its alternative commutation by money payment which was first introduced in 1931, and substitutes a monetary tax commutable by labour only in the case of persons genuinely unable, for reasons apart from infirmity and the like, to pay the tax. The appropriate Native Administration will receive the tax as part of its budgetary revenue.

The Employment of Children Ordinance prohibits absolutely the employment of children under the age of sixteen years in any industrial undertaking. Although children were not being employed in the Protectorate to any great extent it was, nevertheless, considered desirable to replace the old Ordinance (Cap. 62) which fixed the minimum age for their employment at twelve years. "Industrial undertaking" is comprehensively defined and includes mining, quarrying and other similar industries which might be injurious to a child's health.

The Trading Ordinance re-enacts the law relating to trading but the subject is treated from the point of view of control and regulation, rather than of the production of revenue. In furtherance of this policy the fees are considerably lower than those charged under the old Ordinance (Cap. 167). Trading by non-natives outside townships and trading centres is prohibited (except in Buganda), as is trading by natives on behalf of a non-native. For the first time, distinction is made between commercial travellers and hawkers in conformity with the practice in force in neighbouring territories.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway (Amendment) Ordinance is primarily concerned with an extension of the High Commissioner's powers and includes power to provide for road, motor and air services.

The Interpretation and General Clauses (Amendment) Ordinance effects certain statutory changes which will simplify the interpretation of the Protectorate laws and reduce their number on the statute book. Among its more important provisions is that which lays

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666 FIFTH AVE

down the procedure in appeals from the decisions of public officers to the Governor or the Governor-in-Council.

The Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance. Prisoners serving sentences of one month or over may now earn partial remission, whereas, as the law stood, only prisoners serving terms of six months or over could do so. This new system conforms with the practice in England.

The Coffee Industry Ordinance establishes the Coffee Board upon a statutory basis and provides for the levy of a cess on all coffee exported from the Protectorate. The proceeds of the cess will be used, *inter alia,* for advertising the merits of Uganda coffee and increasing its sale and for meeting a part of the cost of local research work in connection with the industry.

The Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance enacts a number of amendments to the old law which experience had shown to be necessary. The most important of these provide for appeal to the High Court from cancellation of a dealer's general licence, enable a Court to convict for the reckless driving on an information for manslaughter, and provide for a stricter control over public and commercial vehicles. Opportunity was taken to repeal all that part of the principal Ordinance dealing with the construction and equipment of motor vehicles; these provisions have been re-enacted as Regulations and are thus more easily amended to meet changing conditions.

The Estate Duty (Amendment) Ordinance provides a revised scale of fees leviable in respect of the smaller estates; hitherto, the scale was based on that obtaining in England and, although that was not a harsh one, it is considered that small estates should be lightly taxed in a country which is in an early state of development.

The Makerere College Ordinance gives effect to the decisions taken by the Secretary of State and the East African Dependencies upon the Report of the Commission on Higher Education in East Africa, and provides for the control, administration and working of Makerere College. As full autonomy to the College has not yet been granted, amendments will probably be found necessary from experience gleaned in the initial stages of the working of the Ordinance.

The Cotton (Amendment) Ordinance is based on certain recommendations contained in the interim report of the Uganda Cotton Commission, 1938, and has been passed with the object of reducing malpractices in the purchase of raw cotton. Individual licences are issued to persons who carry out the actual operation of buying and such persons must be in possession of a valid "buyer's certificate" which is issued only to those whose names have been placed upon the Register; thus, one person only will be responsible for the actual weighing and paying out, and, in the event of a charge of cheating, the task of the prosecution will be considerably simplified.

Subsidiary Legislation.

Declaration under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance excluding certain preparations containing morphine, cocaine and certain other drugs from the provisions of Part V of the Ordinance in pursuance of Article 8 of the International Opium Convention, 1925. This Declaration is based on findings communicated by the Council of the League of Nations to the parties to the Convention.

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Order under the Traffic Ordinance granting an exclusive licence to the Overseas Motor Transport Company, Limited, to operate public service vehicles on certain routes. British made omnibuses have been imported and a regular, cheap and safe mode of transport has been provided for the public convenience.

The Public Health (*School Buildings*) *Rules* determining the structural requirements for the erection of schools; they provide for sanitary and cooking arrangements and generally ensure that pupils will be housed and taught under most hygienic conditions.

Notice under the Public Health Ordinance prohibiting the erection of rooms and dwellings which do not conform to certain structural requirements in townships or trading centres or on any land in the occupation of non-natives.

The Industrial Alcohol (*Amendment*) *Rules* amend the rules for the denaturing of spirit and include a specification for a suitable denaturing agent. Control of sale, importation and possession of methylated spirits are also provided for.

The Mental Treatment Rules implement the provisions of the Mental Treatment Ordinance and prescribe the dietary scale for patients, rules as to visits, the forms to be used and fees to be paid in connection with the reception and detention of persons of unsound mind, the form of registers to be kept and the scale of fees for paying patients.

The Inland Water Transport (*Licensing*) *Rules* implement the provisions of the Inland Water Transport (Control) Ordinance, 1937, and provide for the application and issue of licences and the scale of fees. The requisite forms are prescribed.

Orders under the Waterworks Ordinance providing for the control of the newly inaugurated water supplies for Entebbe and Mbale.

The Cotton (*Buyers' Certificates*) *Rules* provide for the application and issue of the certificates required under the Cotton (Amendment) Ordinance.

The Traffic (*Amendment*) *Regulations* amend the principal Regulations in the light of experience. The whole of the forms have been replaced and re-arranged in a more orderly manner.

Order under the Native Administration Tax Ordinance, 1938, setting out the classes of persons exempted from payment of the Tax and including, *inter alia,* all ranks of the regular Military, Police and Prisons Services and clergy, teachers, and scholars attending approved schools.

Order under the Cotton Export Duty Ordinance varying the sliding scale of export duty and effecting a reduction of one cent per lb. By this reduction in the overhead charges of the ginner, a higher price to the grower will be made possible.

Native Laws.

The Buganda Cotton Cultivation Law provides for the reporting of any suspected disease in plants and the uprooting of old plants. Penalties are provided for non-compliance with any order given to

andronicus p
444 FIFTH AV

a cotton grower by the authorities requiring any thing to be done for the betterment of the crop.

The Adultery and Fornication (Amendment) Law replaces section 6 of the Adultery and Fornication Law, 1917, with a new section prescribing punishments for specific offences. An addition is made to the law of 1917 penalising any person who assists an unmarried girl under twenty years of age to run away from her parents or lawful guardians or who harbours such girl knowing that she has so removed herself from her parents' or guardian's care.

The Native Liquor Law repeals and replaces the 1917 law and reproduces in a more satisfactory form the law for the prevention of drunkenness. The making of liquor is forbidden in the Kibuga (township) and liquor may only be brought under permit. Persons found incapable or disorderly as a result of drunkenness are penalised, as are persons who supply any liquor to persons under 18 years of age.

The distilling, selling, buying, drinking or possession of *waragi* (a particularly potent liquor) is prohibited, and offenders are heavily punished.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Kampala and Jinja; and Barclays Bank (Dominion Colonial and Overseas), with branches at Kampala and Jinja. There is also the Post Office Savings Bank. There are no agricultural co-operative banks.

Savings Bank.

Savings Bank deposits exceeded withdrawals by £16,791. At the end of the year there were 13,758 depositors and the amount standing to their credit, including interest, was £176,422.

The number of African depositors increased from 9,101 to 10,235.

Currency.

Shilling currency with 100 cents to the shilling is in use. The following coins and notes are in circulation:—

Coin:—

Sh. 1 which is legal tender for an unlimited amount.

50 cents = 6d. which is legal tender for an amount up to 20s.

10 cents = 1·2d.
5 cents = 0·6d.
1 cent = 0·12d.
} which are legal tender up to 1s.

Notes:—

Shs. 10,000; 1,000; 100; 20; 10; 5. Notes of the denomination Shs. 10,000 are not in general circulation. They are issued only

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to Banks for the purpose of facilitating local clearance transactions. Notes of the denomination of Shs. 200 are no longer kept for issue.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial Standards of weights and measures have been adopted and copies of these standards, verified by the Board of Trade in England, are maintained as the Protectorate Standards.

A Weights and Measures Ordinance is in force and certain sections prohibit the use of weights and measures other than standard, or of unstamped or unjust weights, measures and weighing instruments. All weights, measures, etc., used for trade must be verified and stamped periodically; during the year 10,641 were stamped and 1,363 adjusted by a qualified inspector.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

There was a surplus balance of £1,162,137 at the end of 1938 and this, with the Reserve Fund of £533,890 provided a total surplus of £1,696,027. The Estimates provided for an excess of Expenditure over Revenue of £422,904. The result of the year's working was a deficit of £155,791.

Results of the last five years:—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus Balance and Reserve Fund.*
	£	£	£
1934	1,527,672	1,330,561*	1,411,516
1935	1,566,688	1,420,095*	1,558,109
1936	1,712,940	1,575,147*	1,695,902
1937	1,959,534	1,763,073†	1,892,363
1938	1,863,863	2,060,199†	1,696,027

* Excludes payments to the Reserve Fund. Payments ceased in 1936.

† Includes depreciation of investments: £40,545 for 1938.

The estimated revenue for the year was £1,756,755, and the actual receipts were £1,863,863: there was thus an increase of £107,108. The Heads under which the principal increases occurred were:—

	£
Customs	50,000
Licences, Excise, etc. ..	34,000
Fees of Court, etc.	16,000

The amount appropriated for the service of the year was £2,179,659 and the actual expenditure was £2,019,654. There was thus a decrease on the Expenditure Estimates of £160,005.

andronicus p
666 FIFTH AV

Public Debt.

Designation and amount of loan.	*Balance outstanding on 31st December, 1938*	*Remarks.*
	£	
Uganda Government 5%. Inscribed Stock, 1951–71. £2,000,000 issued at £96%, raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1932.	2,000,000	Contributions to a Sinking Fund at the rate of 1% per annum, plus contributions to a Supplementary Sinking Fund at 0·407% on the Protectorate share of the Loan (£1,117,095) commenced on the 1st September, 1935.
Uganda Government 3½%. Inscribed Stock, 1955–65. £235,600 raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1932.	235,600	Contributions to a Sinking Fund at the rate of 2·017% per annum commenced on the 15th August, 1936.

These loans were raised to meet the cost of railways, roads, water supply and other public works of development and for the repayment of loans made by His Majesty's Government to the Government of Uganda.

Although the loan of £2,000,000 is secured on the general revenues and assets of the Protectorate, the revenues of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration are liable to the Protectorate Government for the portion of the loan (£882,905) spent on railway and harbour services and on the repayment of loans made by His Majesty's Government which have been employed in financing such services.

Assets.

Of the surplus at the end of the year £1,088,338 was invested, £144,808 held in cash and deposits at short call, £113,334 as stores, and £349,547 advanced at short call and pending the raising of a loan. In addition £238,595 held in cash, deposits at short call and investments, represents unexpended balances of loan funds and sundry deposits, etc.

Revenue.

The main sources of revenue from taxation, and the yield of each, were:—

	£
(*a*) Customs and Excise	595,982
(*b*) Licences to purchase, store, gin and bale cotton ...	12,535
(*c*) Cotton tax	156,885
(*d*) Licences under the Traffic Ordinance	35,169
(*e*) Stamp duties	12,403
(*f*) Trading licences	25,633
(*g*) Poll taxes, African	571,396
(*h*) Poll taxes, non-native	32,354

(*a*) Revenue under this Head is derived from Customs, chiefly on spirits, tobacco, cotton yarns and manufactures, oils, fats and resin manufactures. Excise duties are levied on beer, sugar, tea, cigarettes and other manufactured tobacco.

(*b*) The fee for a ginning licence is £50. The licence includes the right to a full permit to purchase lint cotton, but a fee of £50 is charged for this right to any non-holder.

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(*c*) The tax on exported cotton is fixed annually, according to the closing price on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange for July American "middling" futures in the middle of December of the previous year. In December, 1937, the price for July American "middling" futures was above 4·50d., and a tax of two cents per lb. was levied.

(*d*) The basis of taxation of motors is net weight, and the fees are: for private motor cars Shs. 5 per cwt.; for public service and private hire vehicles Shs. 5 per cwt. plus an additional fee of Shs. 10 for each passenger whom the vehicle is licensed to carry; for commercial vehicles Shs. 6 per cwt. for the first 50 cwts., thereafter Shs. 4 per cwt.; for trailers Shs. 4 per cwt. A fixed fee of Shs. 30 is charged for a motor-cycle with or without a side-car.

(*e*) The Stamp Ordinance is based largely on the Indian Stamp Act of 1889, which follows closely the English Act.

It provides that any instrument, whether executed or not, and whether previously stamped or not, may be brought to a Disrtict Commissioner or the Revenue Authority for adjudication as to the proper duty chargeable. The fee for adjudication shall not exceed Shs. 10 nor be less than Sh. 1.

(*f*) *Non-native Trading.*—A licence to trade in wholesale and retail costs £15, and in retail only £7 10s. Licences for each additional trading store cost £5 and £3 15s. respectively.

African.—A licence to cover wholesale and retail trading costs £1 4s. and for each additional store £1 4s.

Hawkers' licences are £6 for non-natives and £3 for Africans.

(*g*) There is no hut tax. A poll tax is levied both on Africans and non-natives. The amount of native poll tax, which also in some instances includes "tribute", a tax collected on behalf of certain Native Administrations, varies from Shs. 6 to £1 1s. annually per adult male of the population, and is assessed according to the average ability of the natives of the district to pay. The tax is collected, under the supervision of Administrative Officers, by chiefs, and a rebate based on a percentage of the collection is paid to the Native Administrations for this service, together with the "tribute". The following table shows the rates at present in force, the gross yield, and the net yield after deducting payment of rebate and "tribute":—

District.	*Rate*	*Gross yield.*	*Gross yield per Province.*	*Rebate and Tribute paid.*	*Net yield.*
	Shs.	£	£	£	£
Buganda Kingdom—					
Mengo	15	119,961			
Masaka	15 10	27,970			
Mubende	15 10	9,265	157,196	30,934	126,262
Eastern Province—					
Busoga	21	95,594			
Central	18	69,146			
Budama	18	23,667			
Teso	18	63,848			
Karamoja	7	6,910	259,165	75,618	183,547

District.	*Rate*	*Gross yield*	*Gross yield per Province*	*Rebate and Tribute paid*	*Net yield*
	Shs.	£	£	£	£
Northern Province—					
Bunyoro	10	10,649			
Acholi	14 8	17,643			
West Nile	8	17,966			
Lango	15	42,271			
			88,529	21,991	66,538
Western Province—					
Toro	10 6	16,877			
Ankole	10	30,910			
Kigezi	12 8	18,720			
			66,507	21,300	45,207
TOTALS ..		.. ..	571,397	149,843	421,554

(*h*) The non-native poll tax is graduated according to the income of the tax-payer and applies to both males and females; but persons under the age of 18 years and females whose taxable income does not exceed £150 are exempt. Where the taxable income does not exceed £200 the minimum tax of £1 10. applies, and the maximum amount payable is £500 where the taxable income is £10,000 or more.

Other important sources of revenue, which do not strictly come under the heading of taxation, and the yield from each are as under:—

	£
Forestry fees	23,148
Inspection of cattle	6,595
Land rents	29,755
Medical and hospital fees and receipts	9,972

Under the terms of the Congo Basin Treaties, equality of treatment in respect of imported goods irrespective of origin is ensured, and the grant of Imperial Preference is therefore inadmissible. Goods declared as being in transit may be imported and forwarded under Customs control on payment of expenses of administration (6d. a package).

For purposes of Customs, Kenya and Uganda form a single unit and, by agreement with Tanganyika, a common tariff has been accepted by the three territories securing the free and unrestricted movement of imported goods and local products. The common tariff, however, includes a small number of "suspended duties", which may be imposed by Proclamation, either in part or in full, in any or all of the territories.

The general duty rating under the Common Tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on the landed value at the port of entry. Building materials, artisans' tools, and vehicles and parts are admitted at lower rates; and exemption from duty is allowed on drugs and medicines, packing materials, disinfectants, germicides and vermin killers, machinery, and many articles necessary for road construction, sanitation, irrigation and drainage purposes, and for agricultural, industrial and educational development.

The Customs revenue of the Protectorate in 1938 was £514,941.

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XVII.—GAME.

Elephant control appears at last to have effected an appreciable reduction in numbers and reports from more than one district record little damage to crops.

The most striking success is again in Bunyoro where the huge herds have been confined within the Reserve, the few which emerged doing no harm to cultivation.

Extensions have been made to the Bunyoro and Gulu, and to the Lake George, Game Reserves. White Rhinoceros sanctuaries, co-terminous with Crown Forests, have been proclaimed in West Nile and West Madi.

Owing to the prevailing low price for ivory, revenue from the sale of licences declined. Fewer special elephant licences have been taken out and fewer full game licences.

In spite of the ravages of rinderpest, buffaloes continue to increase and are a source of frequent complaint.

There are still various localities outside Game Reserve, sanctuaries and closed Sleeping Sickness areas, in which game generally is plentiful.

XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Geological Survey.

A geological staff under a Director is maintained at Entebbe where laboratory facilities exist for the testing of specimens. The activities of the Survey cover a wide range of enquiries, of which the chief are the preparation of geological maps with the resulting indication of the best areas to search for minerals, and water supply questions.

Most of the areas where minerals are now being worked in Uganda were first suggested by this Survey.

Advice is given in the matter of bore-hole sites and geophysical equipment is used to assist in this enquiry. A considerable amount of time has been given to anti-soil erosion problems.

Reports which set out the activities of the Survey are issued annually, together with bulletins dealing with various problems of the Protectorate geology. Memoirs which cover subjects such as petroleum, the tin deposits and the volcanic area of Bufumbira and soil erosion have also been published.

Geologically Uganda is closely related to the countries surrounding it and is underlain mainly by a complex of very ancient crystalline rocks, and in places, especially in the south-west, by old bedded rocks into which granites are intruded; newer rocks associated with volcanic activity occur in the east and north-east and in the south-west. The Protectorate offers, therefore, much the same possibility of mineral development as the countries around it, some of which have a longer history of mining.

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666 FIFTH AVENU

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(*a*) Annual, 1937.

	Shs.	*Cts.*
Agricultural Department, 2 parts:		
Part I	3	00
Part II (1936)	4	50
Audit	1	00
Education	4	00
Forest	1	50
Game	3	00
Geological	3	00
Government Press	1	00
Judicial	0	50
Land and Survey	3	00
Medical	3	50
Police	2	00
Prison	1	00
Provincial Administration	2	50
Public Works	1	50
Treasury	4	00
Veterinary	1	50

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Reports of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929 ...	6	0
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NOTE.—The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, are agents for the sale of publications by the Uganda Government.

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666 FIFTH AVE

Appendix I.

Text of the address by the Governor of Uganda to the Inter-territorial (Higher Education in East Africa) Conference held at Kampala in May, 1938.

"The Conference which is about to begin its labours has been summoned by my Government, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to deliberate on matters of the greatest importance to the future of the people of these Territories. We are greatly obliged to the Governments which have sent delegates for their ready co-operation, and to all those who have given so much time and trouble to this Conference. We extend a cordial welcome to our visitors and hope they will find their stay in Uganda agreeable.

"The development of higher education in East Africa was examined last year by a distinguished Commission from England under the chairmanship of Lord De La Warr, and in broad outline its recommendations for the establishment of a Higher College have been accepted by the Secretary of State. It is with the manner of the execution of these recommendations that we are now concerned.

"The success or failure of the great project which we have under consideration, must necessarily depend largely upon decisions which we have now to take, and we have felt our responsibility to be so heavy that we have been unwilling to take those decisions until we have had the advantage of the advice of a representative Conference such as that which is assembled here to-day.

"Before we turn our attention to the future, however, it may perhaps be as well to consider the past very briefly, and the present. Our predecessors established here in Uganda the institution known as Makerere College upon a foundation of school education established by many years of devoted labour by the Missionary Societies. In the dozen years of its existence, Makerere has evolved until to-day it has reached a stage when further important developments are in sight. But we must not make the mistake of supposing that we are starting an entirely new thing. Higher education, limited it is true in scope, has long been established in Uganda and is fast reaching a point where its products, few though they may be in numbers, are at last within reach of the standards attained in older countries. For this we are indebted to the Principal and Staff of the College and of the associated Medical School at Mulago and the Veterinary School at Entebbe, and I should not like to let this occasion pass without putting on record our appreciation of their admirable work. We are not breaking new ground but rather continuing a process which was initiated in 1923, and taking steps to set it upon secure foundations and to direct it into wise and well thought out courses which will lead it forward to further achievement.

"There are, I suppose, few British people to-day who are not acutely conscious of the precious heritage of religion and culture, of liberty of thought and freedom of conscience which is ours, and at a time when in many parts of the world men are engaged with great

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vigour and thoroughness in establishing systems of Government and Society which in many respects are repugnant to us, we shall, I believe, be found to agree that there is no greater service we can render to the people of these countries than to establish upon secure foundations among them an institution which shall draw its inspiration and the breath of its life from the same rich sources.

"Moreover, we have to face the practical fact that there is a great demand among the people of these countries for more and better and higher education, and that it is on all grounds right and proper that it should be available for them in their home environment. It is true that if no such provision is made, the numbers driven abroad in search of higher education will still be relatively few in comparison with the great mass of the people of these countries. It might be argued that in any case it is only a small minority which makes any demand for higher education, and that therefore such great expenditures on such small numbers of the people are not to be justified. I do not share that view. No civilisation in the world has arisen, nor can our civilisation be established and take root in these countries—or so it seems to me—upon any other foundation than what I may call an aristocracy of culture, which must necessarily be relatively very small in numbers. The widespread education of the masses up to the very limited standards practicable even in our own country, may be a consequence of that but cannot precede it, indeed I should regard with horror as a crime against the people of these countries the partial education of great numbers in the schools, to say nothing of that other continuous education by the innumerable contacts with our more advanced and complex society in commerce, in agriculture, industry, the public services, and in many other ways, unless at the same time we were making every effort to provide for them, in their own environment, a means whereby there may be produced the leaders and guides of their own race whom they will so greatly need if they are not to be at the mercy of forces and influences—some perhaps intentionally subversive—from which it is beyond our power to insulate them. It is, I believe, particularly true of the people of these countries during the process of their introduction into the modern world that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. Even if we wish to do so, which we do not, we have no power to prevent great numbers from acquiring a little knowledge: but we have the power to make available for the few that greater and wider learning and culture in which alone are security and wisdom.

"Moreover, our need for professional staff, both men and women, is great and urgent. We are pressed on all sides by problems of human and animal health and nutrition, of the maintenance of the fertility of the soil and its proper cultivation, the preservation of forests and water supplies, the extension of communications and many others. We can do little more than sketch our designs on small scattered patches of this vast canvas until we can avail ourselves of fully educated and trained African men and women in sufficient numbers. There is no remote possibility of one college such as we have it in mind to establish, being able to meet all our

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demands for very many years, let alone to glut the market, but at least it will be a beginning.

"Your deliberations on this occasion will be confined, as you are aware, to questions immediately affecting the establishment of the Higher College. This is not because of any failure on my part to realise how closely the College and the system of schools, on which it must be based, are related to each other; but because if the subjects to be submitted to you are to be kept within manageable bounds, it is necessary to impose this limitation, for otherwise you would find yourselves committed to an examination of the whole system of education in East Africa. I am fully alive to our commitments and obligations as regards the primary and secondary schools, and the training of teachers and craftsmen, and were I inclined to neglect them I should be quickly called to order by the unofficial members of my Legislative Council who, in approving the provision of finance for the Higher College, particularly stressed their view that increased expenditure for these purposes is inevitable if the College is to be built upon a sound basis, and that this increased expenditure should accompany rather than follow the foundation of the Higher College.

"You will note, I know, with great gratification that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have indicated that they would be willing for Parliament to be approached with a request for a grant of £100,000 towards the endowment of the College; and you will, I feel confident, share my faith in the customary generosity of Parliament in relation to such Imperial obligations as these. You will wish, no doubt, to include in the resolutions which you will adopt, an expression of appreciation of the action which His Majesty's Government proposes to take.

"The Government of Uganda, on the unanimous recommendation of the Standing Finance Committee, has proposed a substantial expenditure, the details of which are in your hands. We hope that neighbouring Governments will also see their way to contribute to the Endowment Fund; indeed a tentative proposal for a contribution of £100,000 has been made in its Legislative Council by the Government of Tanganyika. We recognise that it is proper that Uganda should carry the whole cost of the buildings.

"We have displayed in another room for you to see, our proposals for the new buildings, which are now under examination in the Colonial Office. We hope you will agree with us that they are well suited to their purpose and architecturally admirable, and a great credit to their talented architect, Mr. C. T. Mitchell.

"I have seen it stated in the Press that so great an expenditure from the public purse ought not to be undertaken for the purpose that we have in view and that the money might more properly be devoted to what is called development. I should like to take this opportunity of commenting on those statements.

"In the first place the public purse of Uganda is filled by the taxes of the African people of Uganda, not because the other communities do not very willingly meet their obligations to the State, but because they are numerically so few that it is no exaggeration to describe

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the revenue of this Protectorate as coming from the African people of it, who in any case are its primary producers; and they at least have, I am confident, no doubt about the propriety of expending these sums upon the foundation of a Higher College.

"As to development, it seems to me that that is precisely what this expenditure is—the development of the greatest and the most important resources that these territories possess—their people. It is surely a truth beyond question that, as the Swahili saying has it, *Mali ya nchi ni watu*—the wealth of a country is its people. If we are to develop that wealth to the full it can only be by means of the widest possible development of education.

"You may say that this is all very well, but it begs the question: what is education? There is indeed in modern times an inclination to suggest that education must be different for Africans because they are Africans: to speak of producing 'not a bad European but a good African', and so on. Well, in the technique of teaching, of course, you must adapt methods to circumstances—it would be silly, to put it at its simplest, to teach tropical Africans ice skating. But there is only one civilization and one culture to which we are fitted to lead the people of these countries—our own: we know no other and we cannot dissect the one we know and pick out this piece or that as being good or bad for Africans. There is good and bad in everything, and men must choose for themselves: it is the business of education to help them to that choice.

"We British are a Christian people, ourselves the products of the Christian schools and colleges of our native land, and the only civilization and culture we know is Christian. If we design to found a college, we mean by that a Christian College, not in any exclusive sense, for its doors will be open to all, but in a sense that the great liberal seats of learning in our own country are Christian.

"Our task, indeed, if we have any faith in our civilization and in ourselves, is boldly to lead the African peoples forward along the road we are ourselves following, confident that if we do that we shall have discharged our duty as guardian for them and shall have set them upon courses which, as they march onwards in the generations to come, will bring them ever closer to us and to the things in which we believe.

"That we can only do by establishing here a centre of learning and culture enjoying the security, the liberty of thought and teaching which are essential and, indeed, implicit in the word 'university'.

"That and no less is our aim; it will be a long and arduous task to attain it. But we shall certainly not achieve our purpose—or anything else of value for that matter—if we hold back timidly for fear that we may make mistakes, or for doubts if we are acting rightly. Of course we shall make mistakes, but we shall, God willing, make also much that is right and good and lasting, and rediscover perhaps in the process some of the firmness of purpose and the vigour in carrying it out which animated and inspired the men and women to whom we owe it that we are any of us here to-day. It is in that spirit that, in declaring this Conference open, I venture to suggest that you should approach the intricate questions upon which we have sought your advice."

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Appendix II.

Text of the speech by the Governor of Uganda on the occasion of the cutting of the first sod of the foundation trenches of the new Higher College at Kampala on the 3rd November, 1938.

"Your Royal Highnesses, Your Excellencies, Your Highness, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a very great honour and privilege which has fallen to me to-day when I find myself in the happy position of welcoming Your Royal Highness, who has been so good as to interrupt your holiday and to come here for the purpose of cutting the first sod of the foundation trenches of the new College which we design to construct on this site. My first duty is to express to you on behalf not only of the Government and people of Uganda, but I hope I may say on behalf of the Governments and peoples of Africa, our sincere gratitude to you for your presence here to-day.

The occasion is one of great significance for the people of these countries, for it marks a further, and a great, step forward in the provision of the means of higher education for them.

That it has been possible for this function to take place to-day is due in the first place to the work of the Principal and Staff of the existing Makerere College in the last fourteen years, and to the labours of all those in Mission and Government Schools, throughout East Africa, which have resulted in there being available pupils for the more advanced courses which it has become possible to give. It is due, of course, to much more than that—to all the striving and high endeavour which have gone to the pacification and development of these countries, and to the men and women who have devoted their lives to them.

The greater part of the expense involved in this project is falling upon this Protectorate which, in addition to a contribution of £250,000 to the Endowment Fund, is providing £170,000 for the new buildings as well as making over to the College not only the whole of the land required but also existing buildings to the value of not less than £50,000. It is proper, therefore, that we should at this time pay tribute to the wise and prudent financial administration of the Protectorate by our predecessors, as well as to the efforts of the Agricultural Department and to the industry of the people which have resulted in the accumulation of the funds by which we have been enabled to do these things.

I must also take this opportunity of expressing in public our deep gratitude to His Majesty's Government for their promise of a substantial contribution to the Endowment Fund, and to the Governments of those neighbouring territories who also propose to make substantial contributions as well as to the Government of Buganda for a gift of £1,000 and a special grant of £4,000 to schools to mark this occasion. The Native Administration of Busoga has also made a most generous grant of £5,000 and other Native Administrations in the Protectorate have given sums amounting altogether to £2,000. Finally a few weeks ago I learnt that the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has made us a munificent present

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of £10,000 to build the Biology Laboratory of the College, and I welcome this opportunity of expressing publicly our very great gratitude for this help.

The plans of the buildings are displayed here, Sir, for you and our other distinguished guests to see, and we hope that you will agree that they are suitable for their purpose, not unworthy of the beautiful site upon which they are to be built and a great credit to Mr. C. T. Mitchell, the talented architect who has designed them.

There are at the present time 175 students at Makerere from Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Uganda, and we have every hope that the number will increase as the schools from which they come raise their standards, and as the scope and activities of the College are increasingly extended.

We have, at any rate in Uganda, and I have no doubt it is the same with our neighbours, a great need for African professional men and women to undertake many difficult tasks in the development of the country, particularly in the struggle against diseases of human beings, animals and crops, and in the extension of a balanced and skilful agriculture whereby the rich land of the Protectorate may without deterioration be made to yield, to an ever increasing extent, the crops upon which we must rely for the future progress and prosperity of the people.

We are animated by a firm belief that the foundation of this College will be a great force in establishing in these countries the culture and traditions of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the common tongue which binds them together, and we believe that only by providing in this way a wide open door through which the peoples of East Africa may enter to take their share in these things can we implement to the full the duty of guardianship which we have undertaken.

But I must not detain this distinguished company by discoursing upon matters which I am confident are present in the minds of us all, and I therefore now ask you, Sir, to be so good as to cut the first sod of the foundations of the new Makerere College."

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Appendix III.

Text of the speech by His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester before cutting the first sod of the foundation trenches of the new Higher College at Kampala on the 3rd November, 1938.

"I am very glad to have been able to come here to-day to cut the first sod of the foundations of this new College which is going to be built on this beautiful hill.

We are taking part in a ceremony which marks another stage in the relations of our country with the people of East Africa. These began when the great explorer Speke visited Uganda in 1862 and met the Kabaka Mutesa. Speke was followed in 1875 by Stanley, who was so struck by the great possibilities of the people and their country that he wrote an appeal in the form of a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*. His appeal was for missionaries to be sent from England to bring the Gospel to the people of Uganda, and it did not go unheeded. Within a few months the Church Missionary Society had despatched a first party of missionaries and they were soon followed by the White Fathers. Thus began the work of evangelisation and education which, after many years of toil and endeavour, has brought us, after sixty years, to the stage which has now been reached.

It is fitting that on such an occasion as this we should remember with gratitude the men and women whose labours have made the building of this College possible: and we must accord a high place among them to Lord Lugard who, as Captain Lugard, built his fort barely a mile from where we stand to-day and brought order out of the chaos and disturbances of the time. To him, more than to any other man, was due the establishment of the Protectorate over Uganda and the foundations of that state of peace and security which the country has enjoyed almost without interruption to this day.

It is owing to the goodwill between ourselves and the African people that education in East Africa has reached a standard that now makes a college possible and indeed necessary. Located, as is fitting, in Uganda it will serve the neighbouring territories. In one sense it will be new, but it has roots in the history of this part of Africa which go back for more than half a century, and it will inherit from the beginning a tradition of faith and service which it will do well to keep always prominently before it.

Many years ago that great man, Cecil Rhodes, used a phrase which has often been quoted since when he spoke of "equal rights for all civilised men". In that phrase, in fact, lies the whole conception upon which the British Empire is founded, and the justification for the great effort which is to be made in East Africa to establish a centre of culture and learning without which civilisation, as we understand it, cannot exist.

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We believe that the justification of Empire is the opening of the way to progress and civilisation for all those who are members of it. We have no wish to deny our rich heritage of freedom and justice to those for whom we have assumed responsibility; on the contrary it is our tradition—and we are proud of it—that our wards grow in time to be our partners, sharing with us alike the benefits and the responsibilities of our Commonwealth.

For this to be possible they must have access in increasing numbers to higher education, in their own country, in surroundings familiar to them and at a cost within their means.

I know that the foundation of this College is a matter of great interest to His Majesty the King, my brother, who has such happy memories of his visit to this country. I have here a message from him which I shall read:

> 'On the occasion of the cutting of the first foundation of the new College of Makerere, I wish to express to my loyal people of the East African Territories my cordial good wishes for the success of the great educational project which is being inaugurated to-day. The College will afford splendid opportunities for service and advancement, especially for African men and women, of which I am sure they will eagerly avail themselves. *George,* R.I.'

I wish all good fortune and success to the new Makerere College.

To the African people from whom the greater part of its students will be drawn I would say:

> Here there is being offered to you, in your own part of Africa, a great opportunity for the years to come. You must strive manfully to avail yourselves of this opportunity and to ensure that your College shall become the equal of other centres of learning in other, and older, countries. You only, by your own endeavours, can do that, and you must be diligent and determined in it so that, with God's help, you may succeed in acquiring an education in the truest sense, which is so aptly described in the Bible as follows:—
>
> > 'To know wisdom and understanding; to receive instruction in wise dealing, in righteousness and judgment and equity; to give subtility to the simple, to the young man knowledge and discretion: that the wise man may hear, and increase in learning, and that the man of understanding may attain unto sound counsels'."

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Province and District.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.	Donkeys.	Horses.	Mules.	Camels.
BUGANDA.								
Mengo	139,883	48,670	318,301	965	6	6	..	..
Mubende	13,661	4,698	45,643	..	..	..	..	..
Masaka	84,470	11,809	54,422	Few swine. No records kept	..	..	..	..
Total	238,014	65,177	418,366	965	6	6	..	..
EASTERN.								
Busoga	151,899	32,024	175,237	..	..	..	..	..
Teso	381,303	44,835	148,085	2	44	10	..	..
Karamoja	300,000	550,000	320,000	12	25,000	..	1	80
Bugishu	168,994	72,541	143,881	24	131	3	..	..
Bugwere	140,127	35,976	147,408	..	9	..	..	..
Budama	99,674	26,017	66,782	21	18	9	..	..
Total	1,241,997	761,393	1,001,393	59	25,202	22	1	80
NORTHERN.								
Lango	474,259	116,330	190,042	..	20	2	..	..
West Nile	141,111	37,518	147,437	119	..	..	22	..
Madi	7,229	7,100	11,785	..	..	..	..	4
Acholi	102,109	35,697	56,591	..	16	..	..	..
Bunyoro	12,360	24,995	89,391	..	..	..	..	..
Total	737,068	221,690	495,246	119	36	2	22	4
WESTERN.								
Ankole	205,147	108,405	204,106	140	13	1	..	..
Kigezi	105,752	241,664	289,042	45	..	..	..	..
Toro	54,364	46,421	87,717	..	..	..	..	..
Total	365,263	396,490	580,865	185	13	1	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	2,582,342	1,444,750	2,495,870	1,328	25,257	31	23	84

European Agriculture, 1938.

Province and District.	Total Acreage Cultivated.	Coffee.		Para Rubber.	Tea.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Miscellaneous.
		Arabica.	Robusta.					
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
BUGANDA:—								
Mengo	15,776	2,125	5,101	8,467	1,784	7	..	113
Masaka	789	307	441	..	41	..	..	..
Mubende	190	..	190	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	16,755	2,432	5,732	8,467	1,825	7	..	113
EASTERN:—								
Busoga	820	60	600	..	..	..	54	106
Central	136	118	..	..	..	..	..	18
TOTAL	956	178	600	..	..	..	54	124
WESTERN:—								
Toro	3,108	2,270	140	..	589	..	..	109
NORTHERN:—								
Bunyoro	2,255	351	657	1,201	..	..	65	73
West Nile	165	115	..	..	..	..	50	..
TOTAL	2,420	466	657	1,201	..	..	115	73
GRAND TOTAL ..	23,239	5,346	7,129	9,668	2,414	7	169	419

NOTE.—1,913 acres are interplanted areas.
Compiled from 147 returns.

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Asiatic Agriculture, 1938.

Province and District.	Total Acreage Planted.	Coffee.		Para Rubber.	Sisal.	Sugar Cane.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Miscellaneous.
		Arabica.	Robusta.							
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
BUGANDA:—										
Mengo	7,228	53	396	645	..	5,410	49	100	470	105
Masaka	457	..	51	100	..	223	51	..	..	32
Mubende	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	7,685	53	447	745	..	5,633	100	100	470	137
EASTERN:—										
Busoga	10,433	25	273	400	..	9,679	..	171	..	..
WESTERN:—										
Toro	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NORTHERN:—										
Bunyoro	7,235	..	..	..	7,200	..	..	35	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	25,423	118	720	1,145	7,200	15,312	100	306	470	137

NOTE.—85 acres are interplanted areas.
Compiled from 23 returns.

Comparative Statement Showing the Quantity and Value of the Principal Domestic Exports of Uganda During the Years 1934—1938.

Appendix VII.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantity.					Value.					Position in 1938 compared with 1937. Quantity.		Value.	
		1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
							£	£	£	£	£			£	£
Grain and flour	*Cwt.*	6,379	954	905	2,362	6,773	1,373	168	161	704	1,439	4,411	..	735	..
Feeding stuffs for animals	*Ton*	272	586	527	595	647	573	1,944	1,991	2,914	2,929	52	..	15	..
Chillies	*Cwt.*	2,906	1,291	1,438	657	883	4,631	2,234	2,583	1,209	1,611	226	..	402	..
Coffee, raw, hulled	,,	153,556	125,689	228,674	257,938	280,141	292,950	230,950	381,158	420,483	327,636	22,203	..	..	92,847
Salt, other	,,	3,557	2,906	4,616	6,720	10,318	735	508	779	1,002	1,566	3,598	..	564	..
Sugar, refined	,,	294,685	253,951	180,652	226,643	224,878	240,593	168,358	99,127	123,516	118,847	..	1,765	..	4,669
Tea	,,	247	338	736	1,362	1,222	1,427	1,894	4,087	7,727	6,967	..	140	..	760
Other articles of food and drink ..	*Value*	..	..	..	..	..	1,813	265	624	4,962	14,765	..	..	3,803	..
Cigarettes	*Lbs.*	64,848	110,916	207,306	405,920	403,698	11,737	13,649	24,941	40,677	42,974	..	2,222	2,297	..
Tobacco, manufactured	,,	10,057	9,012	10,364	22,534	29,222	1,309	1,352	1,743	3,784	4,439	6,688	..	655	..
Tobacco, unmanufactured	,,	912,346	479,220	228,284	166,842	283,356	26,307	15,705	8,058	4,343	7,798	116,514	..	3,455	..
Timber	*Cub. ft.*	31,609	17,816	23,578	37,522	8,336	8,203	4,556	4,637	6,247	1,391	..	29,186	..	4,856
Tin ore	*Ton*	440	550	599	533	511	63,320	78,215	80,028	76,633	70,551	..	22	..	6,082
Cotton, raw	*Cental of 100 lbs.*	1,142,568	1,012,968	1,285,392	1,353,566	1,608,803	2,927,796	2,822,739	3,328,879	4,269,283	3,427,948	255,237	..	..	841,335
Sisal	*Ton*	..	574	1,451	877	1,728	..	8,746	29,159	18,564	26,129	851	..	7,565	..
Seeds, cotton	,,	35,689	50,685	85,762	103,440	122,716	85,947	135,779	263,180	392,083	306,939	19,276	..	..	85,144
Seeds, sesame	,,	1,375	1,620	1,551	1,126	819	14,264	17,829	19,227	14,017	8,679	..	307	..	5,338
Groundnuts	,,	288	1,370	1,465	135	..	2,583	16,460	18,668	1,623	..	..	135	..	1,623
Hides	*Cwt.*	16,036	14,076	20,942	23,612	27,927	27,295	26,197	44,911	84,313	66,214	4,315	..	..	18,099
Skins	*No.*	83,667	132,926	413,924	419,165	376,855	2,004	4,684	14,192	30,724	19,446	..	42,308	..	11,278
Rubber, plantation, raw	*Cental of 100 lbs.*	3,269	8,314	12,819	12,698	14,802	7,111	20,394	30,724	33,042	36,673	2,104	..	3,631	..
Ivory, elephant	*Cwt.*	453	588	661	666	466	12,736	18,440	19,372	27,435	14,602	..	200	..	12,833
Other unmanufactured articles ..	*Value*	..	..	..	..	..	893	1,487	1,405	4,387	3,853	..	..	..	534
Methylated spirits	*Imp.gals*	2,724	4,696	6,316	2,943	3,859	357	842	1,085	557	731	916	..	174	..
Other articles	*Value*	..	..	..	..	..	1,936	2,429	2,207	7,794	9,426	..	..	1,632	..
Gold bullion	*Oz.Troy*	6,621	6,012	14,725	19,590	23,659	36,618	34,905	94,527	124,713	145,413	4,069	..	20,700	..
TOTAL		..	..	..	..	..	3,773,766	3,630,529	4,466,453	5,702,736	4,668,966	..	..	51,628	1,085,398

Decrease in value as compared with 1937 = £1,033,770.

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African Agriculture—Estimate of Approximate Acreages of Crops Under Cultivation, 1938.

Province and District.	Plantains.	Potatoes.		Millet.		Cotton	Coffee.		Maize.	Beans.	Sugar Cane.	Simsim.	Groundnuts.	Cassava.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Rice.	Chillies.	Peas.	Miscellaneous.
		Sweet.	English.	Mtama.	Wimbi.		Arabica.	Robusta.												
									Acres.											
UGANDA:—																				
Mengo	420,000	114,117	4,000	6,859	..	650,2[illegible]	720	18,469	16,406	94,868	450	3,028	29,852	101,380	336	..	..	25	..	10,000
Masaka	66,683	19,038	350	300	500	55,5[illegible]	2,254	8,012	19,714	16,555	330	270	26,150	13,793	350	5	5	140	..	120
Mubende	30,000	25,067	233	1,921	5,695	20,8[illegible]	300	2,500	2,748	8,166	100	2,561	4,983	13,999	220	..	..	24	200	1,500
TOTAL ..	516,683	158,222	4,583	9,080	6,195	726,6[illegible]	3,274	28,981	38,868	119,589	880	5,859	60,985	129,172	906	5	5	189	200	11,620
EASTERN:—																				
Busoga	200,000	48,190		534	71,634	254,5[illegible]	5	404	12,911	17,250	400	3,435	14,284	11,706	50	..	500	..	..	..
Budama	44,327	9,654	..	8,380	80,921	83,6[illegible]	..	..	1,731	12,427	284	2,000	3,618	28,520	34	..	432	..	..	..
Central—Bugwere ..	44,334	31,279	..	6,943	99,965	121,7[illegible]	..	..	2,287	14,200	67	3,359	7,140	21,4[illegible]0	..	..	215	..	..	3,631
" —Bugishu ..	185,000	7,297	353	1,749	38,339	25,4[illegible]	7,375	..	6,440	7,379	157	540	730	14,063	100	..	..	6	502	4,302
Teso	482	37,464	..	55,185	167,520	126,3[illegible]	..	..	845	34,130	..	23,923	32,326	24,828	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karamoja	..	400	..	14,000	1,000	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]	100	..	400	500	10	50	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	474,143	134,284	353	86,791	459,379	611,70[illegible]	7,380	404	24,244	85,486	908	33,657	58,598	100,567	234	..	1,147	6	502	7,933
NORTHERN:—																				
Lango	120	17,487	..	61,773	127,581	104,56[illegible]	..	..	2,262	4,588	55	62,139	8,351	19,313	120	..	150	20	85,094	265
Bunyoro	10,000	30,000	250	8,700	20,000	16,75[illegible]	15	300	9,000	16,700	50	10,256	1,230	20,000	3,650	..	1	..	8,000	4,500
Acholi	900	28,035	100	18,624	78,683	45,57[illegible]	..	..	600	2,120	450	45,289	8,429	17,079	143	..	300	..	12,500	..
Acholi–Madi	500	2,000	..	2,500	5,000	5,26[illegible]	1	2	700	2,500	50	4,500	3,000	6,500	200	..	130	..	..	20
West Nile	385	40,646	..	51,933	86,316	11,13[illegible]	190	1	800	34,411	159	67,401	10,030	45,921	1,400	..	73	..	9,917	..
TOTAL ..	11,905	118,168	350	143,530	317,580	183,294	206	303	13,362	60,319	764	189,585	31,040	108,813	5,513	..	654	20	115,511	4,785
WESTERN:—																				
Toro	15,126	17,108	518	2,335	18,543	8,348	768	1,750	7,421	17,926	..	428	2,678	7,315	131	1,827	149	347	25	4,944
Ankole	26,000	42,000	..	12,000	80,000	..	4,200	..	6,000	40,000	..	..	2,000	1,500	400	..	..	..	4,500	..
Kigezi	9,000	98,000	394	8,400	9,800	..	4,850	670	19,600	5,880	..	..	32	57	..	..	..	..	6,860	..
TOTAL ..	50,126	157,108	912	22,735	108,343	8,348	9,818	2,420	33,021	63,806	..	428	4,710	8,872	531	1,827	149	347	11,385	4,944
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,052,857	567,782	6,198	262,136	891,497	1,529,987	20,678	32,108	109,495	329,200	2,552	229,529	155,333	347,424	7,184	1,832	1,955	562	127,598	29,282

TOTAL—5,705,189 Acres.

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